

















# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York; Hallet & Davis, Boston, Mass.; Junius Hart, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.

**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.

**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.

**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

ISSUED BY  
PIANO ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
**UNION MADE**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA  
OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1909.

No. 1

## NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

Only a night from old to new!  
Only a night, and so much wrought!  
The Old Year's heart all weary grew,  
But said: "The New Year rest has brought."  
The Old Year's heart, its hopes laid down,  
As in a grave; but, trusting, said:  
"The blossoms of the New Year's crown  
Bloom from the ashes of the dead."  
The Old Year's heart was full of greed;  
With selfishness it longed and ached,  
And cried: "I have not half a need.  
My thirst is bitter and unslaked.  
But to the New Year's generous hand  
All gifts in plenty shall return;  
True loving it shall understand;  
But all my failures it shall learn.  
I have been reckless; it shall be  
Quiet and calm and pure of life.  
I was a slave; it shall go free,  
And find sweet peace where I leave strife."  
Only a night from old to new!  
Never a night such changes brought.  
The Old Year had its work to do;  
No New Year miracles are wrought.

Always a night from old to new!  
Night and the healing balm of sleep!  
Each morn is New Year's morn come true,  
Morn of a festival to keep.  
All nights are sacred nights to make  
Confession and resolve and prayer;  
All days are sacred days to wake  
New gladness in the sunny air.  
Only a night from old to new;  
Only a sleep from night to morn.  
The new is but the old come true;  
Each sunrise sees a new year born.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

## JUDGE PARKER'S ARGUMENT.

May it please your honor, I venture to say that, notwithstanding the authorities which my learned friend, Mr. Davenport, has produced, that there is no equity jurisdiction in which it has been held that the court is at the mercy of some lawyer who sees fit to prolong an examination for some purpose or other beyond the point where the evidence is either material or competent or relevant.

My friend is so familiar with the settled practice in this District that he did not feel called upon to gather authorities together; nor did I, although I knew nothing about the practice of the District. The rule in one of the cases cited by my learned friend, the Lochran case (143 Federal Reporter), states it as strongly for his side of the proposition as can be found anywhere, I venture to say.

It is the duty of such a court (that is an auxiliary court taking testimony elsewhere) or judge to compel the production of the evidence, although the judge deems it incompetent or immaterial, unless the witness or the evidence is privileged and it clearly and affirmatively appears that the evidence can not possibly be com-

petent, material, or relevant, and that it would be an abuse of the process of the court to compel its production.

I venture to say that your honor's experience assures you that it can not be more strongly stated than that. The practice in this District, as my associate assures me, and the practice everywhere so far as I know where the case comes on for original hearing, is to exclude evidence which in the court's judgment is incompetent, irrelevant, or immaterial; and it is the general practice, where the testimony is being taken by an examiner, to refuse to permit answers to be made where the judge sitting in court would also exclude the evidence.

But what is the rule of this District? The rule provides that if a witness refuses to attend, to be sworn or to answer any questions put by the examiner or solicitor, the facts shall be reported to the court by the examiner when such order shall be made—not that an order shall be made compelling him to answer, but that such order shall be made as may be deemed best.

This is not an ordinary equity case. The case at large is an equity one, of course, but this is a special proceeding in this equity case to punish for contempt. The charge made against our clients now is of a criminal nature. It is said that they have committed a criminal act, and the question is whether or not the court shall punish them for committing a criminal act, and another rule obtained.

Here it is the duty of the court to see to it that only such evidence is admitted or received against them as would ordinarily be received in a court of justice, where the attempt is made to punish one for the commitment of an offense against the law which may result in incarceration.

With that I pass to the question of practice. We shall contend before your honor in this case, we shall undertake to demonstrate to your honor, and we think we can, that this evidence is utterly immaterial, irrelevant, and incompetent. And just a word before taking up that question.

It may not be amiss should I call your honor's attention to the fact that this is not an ordinary struggle. The point of view of both parties can be given to your honor in just a few moments.

This is the same old struggle between capital and labor about which your honor has read for many, many years. We have not forgotten the statute of 1349 and 1350, which required that men without means should render service to the King should he require it. It was two hundred years later, in the reign of Elizabeth, when the statute was passed prohibiting a combination or agreement for the purpose of increasing wages, under the penalty of the loss of an ear, and to be treated as a man infamous.

Great strides have been made in the direction of the freedom of those who work since that day, but the greatest strides of all have been made in the last thirty or forty years. But dur-

ing all that time, your honor, there has been a battle. On one side have been marshalled the forces of those who have employed labor; on the other side those who, without money, were obliged to work. And so it will go on to the end of time. They may have all the conferences they choose. They may talk about the mutual agreeable relations of capital and labor. Your honor's learning satisfies you that so long as the world shall last there will be this struggle. It is absolutely essential in the nature of man, that the man seeking to employ shall wish to make as much profit as he can out of the laborer whom he employs, while the man who has service to render wishes to get as much as he can. And in the great majority of the years that have passed, capital has had the advantage, and it still has some advantage, but it has lost a great deal of the strength which it possessed.

And now, when you look back over it, your honor, I venture to say this to you, because it always seems to me that the court wishes to have the point of view of both sides when it comes to pass on the question of motive. Now, when you look back over this struggle of labor, every thoughtful man like yourself must indeed say that the effect, so far as England is concerned, and the effect so far as this country is concerned, has been to place the great mass of our people on a higher level. The workingmen of yesterday have sons who are the lawyers and doctors of today, because they were able to earn more than the mere pittance which once kept them alive.

Even with the great strides which have been made by labor towards higher wages, and therefore better living for themselves and their families, and better education for their children, it can not truthfully be said by any student of affairs that they have as yet had more than their full share of the earnings. In high places and in all parts of the country within a very recent period, there has come a demand that there shall be a slicing off by some legal form of some of the accumulations of wealth which have largely been made as the result of labor.

When this case began there began a struggle which is to make history. There were, on the one side, the great forces of labor, now gathered together, numbering something like two million, and Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison and these other men are their generals, in command of this great army, directing its movements, which, for lo, these many years now, has saved these people from the results of strikes. Their strength has been such that reasonable agreements have been made, and we have had peace, and we have had prosperity as well. And on the other side was the great force known as the manufacturers' association, of which Mr. Van Cleave is the head, the general, the leader of that great army of manufacturers, which has back of it the wealth that is as necessary on one side as the labor on the other.

The time came when they could no longer quite agree, and then Mr. Van Cleave, the gen-

S.M. 12/10/08 11

## MEXICAN LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Mexican Labor in the United States" is the subject of an article by Dr. Victor S. Clark, in Bulletin No. 78 of the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Within less than a decade there has been a large increase in the amount of Mexican labor employed in the United States, but more marked even has been the increasing range of its distribution. As recently as 1900, immigrant Mexicans were seldom found more than a hundred miles from the border. Now they are working as unskilled laborers and as section hands as far east as Chicago and as far north as Iowa, Wyoming, and San Francisco. The number of different industries in the Southwest which are dependent upon Mexican labor is increasing. In some occupations Mexicans are rapidly displacing Japanese and Greeks, and even Italians.

Lack of education and of natural initiative confine most of these immigrants to the simple forms of unskilled labor. They compete little, if at all, with native or the better class of immigrant labor. They work and are contented in the desert where Europeans and Orientals become dissatisfied or are unable to withstand the climate. The majority of the immigrants are transient laborers, and seldom remain more than six months at a time in the United States. Except in Texas and California, few become permanent residents.

Compared with the numbers of Italians and Slavs coming in upon the Atlantic coast, the number of the Mexican immigrants is still small—between 60,000 and 100,000 a year. They are, however, entering a sparsely settled territory which has a great demand for labor. Their immigration is having important economic effects for Mexico as well as the United States. And it is becoming an agency of something approaching a social revolution among the Mexican laboring classes.

The Mexican immigrants are mostly from the peon and from the migratory labor class, from a region where agriculture and mining are the chief employments. They are of Indian blood with a slight infusion of white blood, but Indian in physique, temperament, character, and mentality.

Brought from the farms and mines to work upon the railways of northern Mexico, the Mexican laborer, drawn by the higher wage paid in the United States, is easily attracted across the border, where the mine, the railway, the cotton field, and other employments have furnished work for increasing numbers each year.

As a laborer the Mexican immigrant is said to be unambitious, physically not strong, and somewhat indolent and irregular, but against this is put the fact that he is docile, patient, orderly in camp, fairly intelligent under competent supervision, obedient, and cheap. His strongest point with the employer is his willingness to work for a low wage. At the wage and under the conditions under which he will work, he is, by many employers, preferred to the Italian, Greek, Japanese, and other labor which is available.

As the Mexican immigrant does the lowest grade work at the lowest wages, he has not come to be regarded with any well-defined race prejudice. The fact that he is not socially or industrially ambitious, like the European and Asiatic immigrants, counts very much in his favor with white workers. The economic competition of the Mexican immigrant is not with the American, but between him and the Italian, the Greek, and the Japanese.

For Mexico itself, the social and economic effects of the emigration to the United States are important and likely to be far reaching. Labor in Mexico is not adequate to the demand of the country's expanding industries. Therefore, the emigration to the United States, though it withdraws from the labor market but a small fraction of the total supply, is having a decided influence upon wages. Not only does it make the existing shortage more acute, but

the influence of the many returning emigrants has already been to educate local labor to higher wage demands.

The rise of wages and shortage of labor in Mexico is being met by the importation of Orientals. Mining and railway companies especially—but also planters—are already importing many thousands of Chinese and Japanese. There is no effective public sentiment against this policy in Mexico, as in the United States.

The Mexican laborer, returning to his own country from the United States, carries back a new and higher standard of living. He has become accustomed to better—or at least different—clothing, more varied food, and a greater variety of wants. This rapidly has its effect upon the community to which he returns.

So long as the Mexican immigration is transient, it is not likely to have much influence upon the United States, except as it regulates the labor market in a limited number of unskilled occupations and probably with a restricted area. For transient labor is not likely to be largely employed beyond a certain radius from El Paso and the Rio Grande, or to enter lines of employment in which it competes with citizen labor. But the Mexicans are making their homes in the United States in increasing numbers year by year, and being assimilated by the Spanish-speaking population of the Southwest, are forming the civic substratum of our border states.

## NEW YORK.

Trade is slow, stock taking time.

The meetings of the locals show an increased attendance of late.

Terrace Garden has been placed on the unfair list by the Bronx Labor Council.

Lest we forget: Local Union No. 17 meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, Paulhaber's Hall.

In compliance with the request of the Joint Executive Board the action factories involved have discontinued giving out work for home finish.

George Neuffer, who was fined in the sum of \$25.00 by Local No. 17 recently for permitting himself to become suspended while at work, was discharged from employment due to his refusal to pay the fine.

The meeting of the women's auxiliary, held January 8th, proved a decided success. The women present evidenced great interest in the organization. The auxiliary, we believe, will prove a winner.

Local Union No. 14 cast the second highest vote against the resolutions of Local No. 1, the vote being five in favor of the resolutions and forty against. Local No. 16 comes third, with a vote of two in favor and thirty-five against.

Local Union No. 16 re-elected all of its old officers excepting the trustees. This should be accepted by the officers in question as a very high and flattering compliment. But, compliment or no compliment, the officers of No. 16 are about as conscientious a set of men as we are apt to find in many a day's search.

Local Union No. 17 didn't do a thing to No. 1's resolutions. The vote on same stood 162 against and none in favor. There is nothing like doing a thing right, whether favorable or not. However, we hope the future will bear out the wisdom of this vote.

Up to date the following local unions of New York City have registered their opposition to the resolutions offered by Local No. 1 of Chicago: Local Unions Nos. 16, 17, 14 and 32. Locals Nos. 26 and 27 have not been heard from up to the time of going to press.

Local No. 17 will hold its annual smoker Saturday, April 3d, at No. 158 Third avenue. The smoker, it is said, will surpass all previous efforts. Special announcement of this event will be found in another part of this Journal.

The members of Local Union No. 32 are doing some good work in the way of label agitation. They are now making the rounds of the theaters and playhouses in search of seab pianos. They are visiting these houses in an effort to have all seab instruments removed and, surprising as it may seem, are meeting with remarkable success.

## CHICAGO.

Trade still continues fair.

The Bush & Gerts Piano Company are turning out more pianos per day than ever before in the history of that company.

The vote cast by Local No. 1 on its resolution providing for the levying of four quarterly assessments of 25 cents each for organization purposes was 183 in favor and none against.

Local No. 1 at its last meeting levied four quarterly local assessments of 25 cents each. It is expected to use the money collected on this assessment for local organizing purposes. The vote on the assessment was unanimous. Watch us grow.

A smoker, for piano makers only, is being arranged for the latter part of March. The smoker will be held in some suitable hall on the west side. Tickets of admission will be 25 cents. For detailed information see February Journal.

Local No. 1 initiated 12 new members during the month of October, 13 during November and 16 during December, a total of 41 during the last quarter. Local No. 1's wheels of organization are turning slowly but surely. Let's duplicate this number for the coming quarter.

The new agreement just entered into between the Price & Teeple Piano Company and Local No. 1 provides for an increase of 2 cents per hour for the case makers and a slight increase for the polishers and coarse rubbers. The machine hands also received a 2 cent per hour increase.

The election of officers for Local No. 1, noted on another page of this Journal, brought but few changes. Brother Ericson, our inimitable Dick, succeeded Brother Jones to the presidency. Brother Jones declined. Some changes also occurred in the election of members for the executive board by the infusion of some new and younger blood.

For the benefit of the members of Local No. 1 let it be known that the Local meets the second and fourth Fridays of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market streets. Members failing to attend at least one meeting in every four are required to pay a fine of 25 cents. Attend your meetings, boys, and help push the thing along.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Buck Stoves and Ranges and the W. W. Kimball Pianos are still being made by non-union men and under non-union conditions.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

The postmaster-general of the United Kingdom has an army of 200,000 employees, 50,000 of whom are women.

\* \* \*

The Anti-Saloon League of America was incorporated recently at Columbus, Ohio, by Wayne B. Wheeler, L. F. Dustman, J. C. Jackson, J. A. Wright and L. B. Cherington.

\* \* \*

The report of the French state tobacco monopoly shows that the French nation last year consumed \$100,000,000 worth of tobacco, upon which the government made a profit of \$75,000,000.

\* \* \*

The Cuban presidential electoral college met on December 24 and formally cast a unanimous vote for General Jose Miguel Gomez for president and Alfredo Zayas for vice-president.

\* \* \*

For the first eleven months of last year the imports to the United States showed a decrease of \$326,500,000 and the exports a decrease of \$150,000,000, compared with the same period of 1907.

\* \* \*

The estimates submitted to congress of appropriations necessary for the conduct of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, total \$824,408,948. This is an increase of \$57,900,676 over the appropriation of last year.

\* \* \*

The actual manufacture of steel was begun at Gary, Ind., on Dec. 21, when the first step was taken in making the Calumet region one of the greatest iron and steel industrial centers of the world. It is estimated 25,000 men will be employed.

\* \* \*

The public debt statement issued by the secretary of the treasury shows that at the close of business Dec. 31, 1908, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$997,349,751, which is an increase for the month of \$7,916,190, accounted for by the issue of \$30,000,000 Panama canal bonds.

\* \* \*

The independent window glass manufacturers, after a conference of two days at Columbus, Ohio, came to an agreement, and within a few days the Imperial Window Glass Company, which will include in its personnel practically every manufacturer of hand-blown window glass, will be launched.

\* \* \*

The post card highly ornamented with pulverized glass, metal, or tinsel embossing, sent as a 1-cent card through the mails, is a thing of the past. An order from the postmaster general, which went into effect Jan. 1st, placed censure for sanitary reasons on such cards, and hereafter they must be sent in sealed envelopes.

\* \* \*

Tentative estimates on New York's tax roll for this year, made public today, show a gain of \$133,029,290. This will be increased approximately \$400,000,000 by the franchise tax assessment, and the city will have an additional borrowing margin of \$13,000,000. The real estate valuation of Greater New York for 1909 is figured at \$6,280,521,126.

\* \* \*

Coal production in the United States in 1908 reached between 320,000,000 and 330,000,000 tons, according to the geological survey, against more than 400,000,000 tons in 1907. This decrease is attributed to the financial depression

in the latter year, which in the bituminous regions was most keenly felt in the coking branch of the industry.

\* \* \*

The increase in the alien population of the United States in the year ending September 30 last was only 6,298. According to Secretary Straus 724,112 foreigners came to this country in the year between October 1, 1907, and September 30 last, but during the same period 717,814 foreigners sailed for other countries.

\* \* \*

The following sums expressed in American equivalents have been sent to Italy from various countries from the date of the earthquake up to January 10th:

United States .....	\$ 3,600,000
South America .....	2,000,000
England .....	600,000
Spain .....	400,000
France .....	560,000
Egypt .....	22,000
Balkan States .....	20,000
Switzerland .....	180,000
Australia .....	160,000
Russia .....	150,000
Belgium .....	160,000
Japan .....	84,000
Germany .....	60,000
Turkey .....	40,000
Austria .....	32,000
Italy (collected) .....	2,000,000
Total .....	\$10,228,000

\* \* \*

The National League for Industrial Education, designed to foster national, state and local co-operation in the promotion of industrial training in schools, has been organized in New York City, with James J. Hill of St. Paul as honorary president. The organization is the result of the recent series of conferences held in that city between educators, men of affairs, and labor leaders.

The campaign to realize the objects of the league is to begin with the organization of state and local branches in every state. Every effort will be made to induce congress to pass the Davis bill, a measure providing for an appropriation to the respective states, equal to 1 per cent per capita, for instructing teachers in the science and art of industrial education.

### CIVIL SERVICE FOR BENEDICTS.

Applicants for marriage licenses will be compelled to undergo a civil service examination to determine their fitness to "earn a livelihood sufficient to provide for a family," if plans and recommendations of the Chicago Dressmakers' Club, adopted at its monthly meeting in the Palmer House, are fruitful.

Madame Darby, from the committee on rules and recommendations for the benefit of the club, presented the "civil service" rule, which was unanimously and heartily adopted.

"We recommend," the report read, "that our committee draft a rule providing that all male applicants for marriage licenses be compelled to take a civil service examination and furnish references from previous employers as to their ability to support themselves. In this compulsion the capable woman will be protected from her future 'protector' and stimulate her to consider her avocation in life more seriously and to bring about a better moral condition of the community."

### W. T. U. L. BALL.

The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago will give their fifth anniversary ball Monday, February 22, at the West End Woman's Club, Ashland boulevard and Monroe street.

The Women's Trade Union League chorus will sing the spinning-wheel song from "The Flying Dutchman," at 10 o'clock sharp.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Columbus Piano Co., Columbus, Ohio, capital \$100,000. Incorporated by G. H. Lindenberg, John Cashatt, P. Lindenberg, and others.

\* \* \*

Mullen & Wendt; to manufacture piano parts and supplies, at New Brunswick, N. J. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators, Frederick H. Wendt, Alexander N. Mullen and Mary Mullen.

\* \* \*

Washburn Piano Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill; capital \$25,000, manufacture and selling pianos and other musical instruments; William A. Stapleton, Charles F. Ippel, L. C. Wiswell.

\* \* \*

M. Hohner, manufacturer of harmonicas and accordions. Capital, \$1,000,000. New York branch, 475 Broadway; factory in Germany. Incorporators: The five Hohner brothers, H. Hohner managing the New York branch.

\* \* \*

The Silberman Piano Company, of New York. Capital stock, \$5,000; for the purpose of manufacturing pianos. Incorporators, Israel Fligelman, 243 East 110th street; Moritz Cohen, 296 Broome street; Floretta Silberman, 98 Second avenue, all of New York.

\* \* \*

Needham Piano Company, of New York; manufacture pianos and organs. Capital, \$25,000. Incorporators, Edward J. Hartman, 1087 Dean street, Brooklyn; Louis S. Reemer, 557 West 144th street; E. Deas, 44 East 23rd street; August A. Kimmel, 327 East 27th street, all of New York.

\* \* \*

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Manufacturing Company of North Tonawanda. Capital, \$1,000,000; organized to manufacture pianos, organs and musical instruments. Directors, Rudolph, Howard E., Rudolph H. and Fanny R. Wurlitzer, all of Cincinnati; E. H. Uhl, Chicago; Eugene de Kleist and James S. Thompson, of North Tonawanda.

### NO. 17'S ANNUAL.

The annual smokers of Local Union No. 17 of New York City will be held Saturday evening, April 3, at 158 Third avenue. Tickets of admission, \$1. Talent by union actors under the management of George B. Reynolds. All rights reserved by the committee.

In making the announcement for the smoker the committee of arrangements asserts that all previous attempts will be surpassed; it will be a record breaker, the statement reads. All who attend will positively receive more than their money's worth.

Tickets for this affair can be had from the secretary, William Diehl, 676 Tenth avenue, or from any of the secretaries of the New York local unions. Come early and get a seat.

### WINS DAMAGE SUIT.

The Western Union Telegraph Company must pay \$1,200 damages for the alleged blacklisting of James W. O'Brien, a telegraph operator, formerly employed by the United Press, according to a verdict rendered by a jury in Judge Wilson R. Gay's court, of Seattle, Wash.

O'Brien had been an operator for twenty-four years on various newspaper associations. During the telegraph strike of 1906 O'Brien became chairman of the press committee and gave out information concerning the manner in which the Western Union handled messages at that time.

On December 20, 1907, O'Brien was discharged by the United Press from the Puget Sound American at Bellingham, Wash., it was claimed, on demand of the Western Union.

## BUY UNION PIANOS

**PIANO MAKER ELECTED MAYOR.**

George Hastings, band sawyer, union man, member of Local Union No. 34, organizer of the Guelph, Ont., Can., Central Labor Body and its first president, was on January 4th elected mayor of the above named city.

Brother George Hastings, who so successfully outdistanced his three competitors in the race for the Guelph mayoralty, is a hand sawyer by trade. He has been employed by the Bell Piano and Organ Company for the past twenty-six years, beginning as a boy of fourteen. He will be forty years old next March, having been born March 19, 1867. As a union man he has no superior, an earnest, active and alert worker in the cause. He organized Guelph's first Central Labor Body and became its president, a position he has held repeatedly since.

Brother Hastings' opponents were all men of prominence in the community, well thought of and popular, but the every-day, working, sturdy, honest, fair-minded piano maker outpopulated the popular. This makes the victory so much more gratifying.



GEO. HASTINGS.

In reporting the election the Guelph Mercury writes as follows:

"The greatest surprise of yesterday's voting resulted from the mayoralty contest. Mr. Hastings himself was not too confident of election, but the workmen of the city rallied strongly around their candidate and the result was his election over three competitors. Alderman Thorp's supporters were naturally surprised. That gentleman's personal canvass had, it was thought, made things tolerable sure for his election, but the appeal of the successful candidate for the support as a workman carried considerable effect and resulted in his election.

"The four candidates in the field put up a good fight for the honor of becoming Guelph's mayor, but the struggle was between Messrs. Thorp and Hastings. It was fought out good-naturedly but strenuously, and the absence of ill feeling was one of the gratifying features of the contest.

"There was great interest taken this year in the municipal elections. Not for many years has there been anything like it in the history of the city.

"There was a big crowd gathered at the city hall in the evening awaiting the returns. Mayor-elect Hastings made a short speech when the result became known. He said: 'This is the happiest moment of my life. I am the proudest man in the Dominion. I am not only proud of being elected mayor of the city of Guelph, but I am proud in being able to say that I am the first mechanic to ever receive this high honor. I thank you, one and all, from the bottom of my heart, and while I know that the workmen, my fellow men, gave loyal and undivided sup-

port, I also realize that many a business and professional man added his vote in my favor. To you all I want to say that as far as it lies in my power I shall serve the very best interests of the city at large during my term of office.'"

Thus ends another victory for labor. We are safe in saying to the people of Guelph that if honesty and attention to business will mean a good administration, the affairs of the city of Guelph will be administered in a satisfactory manner.

Brother Hastings will prove himself a good mayor.

**APPEAL TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOM.**

Washington, Jan. 15, 1909.

To Organized Labor, Its Friends and Sympathizers, Greeting:—

The American Federation of Labor, as its name signifies, is a voluntary body composed of national, international and local unions, each of which attends to its own trade business, financial and otherwise, and retains its complete and individual authority and autonomy, while the relationship and purpose of the federation to the affiliated bodies is to assist them in carrying out trade betterment, to take the initiative in introducing and urging the passage of desirable legislation, and to promote the general welfare.

It is thus seen that the American Federation of Labor cannot be considered as holding or having funds in the ordinary routine of its business for other or unusual purposes. A most unusual and important epoch has occurred in which extra funds are essential, and an earnest appeal for financial aid is herewith made to you, and which will no doubt meet with your prompt and liberal response.

You know that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have been declared guilty of violating an injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that Justice Wright of that court has sentenced them to terms of imprisonment of twelve, nine and six months respectively. Pending an appeal they are out on bail.

The original injunction issued on the application of the Buck's Stove and Range Company has been appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and we have authorized our attorneys also to take an appeal against Justice Wright's decision.

We hold that Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have not violated the terms of the injunction, but instead have exercised their right of free press and free speech. These are cardinal principles guaranteed by the constitution of our country and by our states, and to the maintenance and perpetuity of which we pledge and will exert our every effort.

As stated, there are now two appeals pending, one upon the original injunction and the other from Justice Wright's decision. Should an adverse decision be reached in either, or both appeals, it will be essential to make further appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Surely no member of organized labor or other fair-minded man shall rest content unless the principles involved in those cases are determined by the highest tribunal in our land.

We have already expended large sums in these cases and the plaintiff's attorneys have not only publicly boasted of causing such large expenditures on our part, but have asserted "there are more to come." We have exceptionally able attorneys in the Hon. Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Kallston and Siddons, who will carry the cases to their logical and final conclusion, but ample funds must be provided to permit this to be done.

From the expressions of our fellow workers and friends in all walks of life we find that they are in absolute accord with us in the determined stand taken by Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in the assertion of their and our inalienable rights of free press and free

speech, and the determination that these cases be pressed to final determination.

Of course, we will fight for our rights through every legitimate and constitutional channel which our system of legislation and law procedure permits, to rectify the injustice of which we complain, and in the meantime, in having these cases appealed and determined, we are confident that we are pursuing the course which commends itself to the men of labor and other friends of human justice. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

In order to permit of proper defense of liberty and freedom, as guaranteed to all citizens, we appeal to labor and to all friends to make financial contributions for legal defense in the cases before the courts. President Gompers and his colleagues are on trial for your rights equally with their own, and every liberty-loving citizen in or out of the ranks of labor should consider the situation and appeal as their own personal concern and response should be made accordingly.

Upon the injunction abuse the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor declared, "That we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the constitution and laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards." This appeal for funds is issued in accordance with that declaration.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, secretary American Federation of Labor, 423 G street Northwest, Washington, D. C., who will acknowledge and receipt for same and make due accounting thereof.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

**FORM NEW DEPARTMENT.**

A Railroad Employees' Department similar to the Metal Trades' and Building Trades' Departments was recently formed at Denver, Colo. The new department received the unanimous endorsement of the A. F. of L. convention. The organizations forming the department are as follows:

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.  
International Freight Handlers' Union.  
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.  
International Association of Machinists.  
International Association of Car Workers.  
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.  
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.  
Switchmen's Union of North America.  
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.  
International Association of Steam Fitters of America.

**TO STOP LITTLE STICKERS.**

Word was received in Chicago that the attorney general of the United States would be appealed to by a New York mail order house to stop the use of the "little stickers" of the International Typographical Union on the ground that they are a secondary boycott and in restraint of trade between the states. The "stickers" are placed on printed matter received by union men that does not bear the union label. Recently a New York company sent out 20,000 catalogues to all parts of the United States. Many were returned bearing the "little sticker," upon which is printed: "Returned because of absence of union label."

**UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento will introduce a bill in the California legislature directed against the Japanese. The purpose of the bill is to drive the Japanese out of business pursuits.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota recently recommended the passage of a law giving inspectors of the labor department the right to seal up ovens and utensils of bakeries when places are unclean, if not cleaned within a reasonable time.

The Pennsylvania Child Labor Association has begun an aggressive campaign to have placed upon the statute books at the approaching session of the legislature laws which will reform child labor in that state.

A step in the direction of municipal ownership of the Washington gas works and electric light plants was taken, when Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin introduced a bill directing their purchase by the District of Columbia.

Applications for pardon were filed with the secretary of state of Nevada on Jan. 1 by those representing M. R. Preston, who is now serving a 25 years' sentence for the killing of John Silva, a Goldfield restaurant-keeper. Preston was the presidential candidate of De Leon in the recent campaign.

The bill providing for an eight-hour day in coal mines, which in process of amendment became actually a measure for a day of nine hours, was finally adopted by the British House of Lords. It goes into effect July 1, 1909.

A scab plumber sued Plumbers' Union No. 24, Newark, N. J., for damages because the organization had him fired from his job. The court decided that the union would have to pay him \$250. The decision has caused great indignation in Newark union circles.

The initiative and referendum amendment to the Missouri constitution (vol. xi, p. 829) was carried at the November election by a majority of 25,367—176,157 yeas to 140,790 nays. As the amendment is self executing, the initiative and referendum are now in full force in Missouri.

Secretary Strans of the Department of Commerce and Labor has asked congress for \$10,000 for special agents to inquire to what extent manufactured products exported to foreign countries are sold at lower rates than in the American markets.

The Supreme Court of the United States held against Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners in an opinion on his appeal for damages against former Governor Peabody, General Sherman M. Bell and Captain Bulkley Wells for illegal imprisonment. The judgment of the Circuit Court was affirmed.

To prevent the labor market being flooded by state-aided immigration, the Sydney (Australia) Labor Council has decided to communicate with the labor councils throughout the commonwealth with a view to making united representation to the labor party in England as to the condition of the labor market in Australia, and the necessity of preventing further immigration.

Nine violators of the child labor law were fined yesterday by Municipal Judge Fry of Chicago, Ill., various sums ranging to \$15 and costs. Several cases were discharged and others went over. Those fined were: C. C. Landon, D. Ferguson, Joseph H. Bordeau, L. E. Burr, A. E. Rushton, A. J. Kowalsky, Benjamin Smith and J. E. Lee. By agreement with Assistant Harold, who said he did not wish to be hard on first offenders, \$10 of the \$15 in costs to the state's attorney's office was remitted to those who pleaded guilty.

A bill asking the Superior Court of Chicago, Ill., to nullify a fine of \$1,000 against the D'Urbano Italian band and \$100 against each member, imposed by the Chicago and the American Federation of Musicians, was filed recently by Luigi D'Urbano, leader of the band.

The fine was imposed last December on complaint of Charles Fedeles, former manager of the band, who charged that it was playing for prices below the union scale.

The bill charges that Joseph M. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, is seeking to "exterminate, defile and ruin all foreign bands of foreign and royal title."

To secure the passage of a postal savings bill at this session of congress, the Postal Savings Bank League of the United States was organized and will take up the campaign at once. In an address issued, alarm was expressed regarding Senator Carter's bill, notwithstanding the amendments which have been offered to strengthen it. The organization meeting was held in the First National Bank building of Chicago, Ill. Julius Goldzier, who for years has agitated the need of a postal savings bank, was named president, and George H. Currier, president of the Currier Publishing Company, chairman of the executive committee.

An attempt will be made at the coming session of the Wisconsin legislature to pass some law providing for state insurance, giving workmen not only sick benefits, but also old-age annuities. A report covering such a system has already been prepared by State Labor Commissioner Beck, who finds much to recommend it. Efforts are being made to enlist the sympathy of Governor Davidson in behalf of the plan, and he has been hearing arguments in its favor for some time. It is probable that a state commission will be asked for to look into the system more thoroughly with the view of adopting a plan similar to that in vogue in Germany.

The Anaconda Typographical Union and the Montana Federation of Labor were found guilty of violating the anti-trust law in that territory and guilty of combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade. This was the report made by Oliver T. Crane, master in chancery in the Circuit Court.

The suit was that of the Butterick Publishing Company of New York, against a number of Montana labor unions. The case has been in the court since last spring. The master in chancery recommended that the case against other unions be dismissed and that the injunctions against those named in this action be made permanent.

The legislative boards of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen concluded a joint session at Springfield, Ill., January 7th, after agreeing to join with the representatives of other laboring organizations in support of an employers' liability bill. The joint session went on record as favoring the adoption of the Temple amendment, adopted in Iowa in 1898. This makes it impossible for corporations to set up the defense of fellow-servant and contributory negligence and knocks out the relief associations which are alleged to interfere with contract rights.

Chairmen of each of the legislative committees were named as follows: Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, C. A. Randall, Chicago; Order of Railway Conductors, William Sheehan, Springfield; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, C. F. Allen, Galesburg.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

The New York Court of Appeals handed down a decision recently which will be hailed with delight by 200,000 railway employees in New York state. The court held in a test case that the railroad employers' liability act, passed by the legislature in 1906, is constitutional. The railroads had bitterly opposed the law on the ground of unconstitutionality.

The law holds a company liable for damages sustained by an employee through the negligence of another employee.

Herman Schradin, an electrician in the employ of the New York Central, was killed on the viaduct by a train, the engineer having failed to blow his whistle and the watchman to give a signal.

A jury before Judge Platzel in the Supreme Court found a verdict of \$4,500 damages for Schradin's family. The company took the case to the Appellate division and then to the Court of Appeals, losing in both instances. The contention of the New York Central was that the law was a violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, in that it was an unjust discrimination against railroad corporations.

### A FAKE UNION.

Marine workers on the great lakes are carefully watching the new "union" backed by the Lake Carriers' Association. The organization will have headquarters in all the lake ports. It will provide wrecking, sick and other benefits, just like a real union, but all connection with the genuine article must be severed by oaths a mile high. The dues, it is claimed, will be most attractive, and the theory of getting something for nothing will be put into practice, by placing the charge at \$1 a year.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICE—DECEMBER, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	
INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
SUPPLIES.	
Local Union No. 1.....	.60
Local Union No. 14.....	1.60
LABEL ASSESSMENT—15c.	
Local Union No. 14.....	45.00
Local Union No. 34.....	11.25
Total receipts.....	\$308.45
EXPENDITURES.	
Rebate on checks.....	\$ 1.10
Chas. B. Carlson, service.....	6.60
Ad, Weekly Dispatch.....	5.00
Papers for office.....	2.79
Ad, Erie (Pa.) Journal.....	3.90
Ad, Los Angeles Label Bulletin.....	3.00
Telephone for November and December.....	3.10
Typewriter ribbon.....	1.00
600 1c stamps.....	6.00
500 2c stamps.....	10.00
180 5c stamps.....	9.00
20 10c stamps.....	2.00
Express on due books.....	1.00
Postage on Journals.....	7.95
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	125.00
Ad, Label Bulletin, Denver.....	9.00
Decalcomania Co. for labels.....	25.00
Ad, Labor World.....	10.25
Ad, Weekly Dispatch.....	9.40
Ad, Bloomington Record.....	11.00
Ad, Labor News.....	15.90
Office rent.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Deficiency December 1, 1908.....	32.62
Total expense.....	\$410.61
Total receipts.....	308.45
Total expense.....	410.61
Deficiency Jan. 1, 1909.....	\$102.16

CHAS. DOLD,  
International President.

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS'  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR  
40 SEMINARY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.  
PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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### ADVERTISING RATES

#### Display Ads

Per column inch.	PER ISSUE
Six inches.	\$ 1.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month  
contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No  
advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The  
cost of composition will be added to contract price when  
changes are desired.

#### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty  
cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on  
display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted  
for by the year or six months.



And again, a happy New Year.

The Douglas shoes do not bear the label.  
Keep this in mind.

Let's be up and doing, the time for action is  
now. How about it?

Judge Wright's decision: A poor apology for  
an unjust sentence.

The demand for Union Label Pianos is slowly  
but steadily increasing. Kindly help it along.

If all UNION men and women purchasers of  
pianos would insist upon the label when pur-  
chasing, the piano workers' organization would  
be one of the strongest in existence. This is a  
hard rap, but it is true.

Rumors of a \$35,000,000 piano merger, includ-  
ing some of the strongest western piano man-  
ufacturers, are persistently being circulated. And  
in the meantime, what about the employee?

The resolutions offered by Local Union No. 1  
of Chicago, Ill., recently submitted to a refer-  
endum vote of the members, failed of receiv-  
ing a majority of the votes cast. While we re-  
gret its failure to pass very much, the members  
are at all times the best judges.

Have no fear, Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and  
Morrison, there will be a sufficiency of money  
to fight your case to the last resort. A call for  
funds will readily demonstrate that for once  
Labor has become a unit. It is Labor's fight,  
and Labor is willing to bear the burden.

While we do not claim to possess any expert  
knowledge, or for that matter any kind of  
knowledge of mines and mining, it seems that  
something practical might be done to avoid  
these recurring mine horrors. An active agita-  
tion in this direction appears to be very appro-  
priate at this time.

Roosevelt and his big stick is making it  
very uncomfortable these days for the "peo-

ple's" representatives in Congress and the  
Senate. Let the good work go on, Mr. Presi-  
dent; boodlers and grafters have no place in  
the law-making councils of our country. The  
people are with you.

As will be seen on another page of this  
Journal, George Hastings, member of Local  
Union No. 34, Guelph, Ont., Can., who ran as  
an independent candidate, was elected mayor of  
that city, winning the contest over three other  
aspirants. George, judging by his union record,  
will make a good mayor.

The past year has shown a decided increase  
in the number of Union Labels used, and this  
despite the extreme dullness in trade. While  
the demand for Union Label instruments is  
steadily increasing, thanks to our friends in the  
Labor movement, the demand can be largely  
stimulated by activity in this direction on the  
part of our affiliated local unions. Let's get  
busy.

The best way to build up an organization is  
for the members to pull together. Let us re-  
serve the knocking for the fellows on the other  
side. To knock each other or to knock the of-  
ficers never did and never will bring about unity  
and unity is absolutely essential to the success  
of an organization. Let us therefore throw our  
hammers aside and start the boosting game.

### THE FORBES STORES.

Since issuing the December number of the  
Official Journal we received notice from the  
E. E. Forbes Piano Company, operating stores  
in the cities of Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.,  
Jackson, Miss., Anniston, Ala., Birmingham, Ala.,  
Montgomery, Ala., and Mobile, Ala., stating  
that Union Label pianos could now be had at  
all of their stores. Investigation on our part  
proved the notice to be true. The name of the  
E. E. Forbes Piano Company and cities where  
their stores are located have therefore been  
added to the list of dealers in Union Labor  
pianos published monthly in our official organ.

Of the trade unionist and friends located in  
these cities desiring to purchase Label instru-  
ments, we would request that they visit the  
Forbes stores.

Have them show you the Label, to be sure.

### FREEDOM OR SLAVERY.

In another part of this Journal will be found  
an appeal for funds under the caption of "Ap-  
peal for the Preservation of American Free-  
dom," issued by the Executive Council of the  
American Federation of Labor. It is all-import-  
ant that our affiliated Local Unions take this  
matter in hand, make special efforts in soliciting  
voluntary subscriptions by circulating petitions  
through the various factories in which they  
may be employed. The money thus secured will  
be used in the defence of Gompers, Mitchell and  
Morrison ostensibly, but in reality in the de-  
fence of the Labor movement.

The fight of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison  
is organized labor's fight.

The decision of Judge Wright, if sustained,  
will sound the death knell to the trade union  
movement, to American freedom.

It will mean a return to serfdom and slavery.  
Every toiler, union and non-union, is vitally  
interested and should contribute to this cause.

All should contribute their mite.  
If you cannot give \$10 give \$5; if you cannot  
give \$5 give \$1—give something. Give the most  
you can afford; do not try and give the least.

All moneys collected may be sent direct to  
Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor, 423 G street Northwest, Wash-  
ington, D. C., who will make proper acknowl-  
edgment, or to this Journal.

All moneys forwarded to this Journal will be  
acknowledged in the columns of the Journal, as  
well as by private receipt.

Again: Shall it be Freedom or Slavery?

### AN OPINION WORTH READING.

In this era of so much judge-made law it will  
no doubt be interesting to our members and  
readers of The Journal to peruse the opinion of  
one who has never claimed any direct or indi-  
rect connection with the labor movement. Judge  
Parker, an astute lawyer, engaged for the de-  
fense of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and  
who consistently might be rated as one of La-  
bor's opponents, in most magnificent language  
pictures truly the mission of organized labor.

With this issue of The Journal, therefore, we  
begin the publication of Judge Parker's argu-  
ment, made in connection with the Buck Stove  
and Range Company's contempt proceedings.  
President Gompers, in commenting upon Judge  
Parker's argument, has the following to say:

During the examination before the Commis-  
sioner in the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range  
company's contempt proceedings against "Samuel  
Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, to  
show cause" why they should not be punished for  
violation of the court's injunction, the counsel for  
the company dragged the proceedings to such  
great lengths that Mr. Gompers finally refused to  
answer the questions which involved the freedom  
of speech and of the press. These questions were  
certified to the court to determine the principle  
involved.

When this question was before the court Judge  
Alton B. Parker appeared on behalf of Mr. Gom-  
pers' contention, making the chief argument.

The argument is so fundamental, logical and  
brilliant that we deem it a service to the public  
to publish it in this issue of the Piano, Organ and  
Musical Instrument Workers' Journal in full. Of  
course all know that Hon. Alton B. Parker for  
many years was chief justice of the Court of  
Appeals, the highest court of the state of New  
York. While in that position he wrote several  
opinions of the court upholding the very principles  
for which Labor contends in the injunction abuse  
and the freedom of press and speech. It is, there-  
fore, of exceeding importance to note that not only  
is Judge Parker in legal mental accord with lib-  
erty-loving Americans in Labor's contention, but  
that he is also in entire sympathy with the work,  
the struggle and aspirations of Labor. Therefore,  
and because the entire subject is so magnificently  
illuminated by Judge Parker's argument, we pre-  
sent it in full.

### SHALL LABOR ASK PARDON?

Shall Labor ask pardon for Gompers, Mitchell  
and Morrison?

As one of a vast number of organized men  
and women, we voice a most emphatic NO!

Why ask pardon?

Have these gentlemen, as good citizens as  
any, committed any crime, that sentence should  
be imposed?

Have they in any way violated any law, either  
state or national?

You say judge-made law, but what of that?

Are the vast millions of wage workers to be  
subjected to the whims of narrow-minded, short-  
sighted perhaps unconscious but partial judges?

We say No. We know of no breach, we know  
of no infraction of the law. Why, then, ask  
for pardon?

If Labor has not the right to make known  
its enemies to its friends and the public; if that  
constitutes a crime, the sooner we know it the  
better we will be off. If Labor is but per-  
mitted to organize and arrange its organizing  
efforts to suit some antagonist of organized la-  
bor of the Van Cleave order, the sooner Labor  
knows it the better will Labor be off.

If Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are guilty  
of a criminal offence for advising the public to  
refrain from purchasing the product of a con-  
cern unfair to organized labor until such con-  
cern becomes fair, then every individual mem-  
ber of the Labor movement is equally guilty  
and equally subject to punishment.

But no crime has been committed, the opinion  
of ONE judge to the contrary notwithstanding.

It would therefore be the height of folly to  
apply for pardon. It would be a tacit admis-  
sion of crime.

Organized labor must stand or fall with  
Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. It's organ-  
ized Labor's fight.

There can be no compromise, no palliation, no  
pardon.

Labor as represented by Gompers, Mitchell

and Morrison is right in its contention. Labor will and must insist upon its rights.

Labor feels itself to be within the law when making known its friends or enemies.

Pardon? No! A thousand times, No!

#### CANADIAN MUSIC TRADES ON 1909 OUTLOOK.

Whether or not the year that has just closed was all that could have been desired from an industrial standpoint, it is generally conceded that the present outlook is much brighter than characterized the ushering in of 1908. The last month of the old year proved to be the banner one of the twelve, and it was no unusual report to hear of factories running overtime, that until a short time before had rather a long period of short hours. From the manner in which orders reached the manufacturers in December, and even earlier in the fall, it was quite evident that stocks on the floors of the dealers were lower than they had been for years. Predictions made in the early fall that when the rush commenced many dealers would be disappointed in deliveries were realized, and some retailers probably had emphasized at too great a cost the advantages of early ordering. The advice to order early is always apropos. There is a feeling abroad that 1909 will be a good year, and that feeling which is nothing more or less than confidence will do a great deal in making it a good year.

#### THINK IT OVER.

When a union elects a member to an official position, it does so not to make him a target for censure and abuse, but that he may be a center around which the members shall gather to make effective the work of the organization. This is a lesson that has not taken hard enough hold on the minds of union members.

There is a peculiar perversity possessing many union people that makes them knock the men they have elected to office. They seem to have an idea that because they have elected a brother to office they have a right to dog him to their heart's content. They treat him very much the same way the Indians used to treat their squaws, only worse. The Indian made his squaw do the work, but he didn't have much to say. While the union man piles all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officer and a heap of abuse on his head.

If the union members who are guilty of this folly would have as much to say in the way of boosting as they have in the way of knocking, how easy would be the work of the officers and how successful the organizations!—Exchange.

#### SOLVING THE LABOR QUESTION.

Shall we abolish the labor union, hoping thus to solve the labor question? Common sense and practical experience say no. The trades union has become a fixture in our industrial life. It has come to stay. It is simply a question as to whether it will be a good unionism or a bad unionism. If, in various ways, good workingmen are to be deprived of their membership in trades unions, it will result in a bad unionism, because the unscrupulous will thus be left in control. But if, on the other hand, the best employees are encouraged to identify themselves with this movement, it will result in a good unionism. It would seem to be the part of wisdom, then, to develop and not to attempt to destroy the trades union.

Furthermore, those who seek to destroy the trades union, hoping that thereby they will solve the labor question, forget that trades unionism is not the labor question. It is simply one of the expressions of the labor movement. It is not the cause of industrial agitation, but the outcome of it. If every labor union were to be wiped out today, the labor question would still be with us, and probably in a more aggra-

vated form. The trades union will not be destroyed until something better takes its place, and the better system will come as a further result of the evolution which produced the trades union.

It is supposed by some that Socialism will eventually supersede trades unionism. It is altogether likely that Socialism will play a prominent part in the world's industrial drama, but Socialists must not flatter themselves that because a change in our economic system is probable, therefore Socialism must necessarily become the prevailing system. In the end there will be not one answer to the social question, but many; but they will all agree in this: All of them will be religious. The social question is fundamentally a moral and a religious problem. It will never be settled upon any other basis. Because this is true, the Church will have an important part in its solution. The Church must have a clear message with reference to the principles involved. The preacher need not discuss social theories, but he must present in the spirit of the prophet the supreme laws of love and justice and service, and apply them to present-day questions. He should speak with no uncertain sound concerning the evils of child labor, of the unsanitary conditions in sweat shop and home, of the curse of Sunday labor, and everything else that is preventing the masses from living the abundant life which Christ came into the world to give them.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

#### GOMPERS, MITCHELL, MORRISON.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are going to jail—perhaps.

If Judge Wright had exclusive say they would be on their way now. Thank God, Judge Wright is not, in the language of the street, the whole works. He is but a cog, a very insignificant one; nay, an entirely superfluous one, in the judicial machinery of our government.

#### ONE ISOLATED COG.

But Lord, what furore can be created by even one obstreperous little cog.

Judge Wright's decision committing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail will ever be referred to as justice GONE WRONG.

It was the most undignified, transparently prejudiced and venom-breathing edict ever uttered by a judge of the United States courts.

The entire document was filled with hatred and abuse of organized labor in general, and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in particular.

#### AND WHY?

Some time ago a certain gentleman by the name of Van Cleave, who operates a stove foundry in or about St. Louis, Mo., manufacturing the Buck stoves and ranges, saw fit to discriminate against union men, members of the Metal Polishers' Union. In retaliation the Metal Polishers' Union and all sister unions of the United States, including the American Federation of Labor, the head organization, informed their members, the members' friends and the public at large of the facts in the case, asking them to withhold their patronage from this firm until such time as fair treatment would again be accorded union men by the company.

THAT IS THE WHOLE CASE IN A NUT-SHELL.

It seems the retaliation methods of the union men had the effect of largely reducing the sales of the Buck stoves and ranges, involving a loss of thousands upon thousands of dollars to the firm. This, at least, is the statement made by the company in their application for injunction.

The injunction, as is well known, was granted. Under its provisions union men are prohibited from discriminating against the Buck stoves and ranges; that is to say, the union men are prohibited from informing their fellow union men, their friends or the public, of the company's unfair attitude toward organized labor.

It left the situation as follows: It per-

mitted the Buck Stove and Range Company to discriminate against union men and organized labor in general, which permission the company put to good account (see diatribes of Van Cleave). It prohibited organized labor from informing their fellow members, their friends and the general public, by word of mouth or writings, of the unfair tactics of this firm.

#### COULD ANYTHING BE MORE UNFAIR THAN THIS INJUNCTION?

It has been said that organized labor, its officers, should have obeyed the decree whether right or wrong, until reversed by a higher court. This may be good reasoning for the other fellow, but not for the fellow that's hit.

Supposing an injunction should issue restraining men from earning a livelihood, an occurrence not at all improbable under modern jurisprudence?

Should the men obey, starve to death, thus permitting the high court to render a funeral oration in the shape of a decision of approval or reversal?

WE FEEL NOT AT ALL INCLINED TO TAKE THIS VIEW OF THE CASE.

The injunction in itself, as issued, is wrong.

IT PROHIBITS ORGANIZED LABOR FROM DOING THE VERY THING IT PERMITS THE BUCK STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY TO DO.

IT DENIES ORGANIZED LABOR THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS.

To accept the conclusion as laid down in this injunction would mean organized labor's quiescence to a return to slavery days.

IT WOULD HAVE MEANT A PEACEFUL DEATH TO ORGANIZED LABOR. IT WOULD HAVE MEANT A FUNERAL ORATION BY THE HIGH COURTS.

Hence the refusal of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to abide by the edict; hence the refusal of ALL organized men and women to be put calmly out of existence.

And now the decree of the Honorable Judge Wright, a fitting climax to a farcical whole.

A decision replete with insult and abuse, a decision breathing antipathy towards organized labor in its every word, every syllable, every sentence, every line.

A DECISION RENDERED BY A JUDGE WHOSE LIFELONG ENVIRONMENTS HAVE LED HIM, UNCONSCIOUSLY WE BELIEVE, TO RENDER A DECISION AS UNJUST AS IT IS SCATHING.

But we still have hope. As stated before, Judge Wright is but a small cog in the vast judicial machinery of our country.

WE STILL HAVE HOPE FOR AN EQUITABLE DECISION FROM THE HIGHER COURTS.

We cannot, and will not, believe, unless convinced by the court itself, that the highest tribunal of our land, charged with the duty of keeping the Declaration of Independence, signed by our forefathers, and which declares "That ALL men are created equal," inviolate, will abridge this right by an approval of Judge Wright's decision, which takes from organized labor a privilege granted to others.

Organized labor calmly awaits the decision of the higher court, resting in the belief that justice will be done, that the decision will be characterized by equity.

Organized labor is law-abiding; it asks no special privileges; but organized labor will not be deprived of its constitutional rights, the right of free speech and free press.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison MAY go to jail. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in jail will be augmented by thousands, nay, millions of organized and unorganized men and women who would rather serve life sentence, if necessary, than to tamely submit to a return to serfdom and slavery, which a compliance with recent judge-made law would mean.

As true citizens of the United States, as staunch defenders of the rights granted us under the Constitution, as advocates of equity and

justice, we say now as before: The Buck stoves and ranges are unfair to organized labor.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1909.

Well, old 1908 has gone down and out, and may our trials and tribulations, the worry and hard luck all go with it. And may the season's greeting, "A Happy New Year," be realized for one and all. That, with business booming and with wages soaring and conditions improving, with the "Big Stick" exploring, or trying to shed light and blood on Darkest Africa, and the courts enjoined from enjoining, or with injunctions served while you wait—well, let's be happy, any way, while we wish for the wonderful business revival—the new era—so often predicted.

The courts can't prevent us from the "pursuit of happiness" by injunctions, even if we all go to jail. President Eliot of Harvard believes in hard work—"there is joy in it." Well, I know that he is right in one phase of the proposition, for I know several piano workers in this city of culture who for several months have been diligently pounding the pave and seeking brain fog, and who would be filled with joy, perhaps tickled to death, if they got a chance to work at their trade once more.

Dr. Eliot's latest public utterance on the labor subject has excited much comment here in the East. At the banquet of the Economic Club at the American House on the evening of December 22nd, the subject of discussion was, "Is Socialism an Attainable and a Desirable Ideal?" A number of prominent men addressed the club. Dr. Eliot criticised the views expressed by others, but when he in turn was taken to task he arose from his seat at the head of the table and left the hall without saying farewell.

During the debate the doctor said: "To my mind, the laboring population of the United States ought to be the happiest this world has seen. They work under conditions remarkably fortunate. \* \* \* But they seem to desire a sort of earthly paradise, with no work at all. \* \* \* Civilization is founded upon the regular habit of labor among all men. \* \* \* In the South the belief still lingers that labor is a curse, only fit for the black. That belief seems to linger still among the trades unions. They want to reduce the hours of labor."

Say, Charles, that's going some. If you wish to become civilized, "get the habit." Well, it's too bad so many of our boys have got the habit of "looking for a job"—any old job.

I received a communication a short time ago from a special agent of the Immigration Commission (appointed by Congress about eighteen months ago), who wished to prepare a report to show what has been the effect of immigration upon wages and hours. He enclosed a schedule of questions, marked from A to M, and subdivided into as many more, which I was kindly requested to answer, as they affected the piano trade from a workman's point of view. But I couldn't see the "joy of work" in answering categorically, since your friend, Moffett, was probably getting paid, while I would simply be getting by. I referred him to you, as you like work, and I further admonished him that in future, when seeking information from union men about union matters, in all fairness he should use stationery bearing the union label. I guess Mr. Moffett thinks I'm too fresh—well, I can't help it.

I'm glad that there is a spirit being manifested among the piano workers of the West to get together and do something towards gathering some of the harvest when the crops are ready. I wish we could see an old-time move-

ment in the East, but Boston is so cold that even this January thaw cannot melt them or dissipate the cloud from their vision. But I still have hope that Boston will not be found missing when the opportune time arrives.

### "Hub Bites."

The usual "stock-taking" vacation in all factories.

Business very quiet all along the line. Manufacturers here are keeping a stiff upper lip, and the employees are doing a devil-of-a-thinking. But the feeling (i. e., the hope) is general that 1909 will start the new era of business activity.

At Chickering's factory the American Piano Company is again using the old firm name "Chickering & Sons" on the pay slips.

A testimonial to Frank R. Foster by Boston Typographical Union No. 13 will be held at Copley Hall, Monday, February 22nd. Tickets \$1.00. The great work for the trades union cause and the many sacrifices made by Frank Foster during the prime of his intellectual and physical strength should not be forgotten.

Genial Charles J. Ward, formerly Vice-President of Local No. 19, has quit the piano business. Brother Ward has been one of the faithful, and he has the good wishes of all in his new field.

We miss the orators. The raw east wind was too much for them. By the way, who's elected?

It is said that a good fellow's good resolutions have already said good-bye.

"Mine's a musty," said he.

F. H. MURRAY, Secretary No. 19.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1909.

From time immemorial there has been a tendency on the part of various classes, in every station, rank or craft, to combine for the purpose of arrogating to themselves power over others on the one hand or to guard against inroads made by the master classes on the other. In all history the tendency has been very much one-sided, but never reaching such great proportions in the industrial field as in the present day. Combinations of every description that are powerful enough to dictate their own terms are encountered on every hand. Nor are these limited to employers of labor. The associations of professional men, for instance, have put many a law on the statute books for the protection of their own members which have well nigh monopolized this field.

Labor, however, and especially in this country, comes along in the tail-end of the procession of combinations.

Why is this? Will the great industrial classes admit they are too ignorant to make themselves a greater factor by organizing into unions? However, whether they like it or not, judging from the results achieved at the present time, that is what they must admit. Can there be any other answer for the employers' reason for combining than that they know the trend of things, and so for the sake of their own protection, if not for the sake of usurping greater power. And so, the reason that the working people are not better organized than they are must inevitably be because they do not know enough to do so. And regarding the piano makers, notwithstanding being a class of more than ordinary intelligence, are they not in a deplorable state of affairs? Having had a union organized for nearly ten years, and the great majority in the craft still steering shy of it and each shifting for himself! Is it a tardiness or inability on the part of the officers to arouse enough interest in unionism that is the cause of this? I say emphatically, No! The officers have done their full duty; they have worked incessantly and untiringly; they have used all the means at their command to get the piano makers together, but the peculiar aversion to unionism possessing them is truly remarkable. Each one will stand back and howl that it does

not amount to anything. I have had several occasions to see deductions being made in prices, and so low that living wages were an impossibility, yet when the subject of unionism was broached to them they would invariably scoff at the suggestion, and yet they would vilify the bosses with all the vocabulary at their command, never thinking the employer cuts wages not because he has a particular grudge against the working man, but because he also is crowded by the rest of the combinations, and seeing labor the only loophole through which to escape lowering his dividends, so this of course is but a natural consequence.

The majority who do join the union, barring those who get work in union shops, do so in a spirit of revenge. This is entirely wrong. If they could be made to study some of the economic causes of things they would join not only in a spirit of self-protection, but also of being a means of adjusting the causes now making the employer reduce wages. I venture to assert that if all the piano makers in the country could be made to organize and demand fair wages in one day, the manufacturers would welcome such overture, because it naturally would put them on an equal basis; it would lessen competition; each one would know his competitor could not make the same grade of instrument cheaper than himself.

So for these reasons, I say join the union with such spirit, and not because you have a kick coming with the boss. And you who have been knocking and offering a thousand and one foolish reasons why you should not join the union, come in, any way, and let us help you better your condition as well as our own, and besides, help throttle some of the fierce competition the manufacturers are at present experiencing, which means still greater reductions in your wages if you don't.

Can you not brush that little grudge aside that you have so long been nourishing and which has prevented you from seeing your own welfare? Study the economic conditions, and while labor as a whole is content to constitute the tail-end of combinations, let us, as piano-makers, show the public we have business acumen enough to do as all other intelligent beings do—organize.

JULIUS KOFOED.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1909.

You have all been shocked with the terrible reports of the earthquake in southern Italy, and will no doubt have some slight knowledge of the destitution and despair of the survivors, who are left practically helpless, without food, clothing or shelter.

This circular is issued by the Laborers' Relief Committee of Boston, to solicit assistance for the sufferers.

The committee knows that in the past you have always lent a willing ear to the cry of distress and have always responded promptly.

We beseech you to render all the assistance in your power now, as you well know it is at the present time, when everything is chaos and confusion, that your assistance will be most welcome. Any small sum will be appreciated.

Send all contributions to

CAV. D'ALESSANDRO,  
144 North street, Boston, Mass.

Union Hill, N. J., Jan. 3, 1909.

At a recent meeting a committee of three was appointed to visit the various theaters and other playhouses in Hudson County, with a view of ascertaining whether any scab pianos are used, and to have them removed if possible and have fair pianos installed. We also wish to thank the management of the New Hudson Theater for their promptness in removing the two Doll scab pianos after being notified. The boys have also decided to reward their promptness with a theater party in the near future.

Otherwise, everything is serene on both sides of the Hudson. We are increasing our membership and expect 1909 to bring back many wanderers from the fold.

Wishing you and the members of our organization generally a prosperous and happy New Year.

PHILLIP ROTTMAN,

Secretary Local No. 32, Union Hill, N. J.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1908.

To Organized Labor and Friends:—

We, the members of Local No. 3, Metal Polishers and Buffers, appeal to you for moral and financial assistance in our strike at the Cleveland Foundry Company, where our members have been locked out.

This firm locked out our members for the purpose of breaking up our organization, and those of the other metal trades in their employ, with a view to the establishment of the "open shop." The proposed reduction amounts to 20 per cent.

Brothers, if this fight is lost the continued existence of our organization is endangered and the other metal trades will be similarly affected. In the past we have not only fought our own battles, but have promptly responded to all appeals for help. We are now compelled to ask your assistance financially. Brothers, it means a great deal to us, and we feel that you will not fail us in this our hour of need.

Give us all the financial assistance your means will permit. We assure you the favor will not be forgotten, and we may be able to assist you in a similar emergency in the future.

Hoping you will not "waste paper" this appeal, but act, we beg to remain,

Yours in the cause for equal conditions,

JOHN G. WILLERT, Secretary.

P. S.—Please send all donations to John G. Willert, Secretary No. 3, 715 W. Superior avenue, and notify Max Frank, 9314 Hough court.

Handel Pond, 56 years of age, crossed the great divide on the 24th of December, 1908, passing away suddenly as the result of an operation which was being performed for appendicitis. His illness was of very short duration, and only a week before his death he was attending regularly to his offices as general manager of the Ivers & Pond Piano Co.

Gustav R. Neuman, vice-president of the firm of Neuman Bros., Chicago, passed quietly away, having suffered but a brief illness of two weeks. A stroke of paralysis, received while at his office recently, was the cause of his death.

The Burdett Piano Co. will be reorganized by those formerly interested in the concern and others. These interests bought the factory, it is reported, through M. L. Hindley for \$25,000 and will reorganize the bankrupt firm. J. M. Stoughton, former president, and ex-General Manager Martin are said to be interested in the new company.

C. R. Dickerson, treasurer of the Smith, Barnes & Strohner Piano Company, Chicago, resigned from his services with that corporation. The resignation takes effect February 1. Mr. Dickerson was formerly secretary of the Strohner Piano Company, when C. C. Mudge was president. Previous to that he was in the wholesale drug business for eighteen years, and he has now decided to re-enter the drug line.

A branch of the Bush & Gerts Piano Co. is to be established at Oshkosh, Wis., and the company has filed a statement to do business in that state. The new house will be known as the Bush & Gerts Piano Co. and will be located in Oshkosh, with S. N. Bridge as local representative. The value of property and stock for the Wisconsin establishment is entered as \$15,000.

Jay DeVore, the Freeport, Ill., piano dealer, returned to that city from Chicago, and was accompanied by the secretary of a company manufacturing piano players and electric pianos, which is seeking a new location. The secretary and Mr. DeVore were in consultation one day this week with the officers and committees of the Citizens' Commercial Association of Freeport. A visit was made to several sites which were regarded as suitable for the enterprise, and the Chicago man is said to have been well pleased with the outlook. He has returned to Chicago and the matter will be further considered at a later date.

The city of Leipzig is claiming the world's greatest child musical prodigy in Pilar Osorio, a 3-year-old girl. In a piano recital before an audience of critics she played the most classical selections perfectly.

She plays wholly from memory. Her case has excited so much comment that arrangements were made for a scientific commission to examine the girl and her ancestry in an effort to find the source of her talent.

The girl's parents have accepted numerous engagements for the public appearance of the child, but it is likely that her exploitation at such a tender age will be prohibited on humanitarian grounds.

The annual meeting of the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association was held on January 13th at the Murray Hill Hotel at 6:30, with an informal dinner preceding the business session. The nominating committee, consisting of John D. Pease, H. Paul Mehlin and Robert C. Kammerer, prepared the following slate of officers, which was approved: President, B. H. Janssen; first vice-president, Charles Kohler; second vice-president, William Tonk; treasurer,

Charles Jacob; secretary, R. W. Lawrence. Executive committee: Charles Kohler, chairman; F. C. Decker, Helmut Kranich, John Christman, Julius Mayer.

Bids submitted by piano men in New York in reply to the call for estimates issued by C. B. J. Snyder, superintendent of school buildings in New York City, were opened and contracts awarded. In spite of an objectionable feature in the specifications requiring that bidders disclose the average wholesale price received for the instrument offered the city, there were almost as many bids as usual. A great deal of talk was heard in the trade about the requirements, but when the opening came there were only a few who did not bid.

Those who were successful in securing contracts were: William Knabe & Co., Sohmer & Co., Hardman, Peck & Co., George Steck & Co., Henry & S. G. Lindeman, J. & C. Fischer, Pease Piano Co., and the Walters Piano Co. Prices of the pianos chosen range from \$225 to \$265 for uprights, and from \$370 to \$485 for grands.

The Bush & Gerts concert grand piano will be used in recitals at St. Louis; Mobile, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., during the first half of January, Mme. Julie Rive-King having been especially engaged for these recitals. She is now the head of the piano department of the Bush Temple Conservatory of Music, where her success as a teacher in pedagogic work has been instantaneous from the start, she having begun her work in the conservatory last June and having at the present time a large class of the most advanced pupils, many of them prepared to enter upon artistic and professional careers.

This tour is one of several that have been planned that will undoubtedly result in adding greatly to the reputation and popularity of Mme. Julie Rive-King as a pianist, and will also thoroughly demonstrate and exploit the merits of the Bush & Gerts grand piano.

## HOPE-JONES ORGAN IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Hope-Jones Organ Co., of Elmira, N. Y., builders of the wonderful organ in Ocean Grove, N. J., have just completed a fine instrument for the Touro Synagogue, New Orleans, La. Ferdinand Dunkley, F. R. C. O., a concert organist, used it for the first time on the morning of January 1, and at the conclusion of the service telegraphed to the builders: "The organ absolutely wonderful! Tone finest in the world!"

## TO HUSH STENCIL TALK.

It is understood that at the coming executive meeting of the officers of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, action will be taken to eliminate the stencil discussion, and the stencil agitation is to be buried in the cold, cold ground, as far as the Association as a body is concerned. President Frank A. Lee is reported as the leader of this movement, and he is said to be of the opinion that the Association has no right, as a body, to take any action on the stencil.

## GAMBLERS NEED NOT APPLY.

Because an applicant for citizenship papers, who has resided in Modoc county, California, for six years and has earned \$35 a month during that time, admitted to the court that he had saved nothing, but had wasted his substance in riotous living, Judge Baker of Alturas has refused to grant him the right to become an American citizen, but as he said he spent his earnings on liquor and gambling, the court rejected his petition.

## TRADE NOTES

Daniel Treacy, of Davenport & Treacy, New York City, who has been ill for about two months, is rapidly improving in health.

E. E. Coulon, superintendent for a number of years of the plant of the Thompson Piano Co., Chicago, has resigned his position.

Birney J. Moore, for many years connected with the Cable Company, Chicago, as one of its factory superintendents, and an old resident of Evanston, Ill., died on Monday, Dec. 28th, following an operation for appendicitis at the Evanston hospital, aged 66 years.

The de Kliest Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y., has filed suit against the North Tonawanda Musical Instrument Co. for infringement of patents held by the plaintiff. The suit will come up before the Supreme Court, in session at present in the city of Lockport, N. Y.

Mr. A. T. Lawson, the manager and secretary-treasurer of the Newcombe Piano Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada, has decided to enter the ranks of the professional public accountant, and to withdraw from the management of the above company on the 1st of April next.

# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

## ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
GADSDEN—  
Floyd Dawson Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## ARKANSAS.

HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommar Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

## COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

## GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

## IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

## ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Heiss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
ELLIOTT—  
Elliott Elev. Co.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORD STATION—  
E. D. Helleman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.

GIRARD—  
J. D. Francie.  
HENRY—  
Duka Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Jooston.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
Bruce-Surles Co.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

## INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
KOKOMO—  
E. D. Meguire.  
LOGANSPO—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKFORD—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

## IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Dingley & Co.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
BODE—  
Findahl & Nelson.  
CLARION—  
Jessa Smith.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walke Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
ESTHERVILLE—  
Frank Albro.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.

GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
JEFFERSON CITY—  
C. M. Conger.  
LAMONI—  
Smith, Teala & Co.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.  
MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
MOULTON—  
Marshall Bros.  
NEW LONDON—  
Snyder Bros.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

## KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Busb.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
EL DORADO—  
Meyer & Flisk.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HARPER—  
B. E. Camfield.  
HOLTON MUSIC CO.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell Furn. Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thameret.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

## KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.  
MAINE.  
GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.  
MARYLAND.  
BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

## MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.  
GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

## MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knavtold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folson.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folson.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hangen-Meler Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. JAMES—  
Pack-Owen Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WINNEBAGO CITY—  
Otto C. Retsloff.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

## MONTANA.

ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stag.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

## MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hofer & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
A. W. Moore.  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Lamar Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parkes Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Mattars.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

<b>SIKESTON—</b> G. A. Garner. <b>ST. JOSEPH—</b> J. E. Hagen. <b>SPRINGFIELD—</b> J. E. Martin Music Co. <b>ST. CHARLES—</b> St. Charles Music Co. <b>ST. LOUIS—</b> Kleekamp Bros. F. Beler & Son.	<b>NEW YORK CITY—</b> Hazelton Bros., 68 University Place. <b>MONTICELLO—</b> A. A. Moran. <b>NIAGARA FALLS—</b> J. C. Schwackhamer. <b>ROCHESTER—</b> G. Clay Cox & Co. J. W. Martin & Co. <b>SCHENECTADY—</b> Geo. A. Cassidy.	<b>OREGON.</b> <b>PORTLAND—</b> Eller's Piano House. <b>OKLAHOMA.</b> <b>CHEROKEE—</b> L. H. Burr. <b>OKLAHOMA CITY—</b> J. W. Luke. <b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b> <b>ALBION—</b> E. A. Collins. <b>HARRISBURG—</b> Kirk, Johnson & Co. <b>NEW CASTLE—</b> J. A. Breckenridge <b>PITTSBURGH—</b> J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537 Smithfield St. Henricks Piano Co., Ltd. 611 Smithfield St. <b>PHILADELPHIA—</b> J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut St. Litt Bros. <b>SCRANTON—</b> J. W. Guernsey. <b>SOUTHPORT—</b> C. A. Burdick. <b>WILKESBARRE—</b> W. Guernsey. <b>YORK—</b> Weaver Piano Co.	<b>MEMPHIS—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co. E. E. Forbes Piano Co. <b>FOUNTAIN CITY—</b> J. V. Ledgerwood. <b>TEXAS.</b> <b>AUSTIN—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of Texas. <b>DALLAS—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of Texas. <b>FORT WORTH—</b> Cummings, Shepard & Co. <b>PARIS—</b> Henry P. Mayer. <b>UTAH.</b> <b>OGDEN—</b> H. C. Wardleigh. <b>SALT LAKE CITY—</b> Daynes & Romney.
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b> <b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co. <b>NEBRASKA.</b> <b>ALLIANCE—</b> B. T. Lockwood. <b>BEAVER CROSSING—</b> Organ & Evans. <b>BROKEN BOW—</b> Ryerson Bros. Co. <b>COLUMBUS—</b> R. W. Saley. <b>GOTHENBERG—</b> George W. Erb. <b>GRAND ISLAND—</b> S. B. Raynard. <b>HOLDREGE—</b> D. W. Hilsabeck. <b>HOOPER—</b> Geo. A. Heine. <b>KEARNEY—</b> Lucian Smith. <b>LEIGH—</b> Compton & Held. <b>LINCOLN—</b> Prescott Music Co. <b>NORFOLK—</b> C. S. Hayes. <b>NORTH PLATTE—</b> C. A. Howe. <b>O'NEIL—</b> G. W. Smith. <b>OMAHA—</b> W. E. Richards. <b>PAWNEE CITY—</b> Wherry Bros. <b>SCHICKLEY—</b> Chas. Bergquist. <b>SCHUYLER—</b> Maple & Herde. <b>WAHOO—</b> Anderson & Thorson. <b>YORK—</b> P. L. Elarth.	<b>NEW JERSEY.</b> <b>TRENTON—</b> Bronson Piano Warerooms. <b>WEHAWKEN HGTS.—</b> B. H. Halsted. <b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b> <b>FARGO—</b> C. R. Stone. <b>OHIO.</b> <b>ABERDEEN—</b> D. P. Argo. <b>ASHVILLE—</b> J. C. Welton. <b>AKRON—</b> O. S. Brownell. <b>BALTIMORE—</b> Hansberger Bros. <b>COLUMBUS—</b> W. L. Skeels. <b>CLEVELAND—</b> Hart Piano Co. <b>DAYTON—</b> L. E. Drake. <b>EATON—</b> W. O. Gross. <b>FREMONT—</b> Chas. Miller. <b>HAMILTON—</b> Pilgrim Music Co. <b>LEBANON—</b> E. Trivillo. <b>MANSFIELD—</b> J. L. Barr. <b>MADISON—</b> Bates Music Co. <b>MARION—</b> Will T. Blue. <b>NELSONVILLE—</b> F. M. Morris. <b>SALEM—</b> F. P. Brown. <b>SANDUSKY—</b> J. R. Penn. <b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller. <b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton. <b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b> <b>PROVIDENCE—</b> E. C. Billings. Goff & Darling. <b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b> <b>ABERDEEN—</b> K. O. Lee. <b>BROOKINGS—</b> Miss Jessie E. Kelley. <b>DEADWOOD—</b> Fishel & Co. <b>FREDERICK—</b> F. M. Kendall. <b>LEAD—</b> A. McGill. <b>MITCHELL—</b> J. Llewellyn Morgan. <b>PARKER—</b> B. J. Palmer. <b>REDFIELD—</b> Geo. A. Sabin. <b>VERMILION—</b> Lotze & Co. <b>YANKTON—</b> J. P. Nelson. <b>TENNESSEE.</b> <b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>VIRGINIA.</b> <b>CHARLOTTEVILLE—</b> W. C. Payne. <b>DAYTON—</b> Ruebush-Kleffer Co. <b>WISCONSIN.</b> <b>ASHLAND—</b> Ashland Music Co. <b>EAU CLAIRE—</b> Mrs. N. D. Coon. <b>GREEN BAY—</b> T. P. Gleason. <b>LAKE MILLS—</b> L. H. Cook. <b>MILWAUKEE—</b> Gimble Bros. Rose, Schiff, Weierman Piano Co. <b>OSHKOSH—</b> S. N. Bridge & Son. <b>RACINE—</b> Wiegand Bros. <b>RIVER FALLS—</b> G. A. Rasmussen. <b>REEDSBURG—</b> Wm. Harms & Son. <b>STOUGHTON—</b> E. J. Kjolseth Co. <b>SHEBOYGAN—</b> L. E. Minot. <b>SUPERIOR—</b> Hall & Kriedler. <b>WASHINGTON.</b> <b>TACOMA—</b> D. S. Johnston Co. <b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b> <b>MANNINGTON—</b> Stewart & Wise.

#### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.:  
Add to Article 20, Section 4, as follows: "and shall be published quarterly."

Section to read: Section 4, The Journal shall contain each issue one page of German; every alternate issue, in addition to the German one page of Italian, Swedish and Polish, AND SHALL BE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Local Unions favoring the above amendment should second same and notify the International office of such second so same will reach the office not later than February 25, 1909. All seconds received after the above date will not be counted.

By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:

Amend Article 5, Section 1, by striking out "20" on second line after the word "of" and insert "10."

Section to read: Every member shall pay into the funds of the Union to which he belongs the sum of 10 cents per week.

By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:

Amend Article 9, Section 1, by striking out the word "ten" on line twelve, after the word "than," and insert the word "eight."

Section to read: Every member who shall have been for not less than one year continuously a member in good standing of the International Union, and who is not under any of the restrictions specified in this law, shall be entitled, should such member be sick or disabled in such a manner as to render such member unable to attend to his usual avocation, to a sum of five dollars per week out of the funds of the Union; provided such sickness or inability shall have been for at least two weeks or fourteen days and shall not have been caused by intemperance, debauchery or other immoral conduct; and no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a period longer than "EIGHT" weeks in any one year, commencing July 1st and ending June 30th, whether it has been continuous or periodical; but no member leaving the United States or the Dominion of Canada shall be entitled to any benefit during his absence. Union form cards for receipt for sick benefit shall be issued free to Local Unions by the International President, benefit to commence from beginning of second week.

By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:

Amend Article 10, Section 1, by striking out all between the word "paid" on line three and the word "the" on line six.

Section to read: Upon the death of a member who shall have been such for one year, the sum of \$50.00 to be paid; if being a continuous member for five years the sum of \$100.00 to be paid; the same to be paid toward defraying the funeral expenses of said member to nearest of kin, or such person or persons as have the burial of said deceased member in charge; provided, however, that said member has not been at the time of his death disqualified by any of the conditions prescribed by the laws of the International constitution. The president of the Local Union shall take charge of burial of said deceased member if such member shall not have any person to take charge of said funeral.

By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:

Amend Article 10, Section 3, by striking out the entire section.

Local Unions favoring any or all of the above amendments will kindly second same and forward their second to this office so same will reach the office not later than March 10, 1909. All seconds received after this date will not be counted.

Special: The amendment of Local Union No. 14 providing for the election of International officers by a referendum vote failed of receiving the required number of seconds and can therefore not be put to a referendum vote. The amendment was seconded by Local Unions No. 16, 17 and 51. The second of Local No. 27 arrived too late to be counted.

The resolution of Local Union No. 1, providing for the levying of four quarterly assessments of 25 cents each during the coming year, for organizing purposes, failed of receiving a majority of the votes cast.

#### Laws on Amendments.

##### ARTICLE XXII.

Section. 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a majority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the Constitution. Amendments submitted by any local unions and seconded by one-third of all the local unions of the International Union

shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Local Union No. 19 of Boston at its regular meeting Tuesday, Dec 8, 1908:

Whereas, We have with deep sorrow learned of the death of Brother Fred J. Hadley, late secretary of Local No. 44 of Cambridge, Mass., and

Whereas, His many sterling qualities of heart and mind and his steadfast adherence to the cause of Labor have endeared his memory to the Union men of his craft; be it

Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, we sincerely deplore his loss to his beloved ones, and tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sad affliction; and

Resolved, That his death has deprived our organization of a faithful member, a capable officer, and a sincere and energetic worker in the trades-union cause. And

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of Local Union No. 19 and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and also to the Official Journal.

CHAS. B. CARLSON, President No. 19.  
FRANCIS H. MURRAY, Secretary No. 19.

#### SHIP OWNERS TO FORM UNION.

Ship owners of northern England representing more than \$50,000,000 worth of tonnage met some days ago under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Runciman and took the first steps toward formation of an international union of ship owners.

#### NO BUCK STOVES AND RANGES.

There is not a Buck stove sold in the Toledo, Ohio, market. For over two years Mr. Van Cleave's product has been missing from that city as a result of the publicity given the non-union tactics of the St. Louis man.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

Im neuen Jahre rathen wir Euch, erstens: für das „Label“ zu agitiren; zweitens: für das „Label“ zu agitiren, und zuletzt und immer: für das „Label“ zu agitiren.

Wie sieht's, Pianoarbeiter? Seid Ihr bereit, 5, 10 oder 15 Prozent Lohnerhöhung anzunehmen? Antwortet jetzt nicht, Ihr könnt die Frage am besten durch Eure Thätigkeit in diesem Jahre beantworten.

Gompers ist, wie erwartet, wieder zum Präsidenten der A. F. of R. erwählt, seine Handlungsweise gutgeheißen und nur eine Stimme gegen ihn abgegeben worden. Aber wie kann diese späte Enthüllung den Ausfall der Wahl ändern?

Denkt an die von der Internationalen Union ausgesetzten Geldpreise. Jedes Mitglied erhält für 25 eingereichte Applikationen für Mitgliedschaft \$50.00, für 50 Applikationen \$100.00, für 75 Applikationen \$150.00, für 100 Applikationen \$200.00. Und Ihr habt sechs Monate Zeit dazu.

Leser, was hast Du gethan, die Mitgliedschaft Deiner Lokal-Union zu vermehren? Hast Du im letzten Jahre eine Applikation eingebracht? Wenn nicht, warum nicht?

Vielleicht gehörst Du zu der Klasse, die lieber Andere die Arbeit thun lassen. Dann schäme Dich.

Rußland strengt sich sehr an, einige seiner entflohenen Landesleute, politische Flüchtlinge, zu rekrutieren. Es scheint, daß auf der Liste der Kandidaten für die Entbaupungszeremonien, in welchen die erhabene und erleuchtete Regierung in regelmäßigen Zwischenpausen schweigt, eine Anzahl gefesht hat. Schleunigst wurden die Blutgunde der Regierung auf ihre Spur gehetzt und fanden glücklich einige davon in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Unsere Regierung wird jetzt befürchtet, diese fehlenden Opfer dem kleinen Meher (Väterchen) auszuliefern, damit er seine Eier nach Menschenblut füllen könne.

Wir können uns nicht vorstellen, wie Unsel Sam diesem Geschehe mitführen kann. Unser Otel glaubt nicht an die blutgierige Menschenmehlei.

Wir machen unsere Leser auf eine an anderer Stelle dieses Journals veröffentlichte Aufschrift der „Foot and Shoe Workers' International Union“ aufmerksam. Es wird uns darin mitgetheilt, daß die Douglas Shoe Co. jetzt nicht berechtigt ist, das „Label“ der „Foot and Shoe Workers' Union“ zu führen. Das heißt natürlich, daß von nun an die Douglas Schuhe als Nichtunion-Fabrikat zu betrachten sind.

Vergeht das nicht!

## Das neue Jahr.

Die „Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union“ darf mit Recht vielversprechenden und geblühenden zwölf Monaten entgegensehen. Die Instrumenten-Industrie erfreut sich einer Wiederbelebung des Geschäftes,

und wir glauben, daß sich die Verhältnisse in dem kommenden Jahre noch günstiger entwickeln werden. Wenigstens liegt nichts vor, was uns veranlassen könnte, ein anderes Bild für die Zukunft zu entwerfen. In der Annahme, daß der Industrie, die wir vertreten, zwölf Monate der Prosperität bevorstehen, glaubt der Redakteur, daß etwas gethan werden sollte, um den Arbeiter die Vortheile der Prosperität mitzuthun zu lassen.

Der Redakteur hat ganz bestimmte Ansichten, wie das am besten zu Wege gebracht werden kann. Wieder und wieder sind die Angestellten in der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie in den Spalten dieses Blattes dringend aufgefordert worden, sich der „Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union“ anzuschließen.

Wieder und wieder sind wir in unsere Mitglieder gedrungen, etwas mehr Zeit, etwas mehr Nachdruck und etwas mehr Verehrsamkeit anzuwenden, wenn sie sich bemühen, unserer Organisation neue Rekruten zu gewinnen.

Wir haben früher darauf hingewiesen und weisen jetzt darauf hin, daß die Wirksamkeit unserer Organisation in ihrer Reifezeit und der Grundsicht ihrer Organisation liegt.

Um eine praktische Körperlichkeit zu werden, müssen wir instand sein, wenigstens Zweidrittel unserer Berufsgenossen zu Mitgliedern unserer Union zu zählen.

Es ist nicht die Absicht der „Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union“, irgend einen unserer Arbeitgeber zu schädigen. Die Organisation will lieber Verhandlungen noch Kreise von einem Theile der Fabrikanten fordern, die sie nicht von Allen fordern kann.

Wir wollen den Fabrikanten mit guten Absichten seinem unbillig denkenden und vielleicht gewissenlosen Konkurrenten gegenüber nicht in Nachtheil bringen. Unsere Begünstigungen, wenn wir deren haben, sollten dem rechtlich denkenden Arbeitgeber zugewendet werden.

Wir vergessen oft, daß alles Ungemach des Arbeiters direkt dem bestehenden Konkurrenzsystem zugeschrieben ist. Um dieses Uebel wenigstens theilweise abzustellen, müssen wir die Konkurrenz auf ein Minimum beschränken: wir sagen Minimum, weil auch die besten Anstrengungen des Gewerkschaftsgenossen die Konkurrenz nicht gänzlich abschaffen können.

Wenn unsere Organisation dem Arbeitgeber erst einmal beweist, daß die Arbeitskosten für gleiche Arbeit an gleichen Instrumenten in der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie durchgängig dieselben sind, dann wird der jetzt von einigen Arbeitern unserer Organisation entgegengehaltene Widerstand sicherlich verschwinden.

Daher müssen unsere Mitglieder zunächst eine arbeitslose Organisation der Arbeiter zu Wege bringen, und dann alle Hilfsmittel der Organisation darauf konzentrieren, gleichen Lohn für gleiche Arbeit durchzusetzen.

Wir sollten unsere Anstrengungen stets gegen den Arbeitgeber richten, der die niedrigsten Löhne zahlt, und solange damit fortfahren, bis das erste Ziel erreicht ist — ein Lohnausgleich.

Wenn wir in dieser Weise voranreiten, werden uns zweifellos alle billigen denkenden Fabrikanten ihre Unterstützung leisten.

Habt uns daher in diesem Jahre unser Bestes thun und stets daran denken, daß jeder Zuwachs zu unseren Wirsen verwandte Konkurrenz, bessere Löhne, besseren Lohn bedeutet.

Das bedeutet Friede und Gedeihen.

## Neujahrswunsch des Redakteurs.

„Glückliches Neujahr!“ ist der Wunsch, den wir den Arbeitern in unserem Handwerk, den Lesern dieses Blattes darbringen.

Möge ihr Haus und Herd durch den segensreichen Einfluß der Organisation, die dieses Blatt vertritt, glücklich gemacht werden.

Möge das kommende Jahr Wachstum und Fortschritt bringen.

Möge unsere Organisation weiter aufwärts streiten; möge sie mit jedem Tage stärker und stärker werden.

Mögen die Feinde unserer Bewegung ihren Irrthum einsehen lernen.

Mögen die Nichtunion-Arbeiter erleuchtet werden, ihre Lage zu erkennen.

Möge ein neuer Geist, neue Liebe in ihre Herzen einziehen.

Mögen sie ihre Selbstsucht und Habgier abschütteln.

Mögen sie die stets ausgestreckte Freundeshand annehmen.

Mögen sie im Einklang mit ihren Mitarbeitern für das gegenseitige Wohlbefinden Aller wirken.

Möge Friede in dem Verhältnis zu unseren Arbeitgebern walten.

Mögen unsere Arbeitgeber gerecht, billig und bescheiden sein.

Mögen sie sich vergegenwärtigen, daß das Loos der Lohnarbeiter kein himmlisches ist.

Mögen sie den Beschwerden ihrer Angestellten, die nur deren Liebe zu Heim und Kindern entklammen, gebührende Rücksicht schenken.

Mögen die gegenseitigen Beziehungen sich so gestalten, daß der Friede in der Industrie dauernd heraufsteigt werde.

Möge die Industrie selbst gedeihen.

Möge Liebe und guter Wille die Handlungen aller, welche heute einen Theil unserer Industrie bilden, kennzeichnen.

Möge friedliches und ruhiges Mithel die Handlungen unserer Mitglieder regeln.

Mögen sie gegen einander und gegen ihre Arbeitgeber ehrlich und aufrichtig sein.

Möge ihre Würde erleuchtet, ihre Bedürfnisse beseitigt, ihre Freude erhöht und ihr Glück gesteigert und dauernd werden.

Mögen sie von dem Wunsche nach brüderlicher Liebe und Freundschaft durchdrungen werden.

Mögen sie thätiger in der Bewegung werden, der Bewegung, die sich die Errichtung einer Menschen-Brüderlichkeit zum Ziele gesetzt hat.

Möge die allgemeine Arbeiterbewegung wachsen und gedeihen, bis alle unzureichenden Zustände abgeräumt sind, bis alle Handwerker den vollen Lohn für ihre Arbeit erhalten.

Das ist unser Neujahrswunsch.

Möge die Vorsehung seine Erfüllung gewähren.

## APPEAL TO BE PRESSED.

The appeal from the recent decision of Judge Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, in sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to jail for contempt, will be vigorously pressed, a call for funds for that purpose having been issued, and is published in another part of this journal.

This action was decided upon at a conference at Washington between the executive council of the Federation and Alton B. Parker of New York, chief counsel for the Federation officials, assisted by local counsel, will immediately begin the preparation of the appeal. Specific legislation to remedy the conditions brought about by the injunction against the Federation because of its action in boycotting the Buck's Stove and Range Company and the contempt proceedings which followed were considered.

# Departameto Italiano

Per il nuovo anno diamo tre consigli: primo, diffondete la Marca d'Unione, secondo, diffondete la Marca d'Unione, ultimo, ma non l'ultimo, diffondete la Marca d'Unione.

Che cosa ne pensate, lavoratori di Pianoforti? Siete pronti ad accettare un aumento del 5, del 10 o del 15 per cento sui vostri salari? Non rispondete adesso, potrete rispondere meglio dimostrandovi più attivi durante il nuovo anno.

Gompers, come aspettavasi, è stato rieletto presidente della Federazione Americana del Lavoro, la sua politica ha avuto l'approvazione generale, un solo voto è stato a lui contrario. Ma, potrà questo approvazione cambiare il risultato dell'elezione?

Ricordatevi dei premi in denaro offerti dall'Unione Internazionale. Ogni membro che procura 25 domande di ammissione avrà in premio \$50; per 50 domande \$100.00; per 75 domande \$150.00; e per 100 domande \$200.00. Voi avete sei mesi di tempo per procurare nuovi membri.

Quale è stata l'opera vostra, o lettori, per aumentare il numero dei membri nella vostra unione locale. Avete procurato almeno una domanda d'ammissione durante lo scorso anno? Se non l'avete fatto, perchè non l'avete fatto?

Forse voi appartenete a quella classe di persone che aspettano che gli altri facciano qualche cosa. Se è così, vergognatevi.

La Russia sta tentando ogni mezzo per ghernire alcuni dei suoi contadini scappati, rifugiati politici. Sembra che quando fu fatto l'appello dei candidati alla morte, che periodicamente ascendono il patibolo in quel paese retto da un governo così illuminato, risultò l'assenza di alcuni di essi. Senza perdere tempo il governo sguinzagliò i suoi bracci sulle loro tracce. Così riuscì a scoprirne alcuni negli Stati Uniti.

Il governo degli Stati Uniti è stato pregato di consegnare queste vittime al carnefice (il piccolo Padre) affinché sia appagata la sua sete di sangue.

Noi non possiamo concepire come mai Uncle Sam presti orecchio a questa richiesta. Il nostro Uncle Sam disapprova l'orrendo macello di esseri umani.

Fichiammo l'attenzione dei nostri lettori su un comunicato dell'Unione Internazionale dei Lavoratori di Stivali e Scarpe, pubblicato in altra parte di questo Giornale. Il comunicato ci informa che la Douglas Shoe Co., di Brockton, Mass., adesso non ha più diritto a far uso della Marca d'Unione dei Calzolari. Naturalmente questo significa che le scarpe della ditta Douglas devono essere considerate d'ora in poi come articolo non-unionista.

Non ve ne dimenticate.

## L'ANNO NUOVO.

L'Unione Internazionale dei Lavoratori di Pianoforti, Organi e Strumenti Musicali può sperare in un anno prospero e promettente. L'Industria Musicale sta attraversando un periodo di risveglio industriale. Noi crediamo fermamente che le condizioni attuali diverranno ancor più prospere durante lo svolgersi dell'anno. Se non altro non vi è niente in prospettiva che può lasciarci supporre un futuro differente. Considerando come fatto assodato che la nostra industria avrà dodici mesi di prosperità, crediamo che si può fare qualche cosa per mettere l'operaio in condizione di godersi la sua porzione di prosperità.

L'autore di queste pagine ha delle idee molto precise circa i mezzi per conseguire ciò.

Ripetutamente dalle colonne di questo Giornale abbiamo raccomandato agli operai dell'Industria degli Strumenti Musicali a entrare nelle file dell'Unione Internazionale dei Lavoratori di Pianoforti, Organi e Strumenti Musicali.

Ripetutamente abbiamo raccomandato ai nostri membri di adoperare un po' più di tempo, un po' più di energia, un po' più di eloquenza per acquistare nuove reclute alla nostra organizzazione.

Abbiamo detto altre volte, e adesso lo ripetiamo, che la potenza della nostra organizzazione non desidera di estorcere da una parte dei manufatturieri quelle condizioni e prezzi che non può ottenere da tutti.

Noi non vogliamo mettere il manufatturiere ben disposto verso di noi in condizione svantaggiosa relativamente ai suoi competitori che sono mal disposti verso di noi e forse senza scrupoli. I nostri favori, se ne abbiamo alcuno da fare, dobbiamo riserbarli per i padroni ben intenzionati.

Spesso dimentichiamo che tutti i mali dell'operaio sono dovuti all'esistente sistema cooperativo. Per eliminare questi mali, almeno in parte, dobbiamo ridurre la competizione il più che sia possibile. Diciamo il più che sia possibile, perchè i migliori sforzi dell'unione non riescono a eliminare la competizione interamente.

Se la nostra organizzazione riesce a dimostrare al padrone che il costo di mano d'opera per un lavoro identico su identici strumenti è lo stesso in tutta l'Industria degli strumenti musicali, l'opposizione, che alcuni padroni hanno verso la nostra organizzazione, scomparirà certamente.

Perciò conviene ai nostri membri anzitutto di organizzare tutti gli operai della nostra industria, indi concentrare tutte le risorse dell'organizzazione in uno sforzo per ottenere uguale compenso per eguale lavoro.

I nostri sforzi devono essere diretti sempre contro il padrone che paga i più bassi salari. Noi dobbiamo continuare a fare così finchè non avremo conseguito il desiderato intento: eguaglianza di salario.

Adottando questo procedimento, avremo senza dubbio l'incoraggiamento di tutti i manufatturieri ben disposti verso di noi.

Significa pace e prosperità.

## GLI AUGURII DEI REDATTORI DEL GIORNALE PEL NUOVO ANNO.

"Buon Capo d'Anno!" è l'augurio che noi facciamo agli operai del nostro mestiere, ai lettori di questo Giornale.

Possa sulle loro case e sui loro focolari piovere la felicità, per mezzo dell'influenza dell'organizzazione rappresentata da questo Giornale.

Possa l'anno nascente essere un anno di avanzamento e di progresso.

Possa la nostra organizzazione continuare la sua marcia progressiva.

Possa crescere sempre più rigogliosa di giorno in giorno.

Possano i nemici del nostro movimento vedere gli errori del loro modo di pensare.

Possano gli operai non-unionisti realizzare il loro stato.

Possano nuovo spirito e nuovo amore esser stilati nei loro cuori.

Possano mettere da parte il loro egoismo e la loro avidità.

Possano accettare la mano di fratellanza sempre stesa verso di loro.

Possano lavorare di comune accordo coi loro compagni di lavoro allo scopo di ottenere mutuo miglioramento.

Possa regnare pace fra noi e chi ci dà lavoro.

Possano i nostri padroni essere giusti, benevoli e riflessivi.

Possano essi realizzare che la sorte di un povero operaio non è cosparsa di fiori.

Possano essi dare la dovuta considerazione ai lamenti dei loro operai, i quali sono animati dall'amore per la loro casa e per i loro bambini.

Possano essere stabilite mutue relazioni di modo che pace reciproca venga installata permanentemente nell'industria.

Possa l'industria stessa prosperare.

Possano amore e buon volere caratterizzare le azioni di tutti coloro che oggi fanno parte della nostra industria.

Possano le azioni dei nostri membri essere governate da freddo e calmo giudizio.

Possano essere onesti e giusti verso i loro compagni e verso i padroni.

Possano sopportare lievemente i loro fastidi, possano le loro noie diminuire, le loro gioie aumentare, la loro felicità restare inalterata e perenne.

Possano nei loro cuori nascere sentimenti di fratellanza e di gentilezza.

Possano divenire più attivi nel movimento, quel movimento che ha per scopo la Fratellanza umana.

Possa il movimento operaio svilupparsi e prosperare finchè non siano rimosse tutte le inique conazioni, finchè tutti gli operai non ricevano pieno compenso pel loro lavoro.

Questi sono i nostri augurii pel Nuovo Anno.

Possa la Provvidenza concederle l'attuazione.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
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AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



Vol. 11

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1909.

No. 2

## THE FATHER'S WAIL.

It's the same old geometry  
I used to get;  
I can prove it's the same,  
For my books I have yet.  
My oldest boy, Jimmie,  
Has studied it, too;  
But the books that he used  
Now for Jennie won't do,  
I am forced to buy new.

History hasn't changed,  
Nor has physics, I swear,  
Since I studied them both—  
The old problems are there;  
But the books that I purchased  
When Mabel went through  
The classes last year  
Now for Harry won't do.  
I am forced to buy new.

It strikes me as funny,  
It strikes me as strange,  
That a fact we can prove  
Should be subject to change.  
But every semester,  
When one child gets through,  
The books that she used  
For another won't do,  
I am forced to buy new.

When it comes to a hold-up,  
This one is the worst;  
Robbing parents and children  
Beginning to thirst  
For the knowledge of things  
That have always been true,  
The facts are the same,  
But the old books won't do,  
They must always be new.  
—Detroit Free Press.

## JUDGE PARKER'S ARGUMENT.

(Continued from last issue.)

The Court. Now, are you talking about the preliminary order or the final decree?

Mr. Parker. Both. As I understand it, the preliminary order went practically into the final decree.

The Court. That I do not know and I ought not to say. The final decree was passed by me, but it was handed to me by counsel, and I did not read it.

Mr. Parker. It is practically the same. Mr. Ralston. The question to which Judge Parker is addressing himself was raised formally before Judge Gould and overruled, and we were desirous of having the appeal expedited, and, as your honor will recall, we did not enter into any discussion about it.

The Court. It simply was handed me and the appeal attached to it before I signed it.

Mr. Parker. It has been my understanding

that it was practically pro forma presented to this court.

Mr. Davenport (counsel for Buck's Stove and Range Company). May I be permitted at this point to say that after this temporary injunction was granted upon the issues in the case a vast amount of testimony was adduced and brought into the case, and upon that testimony the decree was based. The testimony presented in the case for the temporary injunction was stronger than the testimony presented in the case for the permanent injunction. Is it the contention of the gentlemen that on the question of whether or not a witness shall be required to answer a question the court is to go into the question whether or not the decree which it was claimed was violated is void or erroneous?

Mr. Parker. Exactly; that is my principal contention.

Mr. Davenport. The decisions are all the other way.

Mr. Parker. Very well, you can produce them, and I will produce those in favor of my contention. I do not know of any the other way.

If your honor reaches the conviction that I am wrong about it, you will necessarily overrule the judgment which I have reached after very considerable study—and yet, of course, I have had that happen to me before.

Now, in the first place, your honor, the gentleman says that this evidence may be admitted now, although it is of subsequent acts. I deny that proposition; I deny that the two authorities which he produces show any such thing; I deny that in a criminal contempt there may be proof produced to court of a subsequent criminal contempt.

I want to call your honor's attention briefly to this petition. I say that this evidence which they offer here is not at all material or relevant to any of the facts which they set up here in the petition. It does not help them in any way. I think just a few moments on this petition will quite satisfy your honor, to begin with, that my clients have not intended at any time to commit a contempt, and, of course, an intent is an important and necessary matter in the disposition of this case.

In the first place, on page nine of their petition is the first allegation, and it is a general allegation, and it is found in the sixth paragraph:

"The said Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell have, since the filing of the said bill and the passage and entry of the said order, as well as of the final decree, frequently, regularly, and systematically, willfully, and with premeditation, violated the said order and the said final decree alike, and have totally disregarded the same."

But no specifications, not one under that, and it is denied.

So there is nothing there to which the evidence that is now offered can be said to apply or affect or throw light upon it.

Now, the 7th:

"Heretofore, to wit, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1897, at the convention of the defendant, American Federation of Labor, held at Nashville, Tennessee, the said Samuel Gompers being then as now the President of the said American Federation of Labor, in reporting, as its president to the convention of the said defendant, used the following language, to be found at pages 23 and 24 of the official report of the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor for the year 1897, which were prepared, authenticated and circulated by the said Frank Morrison, he being then, as now, secretary of the defendant, American Federation of Labor, and which were published by order of the said convention, and, by like order, republished by the said Frank Morrison in or about the year 1905."

That was ten years before this order was made, and it really does not seem to me to be very helpful to the court as evidencing an intention on his part to violate an order, in an action made some ten years afterwards, and while there are other things that may be said about that language, which in my judgment is fully justified and legally correct, I shall pass it now.

Now, then, the 8th (reading from the petition):

"And, when on the stand as a witness for the defendants in this cause, on January 30, 1908, the attention of the said Samuel Gompers, on cross-examination, was called to the portion of his report to the Nashville (1897) convention set out in the last paragraph of this petition, and he was thereupon interrogated, and replied in respect to the same, as follows:

"Q. Have you ever recalled that suggestion?"

"A. No, sir; I would rather reaffirm it."

"Q. You would reaffirm it?"

"A. It is a very long quotation, and my answer requires some little amplification of it, so that I may be fully understood."

"Q. This is the particular part to which I desire to direct your attention (reading): "In the meantime we can proceed as we have of old, and wherever a court shall issue an injunction against any of our fellow-workers from placing a concern hostile to Labor's interests on our unfair list; enjoining the workers from issuing notices of this character, the further suggestion is made that upon any letter or circular issued upon a matter of this character, after stating the name of the unfair firm and the grievance complained of, the words 'We have been enjoined by the courts from boycotting this concern,' could be added with advantage." You have stated that you never recalled that?"

"A. No, sir; I have never recalled it, and I think—you can imagine that in a report the whole subject can not be comprehended."

I will go to the next one, No. 9 (Reading from petition, IX):

"Thereafter, in the November, 1902, number of the American Federationist, of which the said Samuel Gompers was then, as he now is, its duly authorized editor, in the editorial column thereof, under the name of the said Samuel Gompers, at page 808, he printed and published the following:

"We beg to say, plainly and distinctly, to Mr. Merritt and fellow sympathizers that the American Federation of Labor will never abandon the boycott, and that the threats against the Federation are idle, impotent, and impudent."

This was some five years before the making of the decree, and of course it correctly stated their position, and states it now, unless the court shall lay hands upon a particular act, because even the opinion which is written in this case concedes the right of individuals to refuse to buy or have to do with the Buck's Stove and Range Company. But, at any rate, that was five years before.

I will go to the next paragraph of the petition (X):

"The original bill in this cause having been filed on, to wit, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1907, and the process of subpoena having been served upon the said Samuel Gompers, as a defendant named in the bill, on, to wit, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1907, thereafter, to wit, on the same day or the day following, the said Samuel Gompers not only stated his intention of not complying with any order which might be passed by the court pursuant to the prayers of the said bill, but publicly stated such intention in an interview with the representatives of three prominent newspapers, and the said interview was extensively published throughout the country, including the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. In the course of said interview so published the said Samuel Gompers said: 'When it comes to a choice between surrendering my rights as a free American citizen or violating the injunction of the courts, I do not hesitate to say that I shall exercise my rights as between the two.' This statement of the said Samuel Gompers at or about the time of the filing of the bill in this cause was made in accordance with and pursuant to the suggestion and purpose outlined by him at the Nashville convention above mentioned ten years earlier."

Your honor will never criticise that statement that I have quoted. When Mr. Gompers says that he will exercise his rights, he means constitutional rights and it is to be hoped that the time will never come in this country when anybody will hesitate to assert the rights which the constitution affords him against injunction, if it be necessary.

But this, too, was long in advance of the making of any order, temporary or otherwise.

Now we will go on to the next paragraph (XI):

Thereafter, to-wit, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1907, the said Samuel Gompers, at the Jamestown Exposition, in the course of his Labor Day speech, delivered as a public address:

"An injunction is now being sought from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against myself and my colleagues of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It seeks to enjoin us from doing perfectly lawful acts; to deprive us of our lawful and constitutional rights. So far as I am concerned, let me say that never have I, nor ever will I, violate a law. I desire it to be clearly understood that when any court undertakes without warrant of law by the injunction process to deprive me of my personal rights and my personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution, I shall have no hesitancy in asserting and exercising those rights."

This language of the said Samuel Gompers was published broadly and generally in the daily press throughout the country, as he knew it would be.

(Continued in next issue.)

## TO STOP THE "GIVING AND TAKING OF BRIBES."

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor the following draft of a bill intending to prevent the giving or taking of bribes in labor disputes was submitted. The draft was referred to the legislative committee of that body, who, it is understood, will, if satisfactory, have it introduced in the State Legislature:

Section 1. Any person, firm, or corporation who gives or offers to give any money or other thing of value to any duly accredited representative of a labor organization with intent to influence him in respect to any of his acts, decisions, or other duties as such representative, or to induce him to prevent or cause a strike of the employees of any person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and any representative of a labor organization who shall solicit or accept any money or other thing of value either to prevent a strike or to settle an existing strike shall be deemed guilty in like manner, provided nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit any representative of a labor organization from acting in his capacity as such representative in any dispute involving increased wages for those he represents.

Section 2. No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any court or magistrate, upon any investigation, proceeding, or trial, for a violation of the foregoing section, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him for a crime, or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify to, or produce evidence of, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

## RETURNS TO FIRST LOVE.

The report that Joseph Medill Patterson, author of "A Little Brother of the Rich," had renounced Socialism followed his selection as secretary of the corporation operating the Chicago Tribune. Patterson left the company when he became a Socialist. His father, Robert W. Patterson, president of the company, announced his son could not write for or have a voice in the management of the Tribune as long as he remained a Socialist. Since he has been taken back into the fold it is reported he is no longer a Socialist.

Later: In a letter to A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, Mr. Patterson says:

"I have seen two or three newspaper items to the effect that I have renounced Socialism. Will you kindly give me space for denial of the absurdity. I am a due-paying member of the Socialist party, in good standing, and expect to be one until the end of the chapter. Yours very truly. JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON."

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP PAYS.

Under government ownership Manitoba's telephone system shows a surplus of \$250,000 for the first year. In January, 1908, the provincial government bought the Bell Telephone Company's plant, lines and equipment for \$4,000,000. In certain classes of business rates were reduced, but it was not deemed practicable to make many reductions on account of heavy expenditures in running 600 miles of new long-distance lines and in opening a large number of new exchanges, besides building many rural systems. In a few days reductions are promised of from 25 to 40 per cent.

PIANOS WITHOUT THE UNION LABEL ARE NON-UNION OR SCAB MADE.

## THOMAS H. CABASINO.

Thursday, January 28th, at St. Elizabeth Church, 345 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y., Miss Rose Molchan and Mr. Thos. H. Cabasino, were joined in holy wedlock. The editor was favored with an invitation to be present, but owing to important business engagements, had to forego the pleasure. Brother Cabasino is well and favorably known not alone in his home city, New York, but throughout the United States. As an indication of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow members, his repeated elections to the important position of Vice-President of the International Union will testify. Brother Cabasino has filled the position of International



Vice-President for several consecutive terms, holding the 6th Vice-Presidency at the present time.

Locally, Brother Cabasino has been first and foremost, whenever the interest of the union was at stake. Always a worker, always a hustler, always ready to do battle for unionism and union men. This has endeared him to his fellow members, and it is seldom, if ever, that an election of his local union passes by without Tommy being compelled to officiate in one capacity or another. Brother Cabasino has been and is a good union man.

Well, he is married now, God bless him, him and his young wife. May the future, to them, be ever an iridescent dream of happiness, may they enjoy good luck and prosperity, may their lives, joined as they are, be one of pleasure, comfort and enjoyment.

It is the wish of the editor.

## PROHIBITION WITH A VENGEANCE.

What is probably the most stringent legislation enacted in any State in the Union to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors was passed by the Kansas house. The bill has passed the Senate and the only way by which liquor could be sold lawfully under the Senate bill was through a physician's prescription. This was cut off by an amendment in the house. The bill absolutely prohibits the issuance of permits to druggists to sell liquor.

A bill making it unlawful for any person to treat another to a drink of liquor at a bar was introduced in the California assembly Feb. 12th by Polsley of Tehama. The measure provides heavy penalties for a violation of its provisions, but does not prohibit a person treating himself as many times as he may desire.

# UNION MATTERS

## WHY NOT?

O' lab'ring men, women and children,  
D'you hark'n to the voice of the throng?  
That's bek'ning you to join in their union,  
They've form'd to right evil and wrong.

### Chorus:

Why not! Why not! Why not join with the  
throng, the throng?  
Why not! Why not! Why not right evil and  
wrong?

O' mankind you know of the hardships,  
Surrounding the son of toil,  
Occasioned by greedy oppressors,  
Who have stolen your right and the soil.

### Chorus:

We plead with you men of all nations,  
What e'er color or creed you may be,  
To join your respective Trade Union,  
Renounce slav'ry, be men, yes, be free.

### Chorus:

In Union is strength an old maxim,  
Accepted by mankind all o'er,  
Then why not follow its teachings,  
Unite, and be slaves nevermore.

### Chorus:

Tune: Why do you tarry, dear Brother.  
—Office Boy.

Illinois miners are preparing for a struggle.

\* \* \*

Union cigarmakers in Pennsylvania are preparing to demand an increase in wages.

\* \* \*

Three labor disputes were reported in Canada for November, with a loss of time of 5,715 working days.

\* \* \*

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for the month of December paid in death and disability claims the sum of \$141,050, making a total of benefits paid up to date of \$17,301,896.41. It is results that count in this world, and that organization shows results.

\* \* \*

An investigation made by officials of the United Garment Workers has disclosed the fact that the uniforms for the Illinois National Guard are hereafter to be made in the penitentiary at Chester. The intended move has been kept secret from the officers and the militiamen.

\* \* \*

Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Union No. 1 of Grand Rapids, Mich., issued a union card to Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth. This honor was conferred in preparation for the part she took in the exercises at the laying of the corner stone of the new Grand Rapids federal building.

\* \* \*

By an agreement signed by the boss truckmen of Newark, N. J., the strike of the teamsters was ended. By this contract, which holds for one year, the union of the striking employees is recognized and the increase demanded is granted. The terms of the men were accepted after a long conference between the representatives of the Truckmen's Association and of Teamsters' Union No. 475.

It is the intention of the International Photo Engravers' Union to establish tuberculosis sanitariums in various parts of the country. A per capita tax of two dollars will pay the cost. Two of the sanitariums will be located near Denver, one in North Carolina, one in Canada and one in some State not yet selected.

\* \* \*

That the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph in operating trains will not displace telegraph operators is evident from the position taken by the Illinois Central Road. This company is now operating all trains on its Chicago-Kankakee and Cherokee, Ia., divisions by telephone, but the telegraph operators have been retained to work the telephones. It is further stated that there has been no change in the pay and that the telephone operators are receiving the same wages as they did when they served at the key.

\* \* \*

The striking hatters have started two co-operative factories—one at Danbury and one in Bethel. These shops not only provide work for the strikers, but prove to be strong competitors for their former employers. Since the payment of the first strike benefits 10 per cent of the strikers have obtained employment in union factories. These factories are working night and day. The employers have found it impossible to obtain men from the strike-breaking agencies.

\* \* \*

A strike of unheard proportions began Feb. 8th at Rosario, Buenos Ayres. Not only workmen but merchants and shopkeepers and even bankers suspended work as a protest against the increase in the municipal taxes. The city is without bread, meat or milk. The dock laborers, numbering 5,000, resolved to join the strike to-morrow. This is most critical, as the harbor is full of vessels loading grain. The government of the Province of Santa Fe is about to offer its services as mediator.

\* \* \*

Correspondence from Havana, Cuba, shows that Armand B. Rodriguez, the organizer of the International Typographical union, who recently left New York for Cuba, is meeting with success in organizing the printers of that country.

Mr. Rodriguez held a meeting of printers in Havana on Sunday, January 1, which resulted in the formation of a union with 100 enrolled members. A temporary president, secretary-treasurer and a constitution committee of five were elected.

\* \* \*

Senator Henson of Decatur, Illinois, created a diversion one morning by introducing a set of resolutions in the Illinois Senate, asking the attorney general to give an opinion as to whether a criminal prosecution could lie against Joseph Leiter and the Zeigler Coal Company for violation of the state mining laws. The resolutions recited the loss of life that has occurred at the Leiter properties from explosions. Henson sought to have them adopted, but they were sent to the judiciary committee after the Decatur senator had made a hot speech.

"In the interests of organized labor," he said, "I want to know whether criminal action can lie against Joseph Leiter. Joseph Leiter was cognizant of the conditions existing in his mines. Still he sent miners down to their doom. If he can be brought into the courts on a criminal case I, on behalf of organized labor, want to know it."

\* \* \*

Leaders of organized labor in conference with Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor Feb. 11th, criticised present immigration laws severely. A sharp issue between Secretary Straus and Commissioner of Labor Neill featured the session.

President Valentine of the molders' union declared that conditions affecting unemployed

workmen were worse now than in the panic years of 1873 and 1893. He said that in Detroit 1,100 molders were walking the streets while positions were being furnished through the federal division of information to molders who have just arrived in America. He urged restriction of immigration.

Secretary Straus pointed out that the United States had international obligations, to ignore which might be tantamount to a declaration of war with a foreign power.

Commissioner Neill, who had been called to the conference by Secretary Straus, corroborated Mr. Valentine's statements and criticised by implication the work of the division of information.

Secretary Straus was evidently not pleased at the attitude of the commissioner.

## 20TH CENTURY SHAME.

Forty men looking for jobs, some of them gray haired and all with their faces hidden behind long black masks, consented to appear in the role of "slaves" at the Parkside Presbyterian church in Flatbush, while E. T. O'Loughlin, author of the scheme, played the part of the auctioneer and pretended to sell them to the highest bidder. There were five bidders, and they promised to give five men behind the masks some kind of employment.

Before the "slaves" were led to the block in front of the pulpit, Pastor Long explained just how his church came to be the scene of such a thing. Mr. Long, he said, had satisfied himself that O'Loughlin was sincere, and if nobody should buy any of the men it would prove that the whole social order was on the wrong basis.

They put up the "slaves" one by one. No. 10 came first. O'Loughlin described him as a young man who was willing to work or be driven.

"How much am I bid for this man?" said Mr. O'Loughlin.

H. C. Will, a baker of Coney Island, jumped up and offered \$10 and led him out. He also offered to give three loaves of bread a day beside, and the building shook with cheers.

The old men were not put up, but one man in the audience, noticing a gray beard behind one of the black masks, drew the wearer gently aside, talked to him, and then it was announced that No. 17 had a job. One other man, a young one, got a \$10 a week job, and another a promise of \$35 a month after March 1, and another job, the compensation for which was not stated.

## UNION FESTIVITIES.

Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y. Annual smoker to be held, Saturday, April 3d, at 158 Third Avenue, Union actors, special efforts. Tickets \$1.00, to be had from Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue, or any of the local secretaries. All are invited.

Local Union No. 26, Long Island, N. Y. Special smoker with special attractions, Saturday, March 27th, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway Avenue, Long Island. Union actors and a good time. The local has appointed a committee of hustlers who will leave nothing undone to give those that attend their money's worth and more. Tickets 75 cents.

Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill. A smoker in all that the word implies, a popular smoker for Piano Workers only. The tickets announcing the event read as follows: Piano Workers' Smoker, Vaudeville, Refreshments, Lunch, Cigars and all the trimmings. Bohemian Hall, corner 19th and Levitt streets, Saturday, March 27th, 1909. Price of tickets 25 cents.

If you want a good time, a hot time, for one night, attend. Watch for program.

ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL.

## NO DOUGLAS AD FOR US.

Since the beginning of the controversy between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, which resulted in the withdrawal of the label from the Douglas company by the union, we have received an offer from the Douglas company of a very substantial ad, as will be seen by copy of letter published herewith.

This is the first tender of an ad ever made us by the company named.

While we are at all times willing to give space in our Journal to legitimate advertising, that is to advertising that does not come in conflict with our union principles and beliefs, we must positively draw a line on advertisements having a contrary intent.

As stated in our letter to the Douglas company, which is also reproduced, we would deem it highly inconsistent to urge the purchase of union product on one page of the Journal and the purchase of non-union product on another.

Even under normal conditions this would seem to us a very unwise and stultifying policy. Now that a controversy has arisen over a reduction in wages, that the label has been withdrawn, to accept an ad now would indicate to us an entire loss of honor and self-respect on the part of a Union Trade Paper.

Following find letter containing offer of ad, also our reply to same:

## Offer.

Brockton, Mass., Feb. 9, 1909.

Publisher of Piano and Organ Workers' Journal,  
40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We are sending under separate cover advertisement (size 10 by 6½ inches), which you will kindly insert six months and charge us \$18.00 per month net. This electrotype is complete in itself.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this order and oblige,  
Yours truly,

(Signed) W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.

## Answer.

Chicago, Feb. 11, 1909.

To the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Your favor of February 9th, containing order for ad in Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal, came duly to hand. Replying thereto, permit me to say, that as much as I would like, it will be impossible to insert your ad in our publication, at this time. I am reliably informed that your factories are not now being operated as union factories, that the Union Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, formerly used by your firm, has been withdrawn by that organization as a result of an alleged unwarranted reduction in wages on your part.

Our publication, a Trade Union Journal, in all that the word implies, cannot, as will be apparent to you, consistently and without self-stultification, espouse two opposite principles, to-wit: Unionism and non-unionism. Until such time, therefore, as an adjustment of your controversy with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union is had, I must decline your advertisement.

Let me say, however, that if our organization or any of its officers, can at any time be helpful to bring about former agreeable relations between your firm and the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, our services will be at your disposal.

Thanking you very much for your kind order and sincerely regretting my inability to accept, I remain,  
Very truly yours,

CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

## NEW YORK.

Jacob Fischer, present incumbent, was re-elected business agent of the joint locals for the ensuing year at a joint meeting of the New York locals, held January 10th, 1909.

The amalgamation of the Brooklyn Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn has become a fact. This means unity for the Brooklyn Labor movement.

Trade in general remains dull, various shops are working but half time. It is expected that after the present month a general revival in trade will set in. Well, we are patiently waiting.

The meeting nights of the regular meetings of Local Union No. 26, Long Island, have been changed from the first and third Wednesdays of the month to the first and third Thursdays. Members will please take note.

Local Union No. 17 has sent out notices to all suspended members that on and after three months from date the initiation fee to the union will be increased. Come boys, join now and save this extra charge.

A smoker has been arranged for Saturday, March 27th, at Fessler's Hall, by Local Union No. 26 of Long Island. It is the intention to make this event a record breaker. The committee in charge is composed of hustlers, they have engaged union actors and have generally provided for a good time. Tickets 75 cents.

Of late the shop meetings, as well as the union meetings, have shown a better attendance. It would seem that a greater interest in union affairs is being manifest among the workers. We hope this to be true. A little more stirring at this time might not come amiss.

Thos. H. Cabasino, our genial Cabby, 6th Vice-President of the International Union and Vice-President of Local Union No. 14, has become a benedict. He has done gone and done it. Well, Tom, we wish you good luck, may you be successful in all your undertaking.

The Bronx protest meeting, held at Etlinger's Casino, February 28th, proved a grand success. The hall was packed to the doors, many being turned away. The speakers denounced in no uncertain terms the decision of the Hon. Judge Wright. Much enthusiasm was manifest. It means a return, if not checked, to chattel slavery appeared to be the sentiment.

Let us not forget, we again call attention to the smoker of Local Union No. 17. The smoker will be held Saturday, April 3d, at 158 Third Ave. It is going to be the event of events. Local No. 17 never does things by halves, so you can rest assured of a good time. Tickets \$1.00, to be had from Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Ave., or any other local secretary. Come and join us.

Local Union No. 27 of Brooklyn elected a new set of officers by re-electing the old ones. Following brothers will hold sway over the destinies of Local No. 27 for ensuing term: President, Eugene Wolf; recording secretary, A. Holmes; financial secretary, Paul Klose; treasurer, John T. Sullivan; sergeant-at-arms, John Bonander; delegate to C. F. U., E. Wolf; delegate to Joint Executive Board, Henry Greb.

The Joint Executive Board elected for its officers for the coming term the following: President, John H. Russell; vice-president, A. Lintner; recording secretary, Frank Genninger; financial secretary, Wm. Diehl; treasurer, Henry Greb; finance committee, Lintner, Michaels and Genninger; sergeant-at-arms, J. Michels.

## CHICAGO.

We are still a moving.

Trade continues about the same.

Gottlieb Herman, the oldest Chicago piano maker, died Feb. 1st. Brother Herman was 89 years old.

The coming smoker of Local Union No. 1, to be held at Bohemian Hall, corner 19th and Levitt streets, Saturday, March 27th, will be the real thing, both in attendance and entertainment. Tickets only 25 cents.

Some of the boys believe it is time to select a committee to arrange for the preliminary matters of a picnic for the coming summer. It is always best to be the early bird; the early bird, as a rule, catches the worm.

If the statements in the Daily Press are true, our genial friend, H. P. Nelson, manufacturer of the Nelson and Gerhard pianos of this city, was relieved of various and divers hard earned dollars. We wonder whether these tales are true, and if true, what Mr. Nelson received in return.

Geo. P. Bent's factory is reported to be practically closed, about ten cases a week, we are told, is about his maximum output. O, how the mighty have fallen, from ten cases per day to ten a week. If George had not been so sot in his ways he might now, the same as other manufacturers, do a prosperous business. Poor George.

One last call. Don't forget the smoker, a real live, all wool and a yard wide smoker, Saturday, March 27th, at Bohemian Hall, corner 19th and Levitt streets. You will miss it if you miss the smoker. Tell your neighbors about it. Piano Workers only.

## VIGOROUS PROTEST.

What proved to be the largest protest meeting ever arranged by organized labor of Chicago, was the meeting held, Sunday, February 14th, at the Garrick theatre. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving organized labor an opportunity to express its sentiment toward the now in-famous Wright decision. Long before 2 o'clock, the hour set, streams of wage workers, men and women, made their appearance. It required but a few minutes to fill this exceptionally large auditorium from pit to dome. Thousands were turned away.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held. The speakers, Geo. W. Perkins, President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Louis F. Post, editor of "Public," and Clarence S. Darrow, the well known attorney and champion of organized labor, in stirring speeches, criticised the action of Judge Wright, pointing out the many inconsistencies of the decision and the dire results to organized labor, should the decision be sustained by a higher court. The speakers pointed out the necessity of united action to preserve labors right.

If the interest manifested at this meeting is any indication of the feeling prevailing among organized labor throughout the United States, some decisive action may be looked for in the event further efforts are made to deprive labor of the right of Free Speech, Free Press and trial by jury.

The meeting was a huge success and will have a tendency to warn those who are determined to enslave labor of the very dangerous proposition they are undertaking.

# OF GENERAL INTEREST

Carrol D. Wright is dead.

\* \* \*

The Bulgarian Sobranje has voted to tax bachelors over thirty years of age \$2 yearly. The proceeds will be devoted to education.

\* \* \*

A bill was introduced in the Colorado legislature making it a misdemeanor to give, accept or solicit a tip except on a sleeping car.

\* \* \*

The consolidation of practically all Illinois mines within a radius of fifty miles of St. Louis, involving \$50,000,000, is reported to be on the verge of consummation.

\* \* \*

Prohibition laws went into effect in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi on January 1. One-third of the "near beer" places of Atlanta were closed as unprofitable.

\* \* \*

The Kansas Supreme Court, on January 9, affirmed the verdict against the International Harvester Company. The company must pay a fine of \$13,600 on forty-two charges of violating the Kansas Anti-Trust law.

\* \* \*

The result of a census of occupations, taken in December, 1907, just published, shows the number of persons engaged in industry and trade in Prussia was increased by 1,500,000 from 1895 to 1907, while the number engaged in agriculture was decreased by 500,000.

\* \* \*

A remarkable religious boycott has been started in Jerusalem. All the Greek churches in the city are closed and none of the native adherents will enter one of the edifices. The trouble began because the natives demanded a voice in the affairs of the church.

\* \* \*

Harry N. Allen has resigned as president of the New York Taxicab Company. The company lost about \$500,000 during the recent strike of drivers. The company has 350 taxicabs. The London Taxicab Company controls the New York concern.

\* \* \*

The Ministry of Education recently introduced a bill before the Douma, providing for a building fund for the erection of 148,179 new primary schools throughout the empire within ten years. A statute providing for general compulsory education is to be discussed in the Douma.

\* \* \*

A house-to-house census which has been taken under the auspices of the Berlin trades unions shows a total of unemployed persons in Berlin of 67,367, in addition to 33,933 unemployed in the suburbs. The municipality will carry out a similar census, but has called upon the unemployed to report at various centers.

\* \* \*

Among the bills introduced in the California Senate is one by Marc Anthony, asking the Governor to issue a proclamation prior to the general election of 1909, calling upon the people to register their sentiments "for or against Asiatic immigration" upon a part of the official ballot to be reserved for the purpose.

\* \* \*

Senator William R. Gaylord made a speech in favor of a joint resolution petitioning Congress to abrogate the extradition treaty with Russia. The resolution was recommended for passage by the committee on federal relations. Several cases of Russians now being held in this coun-

try at Russia's request for political purposes were cited.

\* \* \*

The Chicago Telephone company, through B. E. Sunny, president, announced the organization of a benefit association for its 8,000 employees. The plan of organization is the result of several months' work by a committee appointed to investigate the subject. The company announces that it will contribute toward the benefit.

\* \* \*

John G. Woolley, head of the Prohibition party for many years and nominee of that party for the presidency in 1900, has deserted the party and will work from the lines of the older parties in future. Mr. Woolley is visiting his son in Omaha and today stated that he was no longer a member of the Prohibition party, although he was still a prohibitionist.

\* \* \*

The gold and silver mines of the United States, territories and dependencies, gave a production for the calendar year 1907 as follows: Gold, 4,374,827 fine ounces, value \$90,435,700; silver, 56,514,700 fine ounces, value \$37,299,700. As compared with the production of the year 1906, the yield of gold shows a falling off of \$3,938,100, and only a difference of 3,200 ounces in silver. Illinois appears in the column of silver-producing districts this year, although the amount is small—to wit, 2,900 fine ounces. This was recovered from ores carrying principally other metals with which the silver was associated.

\* \* \*

Railroads and labor agents in different parts of the country are to be prosecuted by the Interstate Commerce Commission for violation of the free transportation section of the Hepburn act.

It develops that the labor agencies in the big cities and assembling points in the country, as well as the railroads, have given no attention to the statute in dealing with men hired for railroad work.

It is said by those who have investigated the subject that few of those hired to work on railroads and provided with passes to the places of employment are bona fide workmen.

## WORLD'S FAIR FOR CANADA.

Canada probably will hold the first world's fair in its history the Summer of 1912, said G. A. Glines, a capitalist and financial broker of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"It will be in Winnipeg and will be on the scale of the Portland, Ore., exposition, and will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the Red River Valley.

"Winnipeg is making a phenomenal growth," Mr. Glines said. "In the last six years, \$50,000,000 in building permits have been issued. In the last three years 165,000 farmers from south of the Canadian line have settled on the prairies west of Winnipeg.

## SUFFRAGETTE POLICE.

The Seattle, Wash., City Council Finance Committee has recommended for passage a council bill to appropriate \$175 a month, with which to pay the salary and expenses of a woman police officer, whose duties will be to advise young girls and women who come to the city during the fair against the dangers which threaten them.

## THE LABEL HAT.

Where did you get that hat, where did you get that tile?  
Does it bear the Label? Yes! If not, its out of style,  
You'd better search the sweat-band, for the emblem in that hat,  
For wherever you'll go they'll cry hello!  
Where's the Label in that hat?

—Office Boy.

## THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG OF IT.

Following we publish a synopsis of two decisions, both rendered by judges of New York State. It will be seen that the decisions are diametrically opposed to each other. Which is right and which is wrong? If it depended upon the writer to decide, we would decide as follows:

The right: The Straw Hatters' Union, now conducting a strike against a reduction in wages, has won a rare victory. A decision was given in favor of the union by a justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Truax has set aside and vacated an injunction that had been issued by Judge Bischoff restraining the strikers from doing picket duty near the place of S. Mundheim & Company, on Flushing and Carlton avenues, Brooklyn, a struck firm. The injunction was issued on October the 27th and proved a hindrance to the success of the strike.

The Wrong: Justice Mills in the Supreme Court in White Plains, N. Y., has decided that labor organizations which picket a factory and thereby put the owner to expense for guards for his property and employees must pay for such expense.

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Joseph Jones, president of a speedometer company, against George M. Maher, president of the local lodge of Machinists' Union, and several members of the union.

Justice Mills further finds that the lodges involved and the men directly concerned by giving and taking pecuniary support aided and abetted the unlawful acts of the pickets.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, JANUARY, 1909.

### Receipts.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00

### SUPPLIES.

Local Union No. 1.....	8.25
Local Union No. 17.....	4.00
Local Union No. 21.....	1.05
Local Union No. 26.....	.50
Local Union No. 32.....	.25
Local Union No. 40.....	.80
Local Union No. 51.....	1.60

### 15-CENT LABEL ASSESSMENTS.

Local Union No. 1.....	33.15
Local Union No. 2.....	1.95
Local Union No. 17.....	13.25
Local Union No. 19.....	2.70
Local Union No. 51.....	3.00

### SUNDRIES.

Advertisement .....	20.00
Total receipts .....	\$390.00

### Expenditures.

Papers for Office.....	\$ 2.58
Postage on Journals.....	4.15
Four hundred 2-cent stamps.....	8.00
Four hundred 1-cent stamps.....	4.00
Twenty 5-cent stamps.....	1.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	200.00
Ad. Missouri Trade Unionist.....	12.00
Rent for office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Deficiency Jan. 1st, 1909.....	102.16

Total expense.....	\$443.89
Total Receipts .....	\$390.50
Total Expense .....	443.89

Deficiency .....

CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

### DEATHS.

ELLIS—Bro. Mathew Ellis, December 19th, 1908, age 46 years, member of Local Union No. 51, Woodstock, Ont., Can.  
ENGEL—Bro. John Engel, February 7th, 1909, age 60 years, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.  
HERRMANN—Bro. Gottlieb Herrmann, February 1st, 1909, age 89 years, member of Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.  
DARDIS—Mrs. Margaret A. Dardis, January 17th, 1909, age 60 years, wife of Bro. Thos. F. Dardis, member of Local Union No. 19, Boston, Mass.  
GERHARDT—Mrs. Mamie Rose Gerhardt, January 30th, 1909, age 36 years, wife of Bro. A. Gerhardt, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, February 12, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The spirit of Lincoln still lives. The love of country—of the Union—is cherished by all. And in this centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth, when a united country is sounding his praises, the wage-workers of the land recall his plea in the cause of labor, in his first message: "Labor is the superior of capital \* \* \* and deserves much the higher consideration." In considering Lincoln and the preservation of the Union, I think there is some analogy in the consideration of the best means to preserve and foster our union of workers in the musical instrument industry.

Notwithstanding my occasional "knocks," several of our Boston boys have told me that I am too sanguine of this city becoming a strong union factor again. Well, I've been "up against the game" for a few years (nearly thirty), and I know that what has been done can be accomplished again.

Perhaps a brief review of the efforts in organizing the piano workers of Boston may interest a few of the old timers, and convince my doubting Thomas that there must be some spark left.

It may be necessary first, to say, that, for years after the establishment of piano-making as a fixed industry, the instrument was considered, as the product of the genius, the skill and the art of its makers, a luxury only within the reach of the affluent.

The men employed in the industry were generally well paid, as befitted the high character of their occupation. Unions to protect the standard of wages and to promote better conditions for the workmen were not deemed necessary, although an organization known as the Cabinet Maker's and Piano forte Maker's Union was instituted some years before the Civil War for purely benevolent purposes, and lasted many years until the fraternal insurance societies, growing in number, absorbed their membership.

It was only when competition in business began to get keen, and the manufacturers to haggle and the contract system in all branches of the trade became general, did the workmen view with alarm the encroachments upon their time honored rights and privileges.

Abuses under the contract system became more and more aggravated, wages were reduced, branches of the trade were divided and subdivided, and the apprentice system practically abolished.

The varnishers and polishers of Boston, then, as now, were the first to act. They realized that while the immortal Garrison and Wendell Phillips and John A. Andrew were preaching the doctrine, human rights and the freedom of the black man, in the name of Justice, the doctrine of Humanity, that, there was a constantly increasing effort to fetter the wage-working white man, who was employed in factory, mill or shop.

They realized, too, that only by an organization of the workers in the craft could anything be done to stem the tide that threatened to lower their condition to the level of the black man of the South.

So when twenty young men, employed in the varnish branch of the piano trade in this city, held a meeting in old Columbia Hall, on Hanover street, during the fall of 1863, and organized the first union of the craft as the Piano Varnisher's and Polisher's Protective Union of Boston, they laid the foundation of an organization of piano-workers that has existed in some form ever since.

At first the finishers of the furniture trade were admitted to membership, but owing to the

disparity in that class of work and the consequent lower rate of wages, it was deemed best to have a separate union.

In March, 1864, the Piano Varnisher's and Polisher's Union of Massachusetts was organized with 150 charter members and Daniel A. Butler as president.

And this body of ardent workers kept alive the spirit of unionism, protecting against injustice, and battling for their rights.

Among the leaders of the movement during those years of hard struggling and who sacrificed much time and toil were Dan Butler, Asa Burnham, Jack Pelton, Tim Tehan and Webb and Dick Gray.

It may not be amiss here to say that about this time the men in the trade in New York City, encouraged by the spirit and success of their Boston fellow-craftsmen, organized in nearly every shop in that city and battled against unfair conditions.

These unions were the forerunners of the first big general union of all branches of the piano trade: The "Piano-Forte Maker's League," familiarly known as the "P. F. M. L." The grand lodge was located in New York City. Two lodges were quickly organized, in this vicinity: Lodge 8 in Cambridge, composed of action makers, and Lodge 14 in Boston, comprising all branches from mill hand to shipper. The growth of this lodge was phenomenal, more than 1,400 members were enrolled in three months.

Dan Sloane, of Miller's, was the first president of No. 14, and it was during the days of its mushroom growth that the badly advised and unfortunate strike of the Emerson Piano Co.'s employes occurred, in 1881. More than 100 men left that factory the day before Thanksgiving in 1881, having been refused a request for an increase in prices, ranging from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. It was indeed a battle royal. I'll never forget the elation, the pride I felt, even though a "kid," as one of the strikers.

This strike lasted for months, and money poured in from all parts. I remember the night when the first call for voluntary subscriptions was made. David J. Butler headed the list in the New England shop (the first called) with his week's wages, just received, a twenty dollar bill. This example set the ball a rolling, and I assure you that there were no "hinges" in that bunch.

Although this strike was lost, as regards the Union (yet the Union did not declare the strike off until eight months after), an immense amount of good was accomplished. Other manufacturers made concessions to avert trouble and men were careful in determining the basis and the justice of any grievance submitted to the Union before going to extremes. It may not be out of place here to say that the Emerson Piano Company was reorganized not long after the strike and the one most responsible for the trouble pushed down and out.

In Boston the "P. F. M. L." continued in existence up to a dozen years ago. But its effectiveness was limited owing to bad management, and an imperfect financial system completed what other reverses failed to do, the disruption of the P. F. M. L.

The Knights of Labor, during its aggressive campaign, next attracted the piano workers of Union principles to its fold. The "Piano Makers" with Mr. Wm. Cate, of Chickering's, as Master Workman, and the Varnishers and Polishers Assembly No. 3891.

Both under the jurisdiction of District Assembly No. 30, James Matthews, John Russell (now of Local No. 14, New York), Tom Dardis and our own Bill Senley, John Donovan and Martin Nolen, served as Master Workman, or officers in old 3891.

After an experience of three or four years with the K. of L., the piano men of Boston surrendered their charters. The varnishers and polishers again came to the front and formed

the "V. and P. Union of Mass.," with 300 charter members.

During this time there occurred many petty cases which might have led to serious trouble if it were not for the able leaders and their wise counsel. But during this time there also occurred the strike of the varnishers and polishers of the New England Piano Company in 1888, of Vose & Son in the spring of 1889, and Ivers & Pond in 1892, concessions being made on both sides.

The Stringers' Union of Massachusetts, was next to appear in the field in 1892. Every stringer and most of the string-winders (spinners), in and around Boston were enrolled in a short time, Frank H. Murray as president. The strength of this union was shown by the immediate granting of every demand of a reasonable nature and the continued good will of the employers.

The varnishers and polishers, not content with thoroughly organizing their own branch of the trade, next directed their efforts to a general organization of the piano industry. Under the leadership of William A. Downey, Thos. B. Dardis and Wm. A. Harrington, as an organizing committee, their efforts were crowned with success at a meeting held at Well's Memorial Hall in 1898, when the Piano Maker's Union of Massachusetts was given its first impetus. The union was organized with David J. Butler as president and with seventy-five charter members. In three months time there were 700 members enrolled, and peace that cometh with perfect organization reigned supreme.

In the fall of 1900 the Piano Makers Union of Chicago, realizing that the interests of the employes in the industry everywhere were identical, sought to combine those influences for the good and welfare of the workers, and by an International Union, bring the Union men of the craft into closer relationship. The Chicago Union having enlisted the services of Mr. Charles Dold as organizer, the success of the undertaking was assured. The great work of organization so successfully accomplished everywhere a musical instrument is made, is too well known to be recounted here. Suffice it to say that Brother Dold, within a short time after visiting Boston, had the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union and the Piano Makers' Union enrolled under the banner of the "International," as Locals No. 19 and No. 21, respectively. The action makers of Cambridge as Local No. 44, and the organ workers local, were instituted by Brother Dold later. It is hardly necessary to speak of the immense power that can be wielded by our membership in the International Union and through its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, with its two and a half millions of toilers. But, when we consider that since its institution as a working force, our International Union has judiciously expended in benefits to its members, nearly \$75,000, including sick, death and strike benefits (and Boston has had her full share), we must all admit that the power for good is preeminent.

Now, I said before that I have hope for Boston. The spirit still lives, even though old 19 has been "up against it good and hard."

The theft of \$2,000.00 from our treasury by Irving Dowell was a hard blow, of course, but the loss of a strike or the hard times and consequent loss of employment are natural and to be expected events and should not discourage us. We must admit, after this glimpse of the past, that the efforts of those zealous champions in the movement of those earnest advocates of unionism, of justice and humane conditions, have certainly borne good results.

It behooves us today to be steadfast in our faith, constant in our efforts and ever zealous of our rights. Let not the reverses of the past, nor the petty jealousies, nor the faultfinding at little things blind our sense of duty as Union men.

If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so, too, is constant watchfulness and steadfast ad-

herence to our union the only price we can pay for better conditions, shorter workdays, higher wages and happy homes.

Remember the old, old motto, which was the shibboleth of the first piano makers union: "United we stand, divided we fall!"

#### Hub-Bites.

Business is good in nearly all factories.

The last meeting of Local No. 19 looked more like old times.

Two new members were admitted, and assurances that more were soon to join, was the report.

Some of the strayed ones are also indulging in reminiscences. This is a good sign that they want to return to the fold.

We miss Tom Dardis, Bill Downey, John Hassey and Billy Wilson at this time.

Jim Peters is on deck all the time.

Chickering & Sons, of the A. P. Co., intend to do a big, grand business.

In fact, the Grand seems to have the call in several shops.

Local No. 19 seconds the amendment offered by No. 17, to strike out Section 3, Article 10.

The bachelors don't need it. It's no inducement.

The resolutions and the amendments by Local No. 19 of Boston, which I enclose with this letter, ought to receive favorable action.

The protest meeting in Fanenil Hall will be a corker.

Who will prove to be the "Man of the hour." "What do you say?" "The same."

F. H. MURRAY,  
Secretary 19.

Ottawa, Ont., February 15th, 1909.

Fellow Trade Unionists:

For some years prior to 1907-8 the organized workers of Canada were seriously handicapped in their effort to better their economic condition by reason of the indiscriminate influx of immigrants from Europe and the Orient. Organize as they would, struggle as best they might, every attempt to improve their hours, wages or general condition was neutralized or beaten because immigrants stood waiting for their jobs and stern necessity compelled acquiescence in their existing conditions.

Despite representations emphatically and persistently made to the Government, despite regulations that practically prohibited immigration from China, Japan and India, the rush of immigrants to Canada continued from Europe, due to the unremittent misrepresentations of employers of labor in Canada who were hostile to the aims of organized labor and to the misguided efforts of religious, charitable and other societies, who maintained aggressive and unscrupulous agents in England and elsewhere to send workmen to Canada to compete in the already overcrowded labor market of this country.

The trade unionists of Canada, at last, came to the conclusion that but one thing could be done to check the unholy traffic and accordingly, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada sent Mr. Trotter (fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. at Norfolk, in 1907) to England where he carried on such an aggressive campaign against the immigration of mechanics and artisans that, unassisted, he administered a severe set back to those who had been exploiting the unfortunate workers of the old Country.

At the Halifax Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress held in September last, it was decided to continue Mr. Trotter in England for another year, and an appeal was directed to be made for funds for that purpose. Last year the organized workers of Canada fought their fight alone, financially, and this year would cheerfully do the same if conditions would permit, but widespread depression renders them unable to carry on the struggle alone. We are, therefore, appealing to you for a contribution to assist in keeping Mr. Trotter in England, as the

cause is one that is of particular interest to international bodies.

Your returns from your locals in Canada will show that your membership is on the decline. We know it. That is due to conditions largely the result of the immigration feature above referred to. In case of an industrial dispute between any of your locals and an employer in Canada your interests would be seriously jeopardized by the presence of hundreds of unemployed, and even a successful strike would entail enormous cost to the international exchequer. We consider prevention is cheaper than cure, and we ask that some contribution be made by you to help us strike at the source of the evil through the efforts of our representative in England.

Mr. Trotter is now in England and immediate assistance is required if he is to be continued there.

Kindly take this matter up without delay. All contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by,

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Boston, February 11th, 1909.

Local Union No. 19, in offering the amendments as noted elsewhere in this Journal, desires to call the attention of the Local Unions to the numerous amendments to the constitution recently submitted, which, if adopted, would radically change the entire law of our organization. We pray that the consent of all Locals be obtained limiting the time when amendments may be offered, and we respectfully urge that this time limit, as noted in the amendment offered, be from June 1st to October 30th of any one year; and that such amendments as are adopted by referendum vote become operative as law, upon the first day of January following.

Fraternally yours,

F. A. MURRAY,  
Secretary No. 19.

New York, Feb. 14th, 1909.

The Piano Workers' Auxiliary of New York understands that the Label Council of Women's Auxiliaries of this city have appointed a committee composed of Mr. John Young, president of Lithographers' sub Association No. 1, and Miss A. C. Patterson, who are to present the matter of Women's Auxiliaries to the Union Label Conference Committee at Washington, D. C., March 3d.

We understand that all affiliated unions of the A. F. of L., issuing a Union Label Stamp or card are invited to send representatives to this conference. If you or any other representative of Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers will be present, we earnestly request that you do all in your power to co-operate with Mr. Young and Miss Patterson in their efforts to further the Auxiliary movement. We know from our own experience the power of women organized for the label and the urgent need of such a movement.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

MRS. JOHN REMPFER,  
Secretary Piano Workers Women's Auxiliary.

Boston, Mass., February 20th, 1909.

Local Union No. 19 respectfully submits to the earnest consideration of all sister locals the following resolutions:

Whereas, the interest of our International Union can best be conserved by the retention in office of the present board of International officers until the next convention of the Union, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 19 herewith submits amendment to the constitution, having for its object the above purpose.

F. H. MURRAY, Secretary.

Note: Amendment will be found elsewhere in this Journal.

#### NEW YORK WOMEN'S AUXILIARY JOINT MEETING.

A very successful meeting of the Women's Auxiliaries of the above city was held at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8th, 2 p. m.

Representatives were present from the Boot & Shoe Workers', Machinists', Garment Workers', Stationary Engineers', Hatters' Cigar Makers', and Piano and Organ Workers' Auxiliaries. The last named, but recently organized, coming all the way from the Bronx. A large delegation of union bakers was in attendance, also Mr. George Behrends, of the Boot and Shoe Workers', Mr. H. L. Bradley of the C. L. U., and Mr. Patrick Gallagher, of the Carpet Layers'.

Miss Patterson, of the Label Council of Women's Auxiliaries, presided, and Mrs. P. M. Becker, of the Garment Workers' Auxiliary, gave an illustrated talk on the union labels. Miss Dutcher, of the Women's Trade Union League, reported the League to be acting as agent for label goods, such as gloves, hosiery and collars. Orders were immediately placed by a number present. A Label Directory was started in charge of Mrs. Becker. It is proposed that at these meetings, which are to be held regularly every two months, the women will report all the label articles they know of and where they can be bought. This will be entered in the Directory, so that the information will be on hand and the patronage of union labor directed to where it should go, to union-made products. Mr. Bradley reported the high standing Women's Auxiliaries were gaining with union men, they now begin to realize, he stated, that with the employers organized against them, the best way to secure the unionizing of shop and factory is to create a strong demand for the Union Label and Union Card, so strong as to prevent the employer from selling his goods without them. And, as it is the women who do the buying for the family, who spend the larger part of the earnings, it is the women who must be organized and educated to spend it for union products only.

The Hatters' Auxiliary was praised for its excellent work in creating demand for the Hatters' label, which is standing them in good stead in the present trouble. The Machinists' Auxiliary reported negotiations pending with a large soap factory in an endeavor to unionize the machinists, which they hoped would be successful.

It was reported that the Garment Workers of the Bronx expect to form an Auxiliary to Local 9, and the Ribbon Weavers of Brooklyn also have the question of an Auxiliary under consideration. It is hoped the Bakers will soon be in line with an Auxiliary. The Bakers reported that 20,000 loaves of bread daily in Brooklyn carry the Bakers' label, where four years ago, only 200 loaves carried it. This was ascribed to the awakening of women's interest in the label.

The Auxiliaries were urged to take an active part in the coming Union Label Fair and help make it a success. Each Auxiliary is requested to put two delegates on the Label Fair Committee.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. and Mrs. George Neubert of the Garment Workers, who are about to leave for their western home, for their interest and good work in the Auxiliary and best wishes of their former associates for a pleasant journey extended to them.

The next Joint Auxiliary meeting is Monday, April 12, 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum. Mr. George Behrend will speak on "How to Educate Union Men to Interest the Women in the Auxiliary Movement." This will be followed by a discussion on the subject. Mrs. Becker will preside at the next meeting.

After the meeting all adjourned for coffee and cake.

## BUY UNION PIANOS

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS'  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor  
40 SEMINARY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.  
PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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### ADVERTISING RATES

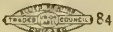
#### Display Ads

Per column inch.	PER ISSUE
9x inches.	\$ 1.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month  
contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No  
advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The  
cost of composition will be added to contract price when  
changes are desired.

#### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty  
cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on  
display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted  
for by the year or six months.



### WRIGHT HE'S WRONG.

Jurisprudence, fair begot,  
Wrong by Wright.  
Labor men a lesson taught,  
Wright but Wrong.  
Soon these matters will be changed,  
Wrong to Right.  
When Labor men shall hold the reins,  
No Wright, No Wrong.

—Office Boy.

Let us emulate Lincoln.

Not by word alone, but in deeds.

And thus make the world brighter and hap-  
pier, make life worth the living.

The Douglas shoes are still minus the Label.  
It is evidently expected that a few advertise-  
ments placed with labor papers will overcome  
union men's antipathy toward non-union pro-  
duct. How absurd.

The Hatters are making a brave and winning  
fight against the Hat Manufacturers' Associa-  
tion. Here is a fight where every man can be  
of assistance and without any expense to him-  
self. All that is required is to insist on the  
label when buying a hat. Is there anything  
easier?

The Chicago health authorities are endeavor-  
ing to exterminate the insanitary Bake-shops.  
This is a laudable proposition in which every  
bread-eater should join. The surest and best  
way to exterminate insanitary Bake-shops, how-  
ever, is to buy only such bread and bakers' pro-  
duct as bears the label of the Bakers' and Con-  
fectioners' International Union of America.

This label is only granted to Bake-shops in  
which sanitary conditions prevail.

Where can the Union Label be found in  
pianos? is the query ofttime propounded. The  
Union Label on pianos can be found on the left-  
hand side, INSIDE, of the instrument. When  
contemplating the purchase of a piano, do not

accept the representation of the salesman as a  
guarantee that the instrument is union made,  
unless he can show the label on the instru-  
ment.

ALL union pianos bear the union label.

Have you sent in your mite toward the  
"Liberty Defense Fund?" If not, it is time you  
were up and joining. Do not hang back, show  
yourself a man by contributing at least some-  
thing toward this most laudable object. If you  
have any regard for yourself, your home, your  
little ones; if you prefer freedom to slavery;  
if you believe in American institutions, free  
press, free speech and trial by jury, send in  
your contribution.

Every little bit helps.

The Chicago daily press, not unlike the press  
of other cities, is ever ready to use its columns  
in abuse of men connected with the labor move-  
ment. Recently they indulged in, what ap-  
peared to be, a concerted effort on the part of  
all Chicago dailies, excepting one, to poison  
the public mind against organized labor through  
the publication, for days, of unsupported and  
apparently fictitious charges against certain  
labor men. The readiness with which these pa-  
pers take up and magnify the faults of in-  
dividuals who happen to be connected with some  
part of the labor movement and their equal  
zealousness to hush up the crookedness of the  
members of the Upper Ten, but proves their in-  
sincerity and utter unfitness as moulders of pub-  
lic opinion.

Why not be fair, tell the truth and shame  
the devil?

The Label conference scheduled to be held  
March 3d, at Washington, D. C., has been post-  
poned to March 29th. We hope every label or-  
ganization will be represented, so proper steps  
may be taken for the formation of an effective  
Label department. United and uniform label  
agitation participated in by all label trades can  
but prove of vast benefit.

We regret that this effort was not made years  
ago, but it is better late than never.

Meet me in Washington, March 29th.

### THE OFFICE BOY.

It will, no doubt be pleasing news to the  
many readers of our Journal to learn that we  
have again installed in our sanetum sanctorum,  
the Poet Laureate, whose effusions were formerly  
published in this Journal under the Nomen de  
Plume of "Office Boy." We are requested to  
say "Office Boy," aside from furnishing the  
Journal with poetry, prose and Jingles from  
month to month, will undertake to fill a long-felt  
want, in that he will accept commissions to  
write Jingles for any person able and willing  
to pay for his services. He informs us of his  
capability to satisfactorily treat any subject,  
dead or alive. He makes only one exception  
and that is Spring Poetry. He has been grind-  
ing out spring poetry at a rate of a yard a  
minute and his stock room, at present is almost  
choked with effusions upon Gentle Spring. He  
contemplates holding a bargain sale in the near  
future at which these poems will be sold to the  
highest bidder. The date of this sale will be an-  
nounced later, watch for it. "Office Boy" re-  
quests us to announce further that compensation  
for his services will be rated in accordance with  
the breadth and depth of the subject to be  
treated. We are also requested to state that  
for the Love Lorn special rates will be made,  
providing his services are engaged regularly or  
until results are had.

Any person desiring to avail her or himself  
of the Poet's talent can do so by addressing  
"Office Boy," this Journal, and enclosing a re-  
tainer fee of not less than \$5.00. Orders un-  
accompanied with the necessary cash will re-  
ceive no attention. Sample poems sent on ap-  
plication to all reliable parties.

Watch the "Office Boy."

### ED, THE MACHINIST.

He had no particular talent. He was just  
an ordinary machinist. But Ed Douglas was  
more highly respected by the two thousand men  
in the shop than any other chap in the place.  
His was one of the names that were familiar to  
pretty nearly every fellow working in that big  
plant. Ed was not popular with the men be-  
cause he set out to make himself popular by  
always agreeing with his shopmates. Indeed,  
he frequently went full tilt against their opin-  
ions, and, principally, against their actions.  
Often I have seen him approach the fellow who  
had just ripped out a string of oaths and re-  
buke him, although never with a suggestion of  
pharisaical superiority. He was simply trying  
to show the blasphemer that it would pay him to  
cut out his foolish, senseless swearing.

He did not belong to any of the fraternal or-  
ganizations, but I have known him to spend  
many a night with a sick shopmate. Frequently  
he left in the home part of the not over-  
abundant cash in his pocket, but, better than  
that, he left a smile on the face of the tired,  
discouraged nurse-wife—the children wished  
that he might come again, and the sick man felt  
the cheer of his presence.

He was an arbitrator in personal disputes in  
the shop, and the boys never repudiated his  
decisions. Not infrequently he dared approach  
the boss in behalf of a supposedly wronged fel-  
low-workman. The boys admired his disin-  
terested nerve. Somehow, he seemed to know  
when the rest of us had met with adversity, or  
even the smaller discouragements which made  
life seem hard. Always was there a strong,  
cheerful word which usually braced up the fel-  
low who thought that the whole world had  
gone wrong. The apprentices were particularly  
fond of him, because he appeared to have a live-  
ly interest in their affairs. Never did he seem  
to hand out wisdom in large chunks, with an  
air of patronage or paternalism. Never was  
there a suspicion of cant. Ed was just a sane,  
healthy-minded, strong-hearted Christian work-  
ingman, who felt that there was a place for  
Christian living outside of the church building  
and away from the Sunday services.

May his kind increase. We need them. The  
sympathetic touch of a shopmate counts for  
more than most of us imagine. Every morning  
brings its weights of woe, and every evening  
its burden. No matter what the cause, the need  
is ever the same, and relief is usually found in  
the simple, manly message of love and sympathy  
manifested in the life of the fellow who works  
by our side. At least, it will help, for it is  
doing just what the Great Carpenter did and  
what He would continue to do were He upon  
earth. That's what made Douglas, the machin-  
ist, a bigger factor in the lives of those two  
thousand workingmen than any other single in-  
dividual. It paid him, too. Anyway, you'd  
think so, if you could see his face while he  
worked—worked for men and for God—just as  
a machinist.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

### THE NEWSPAPER GRAFT CHARGES.

For some days, recently, the Chicago daily  
papers vied with each other in heaping calumny  
and abuse upon the labor movement and in-  
dividual members thereof. Columns upon  
columns of criticism, having no foundation in  
fact or theory were published daily. The same  
stories re-hashed, magnified, reconstructed and  
re-embellished were served as news diet for  
weeks. Graft and extortion was the theme,  
labor, of course, from the newspapers' view-  
point, the criminal.

We have no desire to defend any one guilty  
of crime, regardless of union affiliation; we be-  
lieve a criminal union man, as much deserving  
of punishment as a non-union criminal, or vice  
versa. No more and no less. Nor is this all.  
we believe a rich criminal to be deserving of  
as much punishment as the poor, no more and  
no less, though in this view we have many op-  
ponents. We believe it unfair on the part of

the daily press to accuse any citizen, particularly a wage worker, of crime, without being in possession of substantiating facts. We do not believe in making a distinction between the rich and the poor. The fact that labor men have not the necessary means to institute expensive libel proceedings should not cause the Daily Press to take advantage they would not dare take were the accused members of the Union League Club.

We are opposed to graft and extortion of all kinds, though in favor of giving everybody a square deal, especially the under dog.

In connection with these charges we have received a letter from Mr. Wm. Lincoln Bush, the well known President of the Bush & Gerts Piano Co., manufacturers of Union Label pianos and player pianos, exclusively.

In justice to ourselves and Mr. Bush we felt in duty bound to answer, which we did. Mr. Bush's letter and our answer to same, both self-explanatory, are herewith reproduced.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1909.

Mr. Chas. J. Dold, Pres. Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, 40 Seminary Avenue, City.

My Dear Mr. Dold:

I have been greatly surprised at some of the revelations that have been made through the columns of the daily press and through the evidence given by certain individuals concerning the actions of certain members of the Trade Unions in Chicago, who have been carrying on a species of graft, hold-up and extortion in connection with the settlement of strikes.

Among those who claim to have suffered through this extortion, is a piano manufacturer toward whom I have always maintained the most friendly relations, and in whom I have absolute confidence. He makes the statement, flat-footed, that money was demanded from him and paid by him to settle the strike.

You are well aware of the fact that I lost the Presidency of the National Association of Piano Manufacturers last year, and that my defeat was ascribed to the fact that I represent and am President of a corporation operating a closed shop. You know that my attitude toward the local organization of Piano and Organ Workers has been most fair, just and friendly ever since we have operated under the contract which is now in its tenth year of existence; but how can any fair, honestly inclined, well-disposed, law-abiding, sane citizen of this community countenance or have knowledge of such acts as are charged against these members of the Labor Unions here in Chicago, without expressing his contempt, disgust and abhorrence toward an organization which will shelter or protect or maintain in an accredited membership individuals seeming to possess authority and claiming to act as agents or representatives, at least, of Trade Unions.

The Labor organizations of Chicago, if these charges are true, should take immediate steps to discredit and dismiss from membership those who have proven guilty of such charges as have been made, and to wash, as an organization, its hands absolutely clean from these methods and procedures that would be a disgrace to any organization of men, not to say Union men, who pose as the representatives of the best and most intelligent class of labor.

How can a man, as fairly or justly disposed toward mankind as I try to be, justify himself in maintaining an indifferent attitude toward such things as these, let alone maintaining a friendly attitude such as is indicated by the manner in which we, as an organization, have maintained the closed shop for the past ten years, and the personal consideration and friendly attitude I have always assumed and presented toward the members of your organization whenever they have sought interviews with me upon any phase that may have developed in connection with the employment of Union Labor?

As you well know, I wrote a personal letter to Mr. Gompers in Washington, decrying the publication of the "Unfair List" in our line of business, and begging him to use his influence against it, and pointing out wherein I believe absolutely that just such an attitude, on the part of Union Labor, does more to injure the organization as a whole and that such acts, as are charged against representatives of Union Labor in Chicago at this time, do more to injure the cause of labor and of labor organizations than all the other forces combined; but I think the Piano and Organ Workers' Union owe it to themselves to pass resolutions either disapproving the charges that have been made by a certain piano manufacturer in this city, or denying absolutely any official or organization sanction or tolerance for such proceedings.

Yours very truly,

W. LINCOLN BUSH.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1909.

To Wm. Lincoln Bush, Pres. Bush & Gerts Piano Co., Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.  
My Dear Mr. Bush:

Your highly esteemed favor of February 13th, calling my attention to sundry charges of extortion, hold-up, species of graft, in connection with settlements of strikes, made by the daily press, reached me this day. As a labor man, permit me to assure you of my deep interest in the subject matter referred to. I very much admire your readiness and willingness to come to the aid of one for whom you express friendship and who it is alleged has suffered; but has not this friendly feeling caused you to become impulsive rather than deliberate?

Your request for our organization to pass resolutions, if complied with, would mean to take sides either for or against unproved newspaper charges. It would mean for our organization to convict or acquit before the accused have had an opportunity to be heard. This, in my opinion, is not the American way of treating with alleged transgressors of the law. In support of my position let me cite a few cases, other than labor. You will, no doubt, remember the Rev. Kemp case, who was charged with a crime far more heinous than any lodged against the present accused labor men. What was the attitude of the Church organizations, did they pass any condemnatory resolutions? Not at all! If newspaper stories are to be believed the direct opposite was the case and this despite the fact that a competent Judge found warrant to hold the Reverend Gentleman for future action of the Grand Jury and they further fact that the Grand Jury promptly found a true bill. And again, Banker Stensland, who, perhaps, was responsible for more suffering, desolation, hardship and death, than any one individual to my knowledge. Even after conviction do we find the Bankers or kindred organizations passing resolutions condemning Stensland? No, to the contrary, we find eminent men and Judges of the law signing petitions for pardon for this arch-criminal. Just one more case, a more recent one. How about the charges made against eminent men of our government, relative to the Panama Canal deal? Has the Union League Club, the Piano Manufacturers' Association, the Republican Party or that noted reform organization, headed by Mr. Van Cleave, taken any steps to have the accused properly punished? Have any resolutions to that effect seen the light of day? I know of none.

If these organizations of renown, composed, as it is claimed, of the World's most eminent men and patriots, fail to pass judgment before fair trial or even after trial and conviction, why should labor be made an exception? Why should labor be asked to prejudge, contrary to all American rule and habit?

Your friend, if wronged, can gain redress in the Court of law. Why he has failed to avail himself of this privilege, I am at a loss to understand. I can assure you, and I assume you would act likewise, that no one can illegally de-

prive me of any part of my property, excepting under pressure of a Magazine Gun held closely to my head. And then, if I recognized my assailant, I would immediately invoke the law of the land.

You state you lost the Presidency of the National Association of Piano Manufacturers last year, due to your position of President of a corporation operating a union, or as you term it, closed shop. With all due respect for your opinion, I cannot agree with you in this matter. While it is undoubtedly true that the facts in connection with the closed shop were used as a pretext for your defeat, the real reason, reason they dared not make known, was your opposition to the criminal stencil practice, countenanced by the Association and practiced by a large number of its members.

I am glad to be reminded of the many years of past friendly relations that have existed between your company and our organization, a condition toward which, we believe, we have contributed our proportionate share and for a maintainance of which we are willing to contribute for an indefinite period. But what possible connection have the mutually satisfactory business relations between your company and our organization with the newspaper graft charges? While you are right in your position of abhorrence toward organizations sheltering crooks and grafters, whether labor organization or otherwise, and while I believe that every fair, honestly inclined, well-disposed, law-abiding, sane citizen, as you put it, shares your views in this respect, we must as far as we are concerned plead ignorance to any knowledge of hold-ups, graft, extortions, or species of graft. If you are in possession of any facts I would urge you to immediately present them to the State's Attorney for use.

Your letter further suggests that the Labor organizations of Chicago, if the charges are true, take immediate steps to discredit and dismiss from membership those who have been proven guilty. This request, I can assure you, though not speaking for the Chicago Labor movement, will be readily and surely complied with. Underscore this sentence, "If the charges are proven true, if conviction is had, the Chicago Labor organizations will act differently than the organizations of the employers, in that they will penalize any and all of its members found guilty."

You ask, how can a man maintain an indifferent attitude toward such things, having in mind the graft charges. We do not expect you to maintain an indifferent attitude, as an honest citizen we would expect you to take the same interest, adopt the same course, in these charges against labor men, as you took in the charges against Rev. Kemp, Banker Stensland and the friends of Roosevelt.

Labor asks no special consideration, either favorable or unfavorable, labor is opposed to special privileges. All labor desires is treatment the same as is granted to any other branch of society.

We appreciate your personal friendly attitude, the fair consideration shown us and we hope that same as well as the pleasant business relations with your company, may continue indefinitely. We believe we have merited fair treatment and fair consideration. I cannot, however, imagine how these charges made by the daily press can become factors in dissolving present friendly relations. It would be just as logical for you to break friendly relations with the Church, the Bankers' Association, the Union League Club, nay, the Republican party, because of newspaper charges preferred against individual members of these bodies, as it would be to break friendly relations with the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union, because of newspaper charges preferred against one or two members of a Labor organization, entirely apart from and foreign to the Piano industry.

It is unjust to hold Labor responsible for the shortcomings of individuals. Labor men are but human, prone to err. Labor men, like all others, are the creatures of environments, environments artificially constructed by the rich and powerful. Labor accepts to membership these creatures of artificial environments, as presented. Labor seeks to mould their characters for a higher and nobler condition. Labor endeavors to instill into the hearts of their members a desire for justice and equity. Labor teaches them righteousness. Can anyone justly charge labor with a dereliction of duty if with some of its accepted members its teachings have failed; if despite all efforts, a return to the early teachings of artificial environments is manifested? Let me ask you, dear sir, should Organized Labor be held responsible?

Labor does not surround its members with a halo of righteousness, it does not clothe them in a mantle of immaculation; but labor will not affect to pre-judge; labor and all labor men will rest content in the adoption of the American principle, "A trial by a jury of their peers."

Relative the "unfair list" and your protest to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. against its use, let me say that I, our organization, in fact all labor men, differ with you in opinion. While this means of showing our displeasure at certain unfriendly and unfair acts of employers may seem harsh and cruel, it is the only weapon, outside of strikes, labor has at its disposal. Fair employers need have no fear of a boycott, as you yourself and many others with whom we have had agreeable business relations for years, can testify. The boycott is an ordinary weapon of self-protection, made use of not alone by labor but by every living being. You, yourself, are an advocate of the boycott, at least you practice its precepts. You, Mr. Bush, would not want to be compelled to associate with men not of your liking, you would not want to deal with unfair business houses. You would consider it a great affront on the part of anyone were he to prohibit you from drawing a line between men and men or business houses and business houses. You would deem it a great wrong were you prohibited from telling your friends of any unfair treatment that you may have received at the hands of an individual, business house or corporation. And so while the boycott may seem harsh and cruel, it is nevertheless used by all mankind. Its use on the part of labor, however, seems objectionable. Labor has had the proud distinction of having had a restraining order issued, prohibiting the use of the boycott, though permitted by all else.

In summing up let me be candid, I do not believe the newspaper charges. Your experience and mine have taught us that newspaper opinions are largely moulded in accordance with their sources of revenue. If these newspaper charges are correct, then 250 individuals of prominence, representatives of vast business interests, have been compelled to pay illegal tribute to two labor men. Doesn't this story seem preposterous? Two hundred and fifty victims and but two criminals, and the criminals, according to these stories known to the victims; but the victims for some reason or other fail to avail themselves of the law of the land in an effort to convict these known criminals. What a fish-story.

I believe this entire proposition, including the publication of these graft charges against labor men, is a well laid and pre-conceived plan on the part of the opponents of organized labor to poison the public mind against labor. These charges, in my opinion, are brought forward to hide some ulterior motive, to divert the attention of the public from some future attack on organized labor.

We find lined up in this move the Union League Club, the Chicago Manufacturers' Association, headed by Job, the organization responsible for the importing of hundreds upon

hundreds of the most hardened criminals to our fair city from the effects of which we are suffering today. The Metal Trade Association and other kindred organizations, all known to be radically opposed to everything that savors of Unionism or union men.

With these facts before us I feel at liberty to say that while opposed to all forms of extortion, graft and hold-ups and while at all times ready to join hands with the employer for the passage of a law making the giving or taking of bribes in labor or any other disputes a penal offense, we shall withhold our verdict until the labor men charged with wrong doing shall have had a fair trial, shall have been convicted by a jury of their peers, in the same manner and by the same methods as you would try a preacher, lawyer, banker or member of the Union League Club.

Very truly yours,  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

### Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

There will be six organized labor men in the 1909 assembly of the New York State Legislature.

\* \* \*

Resolution memorializing Congress to endeavor to give greater security to mine workers through the establishment of a department of mines, already passed by the Senate, adopted by the House, and eight bills designed to give greater protection to Illinois miners were recently introduced in the Illinois State Senate.

\* \* \*

The estimated number of beneficiaries under the British "Old Age Pension Law" is 500,000. This does not include the pauper element, which is given at nearly 2,000,000. The pension is under age and other restrictions which places it beyond the reach of the multitude of poverty stricken.

\* \* \*

The first suit brought by the government against a railroad for the violation of the law regulating the time service of train dispatchers, was filed against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Seven violations are charged and if found guilty fines aggregating \$3,500 will be imposed. The road employs dispatchers from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., with a three-hour rest intervening. The district attorney claims the law requires a continuous nine-hour service.

\* \* \*

Suit for \$1,000 damages was begun in the Municipal Court of Chicago against David B. Falter, 202-206 Jackson boulevard, and the Wholesale Clothiers' Exchange, 237 Fifth avenue, by Alfred Nelson, who was discharged from employment as a union clothing cutter by Alfred Decker, Cohn & Co. Nelson alleges that the defendants, in order to coerce him to put aside his union principles, induced his employers to discharge him. According to Nelson's attorneys, the suit is the result of a lockout of employees of Alfred Decker, Cohn & Co.

\* \* \*

A bill for an extension of the State free employment bureau system will be introduced in the Indiana Legislature through the efforts of the League for the Protection of Immigrants, of which Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge is director.

The bill provides for the establishment of free employment agencies in cities of 150,000 inhabitants. It requires the Governor to appoint in each city a superintendent who shall open main and branch employment offices, the entire system to be operated under the supervision of the commissioners of labor.

Thomas L. Lewis and William D. Ryan, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the United Mine Workers of America, have been made defendants in a \$10,000 damage suit brought in the Circuit Court by Samuel M. Sexton, formerly editor of "The Mine Workers' Journal."

Sexton alleges that he entered into a contract on January 14 of last year with an Indianapolis newspaper to report the proceedings of the Mine Workers' convention, and that Lewis and Ryan, through various ways, caused the contract to be abrogated.

\* \* \*

The most sweeping victory ever obtained by a labor union came out of Superior Judge Seawell's Court of California in the sustaining of the demurrer of Bakers' Union No. 24 against the complaint for an injunction sought by the Fousek Baking Company. The decision of Judge Seawell lays down that in order to obtain an injunction against a boycott the defendant unionists must be specifically named in the complaint. He further says that the term "unfair" as applied by labor unions to non-union firms is not an injury in itself.

\* \* \*

Senator Hansbrough has introduced a bill providing for a system of old-age annuities, designed to take the place of the scheme of old-age pensions for government employees, but extending to all classes. Under it the government would undertake to receive deposits and to allow 3 per cent compound interest thereon.

If a person at the age of 20 deposited 25 cents a week at the age of 60 such person would be allowed an annuity of \$129.91. In the case of death of the annuitant prior to reaching 60 the amount deposited, together with the interest, would be paid to his or her heirs.

\* \* \*

A pension fund for the benefit of disabled miners, to be maintained jointly by the miners and operators and of which the State will be trustee, has been proposed to the Indiana Legislature. Notices of the proposed creation of the fund and the method of its establishment have been sent to secretaries of the various local unions of the United Mine Workers, and a number of favorable replies have been received.

James Epperson, State mine inspector, originated the idea.

\* \* \*

B. M. Chipfield of Canton, Ill., introduced an important bill covering the subject of conspiracy in labor disturbances that is favored by trade unionists. It is intended to prevent the conviction and punishment of laboring men on strike on a charge of conspiracy. The bill is designed to lessen the severity of the old common law on conspiracy and is drawn primarily in the interest of workmen who are out on strike.

The first section provides "that where two or more persons unlawfully conspire to commit crime and in pursuance thereof commit the contemplated crime they shall not be convicted and punished for the conspiracy, but shall only be liable to punishment for the consummation of the contemplated crime."

Section 2 says "that upon conviction for conspiracy to commit a crime the punishment shall be no greater than prescribed by law for the contemplated crime." Section 3 says "that hereafter no prosecution or conviction shall be had for criminal conspiracy unless the conspirators, one or more of them, have done an overt act in accordance with or in furtherance of such conspiracy."

The bill was sent to the committee on judiciary, of which Chipfield is chairman, thereby insuring its report with favorable recommendation and a chance for a vote upon it in the house.

## TRADE NOTES

The Tryber Piano Company of Chicago may move to South Bend, Ind. \$25,000 is the incentive.

\* \* \*

Kaufmann's, the big Pittsburg department store, is shortly to add a piano department.

\* \* \*

The Swan Organ Company, of Freeport, Ill., will shortly commence the manufacture of pianos in addition to their line of organs.

\* \* \*

The Story & Clark Piano Company, of Chicago, has leased the store, basement and first loft of the building at 12 and 14 West Thirty-second street, New York.

\* \* \*

Judge Nicholas, of Wooster, Mass., appointed J. A. Compton and R. B. Caldwell receivers for the Boston Piano & Organ Co. C. B. Hunt, as trustee, made the application for the receivers.

\* \* \*

Albert Freitag, of Troy, N. Y., has purchased the property at 1757 Monroe avenue, Scranton, Pa., and will in a short time erect a factory for the manufacture of church organs on the rear of the lot.

\* \* \*

The Staib-Abndsehein Action Company, of New York City, concluded arrangements last week for the location of a factory for the building of piano actions, on the plot of land used as a ball ground at Roseoe, Sullivan country, N. Y.

\* \* \*

Heintzman's & Co. have purchased a block of land adjacent to their present factory in West Toronto, Can., it is said they will build an addition to the factory in a short time. The capacity will then be increased from 2,500 pianos a year to 4,000.

\* \* \*

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th 15th and 16th of June, were the days fixed for the next convention of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America at the executive meeting held in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., recently.

\* \* \*

The Burdett Piano Company of Monroeville, Ohio, was incorporated at Columbus with a capital stock of \$1,000.

The newly incorporated company is the successor of the old concern which bore the same name, and which failed last spring. The new company will continue the business of manufacturing pianos.

\* \* \*

The Newby & Evans Company, whose factory at East 136th street and Southern boulevard, New York, was gutted by fire, is shaping up plans to rebuild the place at once, using the old walls as far as possible. The office escaped destruction and the books were found to be uninjured. The rebuilding will be pushed as rapidly as the work can be performed.

\* \* \*

A new piano manufacturing concern has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital stock of \$15,000. The new concern will be known as the Bowen-Henderson Co., with Robt. S. Bowen as president, Frederick G. Henderson as treasurer and Frederiek P. Cabot as vice-president. The factory will be located at 535 Albany street, Boston, Mass.

Isaac N. Rice, a stockholder in the Reed & Sons' Piano Manufacturing Company, Steger, Ill., recently petitioned the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver for the company and distribute its assets to the stockholders. In asking that the affairs of the concern be wound up Rice states that he and John V. Steger organized the company in 1903, and that his petition is due to Steger's alleged conduct of the firm's affairs.

\* \* \*

Colonel Daniel F. Treacy has bought Mr. Davenport's stock in the Davenport & Treacy Piano Company of New York, becoming sole owner of the piano end of the business. On the other hand, Mr. Davenport, wishing to become owner of the piano plate manufacturing establishment at Stamford, Conn., owned by the Davenport & Treacy Company, bought out Colonel Treacy's interests.

Each man now has just what he wanted. The piano end of the business was founded by Colonel Treacy.

\* \* \*

T. J. Howland, who is to take charge as factory superintendent at the Schaeffer Piano Manufacturing Company's plant in Kankakee, Ill., Feb. 1, was chosen by Pres. T. E. Dougherty for his ability as a piano builder—one who gets best tonal results from the instruments of his construction and whose scales are all drawn with scientific accuracy that assures the production of instruments of quality. Mr. Howland's resignation as superintendent of the Melville Clark Piano Company's factory at De Kalb, Ill., was made when he closed with the Schaeffer people.

\* \* \*

Winter & Co. of New York, have addressed a letter to a number of piano manufacturers asking for statement designed to show to what extent certain patent rights of the New York industry may have been infringed.

Winter & Co. claim exclusive right to the folding key-slip by which the expression levers of the player-piano are concealed when the piano is used in the ordinary way.

Manufacturers who have been employing the device are asked to make settlement according to the number of player-pianos they may have produced with the folding key-slip, as stated.

\* \* \*

Under the head of "capital wanted," the following advertisement appeared in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune. We are not authorized to give the name of the advertiser:

"\$100,000 (or more) additional working capital in the best interior piano player manufacturing proposition in the U. S. Will stand most rigid investigation. Principals only need reply. Address T. A. 123, Tribune."

Should any readers of The Presto have the amount of change named and wish to invest it securely, we trust that they will name this paper when making application.—Presto. Or perhaps some piano maker reader of this Journal may have saved sufficient during the past year or so.—Editor.

\* \* \*

The entire stock and much of the machinery in the plant of the Waltham Piano Company at 62-64 Third street, Milwaukee, was damaged in a fire that caused a total property loss of \$250,000 to \$300,000, and spelled death for six men, on Saturday, Feb. 13.

The loss to the Waltham Piano Company is \$60,000. The building, owned by Charles L. Kiewert Co., was damaged \$10,000. Half a dozen of the best instruments manufactured by the Milwaukee firm were ruined, and stock for 500 to 600 pianos was made worthless by the floods of water.

The conflagration started in the H. W. Johns-Manville Covering Co. asbestos goods factory, 217-231 Clybourn street. Before two hours had elapsed after the explosion of a can of varnish, the big factory, six stories high, and covering a space of 150x200 feet, was totally destroyed.

## NEWLY INCORPORATED.

The Burdett Company, Monroeville, O.; capital, \$1,000; pianos and organs. Incorporated by Louis Tyler and others.

\* \* \*

J. M. Root Piano Company, Rochelle, Ill., and Chicago; \$50,000; manufacturing pianos, organs, piano benches, stools, etc. J. M. Root, John Purves, S. P. Root.

\* \* \*

The Hollerbach Piano Co., of Findlay, O.; capital, \$25,000; to manufacture pianos. Incorporators: W. E. Houck, L. S. Nichols, Wm. L. David, W. H. Harlington and L. Hollerbach.

\* \* \*

"D. & R." Record Company, Chicago, Ill., \$20,000; manufacturing and dealing in musical instruments, phonographs, etc. Sigmund L. Straus, Henry V. Donaldson, Louis F. Kall.

\* \* \*

Decker & Son, New York, manufacturing pianos, playerpianos, etc.; capital \$150,000. Incorporated by F. C. Decker, New York City, M. S. Decker, West Medford, Mass., and others.

\* \* \*

The Greene Music Company, Somerville, N. J.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by Arthur H. Greene, W. D. Holan, and others. To manufacture pianos, organs, musical instruments of all kinds.

\* \* \*

Stierlin Piano Company, St. Louis; Frederick C. Stierlin, 60 shares; William Heine and William C. Brewer, 20 shares each; to manufacture and deal in musical instruments; capital stock, partly paid, \$5,000.

\* \* \*

Needham Piano Company, New York; manufacture pianos and organs; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Edward J. Hartman, No. 1087 Dean street, Brooklyn; Louis S. Roemer, No. 557 West 144th street; E. Deas, No. 44 East 23rd street; August A. Kimmel, No. 327 East 27th street, all of New York.

## MORE, MUCH MORE.

In many respects the American piano manufacturer is the most favored producer of the instrument in the world. For instance, he carries on his business in a country whose laws not only protect it but foster it—too much so, a few people think. Even the labor problem works out in his favor, though he may be forced to pay higher wages than the European manufacturer. He gets more for his money, in that his workmen are of a higher grade and produce more for what they get.—Presto.

This is an honest confession and should induce the Piano Manufacturers to at once decide for an increase in the wages of the employees.—Editor.

## NEW PATENT.

Piano-Pedal Mounting.—H. Sandner, Union Hill, N. J. The intention in this case is to produce a mounting which will be very simple in construction, and which will operate effectively to support the pedal pivotally in such a way that it will move very freely, yet so that it will be held securely and adjustably.

## RESULT OF PROSPERITY.

Because of a rumor that two more blast furnaces, affording work for 2,000 men, would be opened by the Illinois Steel Company, 3,000 unemployed laborers gathered at the plant in South Chicago one morning and a riot resulted when they learned the rumor was false. The company's thirty-six special policemen were powerless to handle the mob and the disturbance was quelled only after the arrival of uniformed policemen from the South Chicago station.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any Instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
GADSDEN—  
Floyd Dawson Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS.

HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

### GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

### ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helas.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Mayer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.

CARMI—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
ELLIOTT—  
Elliott Elev. Co.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.

GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.  
HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Joosten.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
Bruce-Surles Co.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

### INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
KOKOMO—  
E. D. Meguire.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

### IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Dingley & Co.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
BODE—  
Findahl & Nelson.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Waite Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
ESTHERVILLE—  
Frank Albro.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.

GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
JEFFERSON CITY—  
C. M. Conger.  
LAMONI—  
Smith, Teale & Co.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.  
MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
MOULTON—  
Marshall Bros.  
NEW LONDON—  
Snyder Bros.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

### KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
EL DORADO—  
Meyer & Flisk.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HARPER—  
B. E. Camfield.  
HOLTON—  
Holton Music Co.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell Furn. Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thamer.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

### KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.

### MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 621 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

### MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.  
GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

### MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Haugen-Meier Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. JAMES—  
Peck-Owen Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanaon.  
WINNEBAGO CITY—  
Otto C. Retsloff.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

### MONTANA.

ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

### MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
A. W. Moore.  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Lamar Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parke Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moudy.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.  
**MISSISSIPPI.**  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
**NEBRASKA.**  
ALLIANCE—  
B. T. Lockwood.  
BEAVER CROSSING—  
Organ & Evans.  
BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
R. W. Saley.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
GRAND ISLAND—  
S. B. Raynard.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hilsabeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Helne.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.  
**NEW YORK.**  
BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.  
CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.

NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassedy.  
**NEW JERSEY.**  
TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.  
**NORTH DAKOTA.**  
FARGO—  
C. R. Stone.  
**OHIO.**  
ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
AKRON—  
O. S. Brownell.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
DAYTON—  
L. E. Drake.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MANSFIELD—  
J. L. Barr.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SANDUSKY—  
J. R. Penn.  
SCIPION SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
G. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

**OREGON.**  
PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.  
**OKLAHOMA.**  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.  
**RHODE ISLAND.**  
PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.  
Goff & Darling.  
**SOUTH DAKOTA.**  
ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sabin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.  
**TENNESSEE.**  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.  
**TEXAS.**  
AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Pianq Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.  
**UTAH.**  
OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.  
**VIRGINIA.**  
CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kieffer Co.  
**WISCONSIN.**  
ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
GREEN BAY—  
T. P. Gleason.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schiff, Weierman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
REEDSBURG—  
Wm. Harms & Son.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.  
SUPERIOR—  
Hall & Kriedler.  
**WASHINGTON.**  
TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.  
**WEST VIRGINIA.**  
MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

#### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 26, New York, N. Y.:  
Add new section to Article 22, to be known as  
Section 2, as follows:  
Section 2. The International President shall  
publish in the Official Journal the number of all  
Locals seconding amendments submitted by any  
sister union.  
By Local Union No. 26, New York, N. Y.:  
Add new section to Article 22, to be known as  
Section 3, as follows:  
Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Inter-  
national President to publish in the Official Jour-  
nal the result of all referendum votes on amend-  
ments submitted, giving the number of each local  
voting and the number of votes cast by each  
local, both for and against the amendment.  
By Local Union No. 19, Boston, Mass.:  
Amend Article 22, Section 1, by inserting on  
line 8, after the word "constitution," the fol-  
lowing: "During the period between June 1st  
and October 30th of any one year." Amend fur-  
ther by adding to end of section the following:  
"On the first day of January following."  
Section to read:  
Section 1. Amendments to this constitution  
may be made at the regular or special conven-  
tion of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers' International Union of America, a ma-  
jority vote of all delegates present being re-  
quired for the adoption of any amendment; all  
amendments adopted by the convention shall be  
submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall  
not debar local unions from submitting amend-  
ments to the constitution DURING THE PERIOD  
BETWEEN JUNE 1ST AND OCTOBER 30TH OF  
ANY ONE YEAR. Amendments submitted by  
any local union and seconded by one-third of all  
the local unions of the International Union shall  
be published in the Official Journal for at least  
two issues, when the same shall be submitted to  
a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted  
by a majority vote shall become law ON THE  
FIRST DAY OF JANUARY FOLLOWING.  
By Local Union No. 19, Boston, Mass.:  
Amend Article 2, Section 10, by striking out on  
line 2 all between the words "be" and "and," and  
insert "from convention to convention."  
Article to read: The term of the officers of the  
International Union shall be FROM CONVEN-

TION TO CONVENTION and shall commence on  
the first day of August succeeding the election.  
The salaries of all the International officers shall  
be fixed by the Constitution.  
Local unions favoring any of the above amend-  
ments should second same and forward their  
second to this office so as to reach this office  
not later than April 10th. Seconds received after  
this date will not be counted.  
By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 5, Section 1, by striking out  
"20" on second line after the word "of," and in-  
sert "10."  
Section to read: Every member shall pay into  
the funds of the union to which he belongs the  
sum of 10 cents per week.  
By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 9, Section 1, by striking out the  
word "ten" on line twelve, after the word "than,"  
and insert the word "eight."  
Section to read: Every member who shall have  
been for not less than one year continuously a  
member in good standing of the International  
Union, and who is not under any of the restric-  
tions specified in this law, shall be entitled, should  
such member be sick or disabled in such a man-  
ner as to render such member unable to attend  
to his usual avocation, to a sum of five dollars  
per week out of the funds of the Union; pro-  
vided, such sickness or inability shall have been  
for at least two weeks or fourteen days and shall  
not have been caused by intemperance, debauch-  
ery or other immoral conduct; and no member  
shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a period  
longer than "EIGHT" weeks in any one year,  
commencing July 1st and ending June 30th,  
whether it has been continuous or periodical; but  
no member leaving the United States or the Do-  
minion of Canada shall be entitled to any benefit  
during his absence. Union form cards for receipt  
for sick benefit shall be issued free to Local  
Unions by the International President, benefit to  
commence from beginning of second week.  
By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 10, Section 1, by striking out all  
between the word "paid" on line three and the  
word "the" on line six.  
Section to read: Upon the death of a member  
who shall have been such for one year, the sum

of \$50.00 to be paid; if being a continuous mem-  
ber for five years the sum of \$100.00 to be paid;  
the same to be paid toward defraying the funeral  
expenses of said member to nearest of kin, or  
such person or persons as have the burial of said  
deceased member in charge; provided, however,  
that said member has not been at the time of his  
death disqualified by any of the conditions pre-  
scribed by the laws of the International constitu-  
tion. The President of the Local Union shall take  
charge of burial of said deceased member if such  
member shall not have any person to take charge  
of said funeral.  
By Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 10, Section 3, by striking out  
the entire section.  
Local Unions favoring any or all of the above  
amendments will kindly second same and forward  
their second to this office so same will reach the  
office not later than March 10, 1909. All seconds  
received after this date will not be counted.

#### SPECIAL.

The amendment offered by Local Union No. 16,  
providing for the publication of the Journal quar-  
terly, failed of receiving the required number of  
seconds, and can therefore not be submitted to  
a referendum vote. The amendment was sec-  
onded by Local Unions Nos. 14 and 17.

#### Laws on Amendments.

##### ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution  
may be made at the regular or special conven-  
tion of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers' International Union of America, a ma-  
jority vote of all delegates present being required  
for the adoption of any amendment; all amend-  
ments adopted by the convention shall be sub-  
mitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall  
not debar local unions from submitting amend-  
ments to the constitution. Amendments sub-  
mitted by any local unions and seconded by one-  
third of all the local unions of the International  
Union shall be published in the Official Journal  
for at least two issues, when the same shall be  
submitted to a referendum vote of the members,  
and if adopted by a majority vote, shall become  
law.

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Editorielles.

Die Douglas Schuhe tragen kein Label. Denkt daran.

Zimmer munter d'rauf, jetzt ist's Zeit zum Handeln. Wie sieht's damit?

Richter Wright's Entscheidung: Eine schlechte Entschuldigung für ein ungerechtes Urtheil.

Die Nachfrage nach Pianos mit dem Union-Label steigt langsam aber sicher. Bitte, mitzuhehlen.

Wenn alle Union-Männer und Frauen, die Pianos kaufen, auf dem Label bestanden, würde die Pianoarbeiter-Organisation eine der stärksten sein, die existieren. Das ist stark, aber wahr.

Verständig gehen Gerüchte um, daß, einschließlich einiger der größten weltlichen Fabrikanten, eine Zusammenschmelzung von Pianoabriken mit einem Kapital von \$35,000,000 im Gange sei. Und wie sieht's inzwischen mit den Angestellten?

Die von der Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., vorgeschlagene Resolution, die kürzlich den Mitgliedern zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet wurde, erhielt nicht die Stimmenmehrheit. Obwohl wir ihre Ablehnung sehr bedauern, so haben die Mitglieder jederzeit das beste Urtheil.

Keine Angst, Brüder Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison, es wird Geld genug da sein, um eure Sache bis zur letzten Instanz zu perfectionen. Ein Anfechtung um Geld wird sofort beweisen, daß Arbeit einmal einig ist. Es ist der Kampf für die Arbeit, und Arbeit ist bereit, die Lasten zu tragen.

Obwohl wir nicht behaupten, Sachkenntnisse oder überhaupt Kenntnisse von Bergwerken oder Minenwesen zu besitzen, scheint uns dennoch etwas Praktisches geschehen zu können, um die immer wiederkehrenden Minenunglücke zu verhüten. Eine thätige Agitation nach dieser Richtung hin erscheint gerade jetzt sehr angebracht.

Hoovervest und sein großer Knüttel machen jetzt den „Welts“-Vertretern im Kongress und Senat viele Ungelegenheiten. Nur immer so fort, Herr, Präsident, Fudler und Grabstaber gehören nicht in den Rath der Gesetzgeber unseres Landes, das Volk ist mit ihnen.

Trotz der gedrückten Handelslage hat das vergangene Jahr eine entschiedene Zunahme im Gebrauche der Union Label aufzuweisen gehabt. Dant unserer Freunde in der Arbeiterbewegung in die Nachfrage nach Instrumenten mit dem Union Label stetig im Wachsen, aber die Nachfrage kann bedeutend durch dahin gehende Thätigkeit unserer befreundeten Local-Unionen gesteigert werden. Also, an die Arbeit.

Das beste Mittel eine Organisation zu festigen, ist das Zusammenhalten der Mitglieder. Ueberlassen wir das Hämmern unseren Gegnern. Auf einander oder auf die Beamten zu hämmern hat noch nie zur Einigkeit geführt und wird auch nie dazu führen, und Einigkeit ist absolut nothwendig für den Erfolg einer Organisation. Laßt uns daher die Hämmer beiseite werfen und mit dem Vorwärtsschieben beginnen.

## Gewinnt seine Schadenerjakklage.

Nach einem Urtheile von Geschworenen im Gericht des Richters Wilson K. Gay zu Seattle, Wash., muß die Western Union Telegraph Company dem früher bei der „United Press“ angestellten Telegraphisten James W. O'Brien \$1200 Schadenerjak bezahlen, weil sie ihn angeblich auf die schwarze Liste gesetzt hatte.

O'Brien war vierundzwanzig Jahre lang Telegraphist bei verschiedenen Zeitungsverbänden gewesen. Während des Telegraphisten-Streiks im Jahre 1906 wurde O'Brien Vorsitzender des Presscomites und gab Aufklärung über die Art, in der die Western Union zur Zeit ihre Telegramme beförderte.

Am 20. Dezember 1907 wurde O'Brien, wie behauptet wurde, auf Verlangen der Western Union durch die United Press von dem „Paget Sound American“ in Wellington, Wash., entlassen.

## Soll Arbeit um Gnade bitten?

Soll Arbeit um die Begnadigung von Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison bitten? Als eines der großen Zahl von organisierten Männer, sagen wir ganz entschieden: Nein!

Warum um Gnade bitten?

Haben diese Herrn, so gute Bürger wie irgend-einer, ein Verbrechen begangen, daß eine Strafe verdiente.

Haben sie ein Staats- oder Bundesgesetz irgend wie verletz?

Es heißt, ein richterliches Gesetz, aber hat das auch?

Soll sich die große Masse Millionen von Lohnarbeitern den Launen beschränkter, kurzfristiger, vielleicht unbewußter aber partieller Richter unterwerfen?

Wir sagen nein! Wir wissen von keiner Verletzung oder Ueberschreitung des Gesetzes. Warum also um Gnade bitten?

Wenn Arbeit nicht das Recht hat, ihren Freunden und dem Publikum ihre Feinde bekannt zu machen, wenn das ein Verbrechen ist — je eher wir das wissen, desto besser für uns. Wenn Arbeit sich nur organisieren und ihre Bemühungen nur nach dem Geschmack einiger ihrer Feinde nach dem Mute von Van Cleave einrichten darf — je eher Arbeit das weiß, desto besser für die Arbeit.

Wenn Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison eines Verbrechens schuldig sind, weil sie das Publikum warnten, das Fabrikat einer Firma zu kaufen, die ungerecht gegen organisierte Arbeit handelt bis sie gerecht wird, dann ist jedes einzelne Mitglied der Arbeiterbewegung ebenso schuldig und ebenso strafbar.

Aber es ist kein Verbrechen begangen worden, trotz der gegentheiligen Ansicht eines Richters.

Es wäre daher der bravste Ansturm, um Gnade nachzusuchen. Es wäre eine stillschweigende Schuldbekennung.

Organisierte Arbeit muß mit Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison stehen oder fallen. Es ist der Kampf organisierter Arbeit.

Es kann keinen Vergleich, keine Bemäntelung, keine Gnade geben.

Arbeit, wie sie von Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison verteidelt wird, hat Recht mit ihrer Behauptung. Arbeit wird und muß, auf seinem Rechte bestehen. Arbeit fühlt sich innerhalb der Grenzen des Gesetzes, wenn sie ihre Freunde oder Feinde bekannt giebt.

Gnade? Nein! Tausendmal, Nein!

## Zum Ueberlegen.

Wenn eine Union ein Mitglied zum Beamten erwählt, thut sie es nicht, um ihn zur Zielscheibe von Kritik und Schmähungen, sondern zu einem Mittelpunkt zu machen, um den sich die Mitglie-

der scharen sollen, damit die Arbeit der Organisation wirksam ist. Das ist eine Lehre, die noch nicht fest genug im Gedächtnisse der Unionmitglieder liegt.

Viele Unionleute haben die eigenthümliche Leidenschaft an den Männern, die sie für ein Amt erwählt haben, herumzunörgeln. Sie scheinen zu glauben, daß sie das Recht haben, einen Bruder, den sie in's Amt wählten, aus diesem Grunde nach Herzenslust herunter zu machen. Sie behandeln ihn ganz ähnlich wie es die Indianer mit ihren Squares zu thun pflegten, nur noch schlechter. Der Indianer ließ seine Frau die Arbeit thun, aber sagte nicht viel, während der Unionmann den Beamten die ganze Arbeit der Organisation auf die Schultern und einen Haufen Schmähungen auf den Kopf ladet.

Wenn die Unionleute, die sich dieser Dummheit schuldig machen, ebensoviel zum Lobe zu sagen hätten, wie sie es beim Nörgeln thun, wie leicht würden es die Beamten haben, und wie erfolgreich die Organisationen sein.

## Wichtige Entscheidung.

Das New Yorker Appellationsgericht hat kürzlich eine Entscheidung abgegeben, die von 200,000 Eisenbahn-Angestellten des Staates New York mit Freuden begrüßt werden wird. Das Gericht erklärte in einem Versuchsfalle, daß das von der Legislatur 1906 angenommene Gesetz über die Haftpflicht der Eisenbahnen als Arbeitgeber verfassungsgemäß ist. Die Bahnen hatten das Gesetz als verfassungswidrig bitter bekämpft.

Das Gesetz erklärt eine Gesellschaft haftbar für Verletzungen, die ein Angestellter durch Nachlässigkeit eines andern Angestellten erleidet.

Ein im Dienste der New Yorker Central stehender Elektriker, Herman Schradin, wurde auf einem Viadukt von einem Zuge getödtet, weil der Lokomotivführer nicht die Pfeife ertönen ließ und der Wähler kein Signal gab.

Geschworene vor Richter Mabel im Obergerichte fällten ein Urtheil von \$1,500 Schadenerjak für Schradins Familie. Die Gesellschaft ging mit dem Falle an die Appellationskammer und dann an das Appellationsgericht und verlor in beiden Instanzen. Die New Yorker Central behauptete, daß das Gesetz gegen das vierzehnte Amendement der Verfassung verstoße, weil es einen ungerechten Unterschied gegen die Eisenbahngesellschaften mache.

## INDICTED.

As a result of a recent grand jury investigation, indictments for bribery, extortion and conspiracy, were returned against Martin B. Madden, President of the Chicago Association of Building Trades, M. J. Boyle, business agent of the Electrical Worker's Union, and Fred Pouchot, business agent of the Sheet Metal Workers. These investigations are ex parte and in no way establish the guilt of the accused.

Now that the alleged bribe takers are indicted, it might be well to return a few indictments against the bribe giver, for let it be known, "Where there is no bribe giver there can be no bribe taker."

## QUITE A COLLECTION.

Dr. C. E. Kahlke declared that at the last surgical congress in Berlin a case was recorded of a girl of 16 from whose stomach the following miscellaneous collection was removed:

1,184 nails, 192 small hooks, 128 bent pins, 27 straight pins, 79 bits of wire, 6 nail heads, 4 pieces of glass.

The operation was entirely successful and the girl is now alive and well.



# Departamento Italiano



Le scarpe della ditta Douglas non portano la marca d'unione. Tenetevelo ben fisso in mente.

Diamoci da fare, è giunto il momento di agire. Che cosa ne pensate?

La decisione del giudice Wright è stata la seguente: Una meschina apologia per una sentenza ingiusta.

La richiesta della Marca d'Unione sui Pianoforti è lenta ma costante. Non vi dimenticate di secondare questa corrente di simpatia.

Se tutti gli uomini e tutte le donne, che fanno parte di qualche UNIONE insistessero a comprare pianoforti con la marca d'unione, quando ne acquistano qualcuno, l'organizzazione degli operai di pianoforti diverrebbe una delle più forti. Questa è una cosa che non piace a tutti di sentire però è una grande verità.

Corrono voci di un grande margine di \$35,000,000 nell'industria dei pianoforti, nel quale hanno anche le mani alcuni dei più forti industriali di pianoforti dell'ovest. Nello stesso tempo che cosa avviene degli operai?

Le risoluzioni presentate dall'Unione Locale Num. 1 di Chicago, Ill., sottoposte recentemente a un voto referendum dei membri, non sono riuscite ad ottenere la maggioranza dei voti. Noi, mentre da una parte siamo molto dolenti per la mancata approvazione, dall'altra parte riconosciamo che i membri sono i migliori giudici.

Non temete, Fratelli Gompers, Mitchell e Morrison. Vi sarà denaro in abbondanza per combattere fino all'ultimo sangue per la vostra causa. Un appello alla Borsa delle Unioni dimostrerà che la Classe Operaia si è unita almeno una volta. E' una lotta per la Classe Operaia, e la Classe Operaia è disposta a sostenerne il peso.

Mentre ammettiamo di non essere esperti in materia perciò che concerne le miniere e il modo com lavorarvi, tuttavia sembra che si potrebbe fare qualche cosa di pratico per evitare tanti orrendi disastri. Un'agitazione attiva a questo riguardo sarebbe molto opportuna in questo momento.

Roosevelt e la sua politica del "big stick" stanno facendo passare brutti giorni a coloro che rappresentano il "popolo" al Congresso e al Senato. Continuate il vostro nobile lavoro, sig. Presuente; i forcaioli e i succhioni non devono avere posto nei concili ove si fanno le leggi per il nostro paese. Il popolo è con voi.

L'anno che è spirato si è segnalato per un considerevole aumento nel numero delle Marche d'Unione usate, e ciò malgrado l'eccezionale ristagno negli affari. Mentre la richiesta per strumenti musicali con la Marca d'Unione aumenta costantemente, grazie agli amici di cui disponiamo nel movimento Operaio, la richiesta può essere ancor più stimolata mediante l'attività delle nostre unioni locali affiliate. Diamoci da fare.

Il miglior modo per rendere forte un'organizzazione è riposto nella solidarietà dei com-

ponenti i quali adoperano tutta la forza collettiva per il loro intento. Usiamo tutta la nostra forza per abbattere gli avversari. Se usiamo quella nostra forza per abbattere i nostri compagni o i nostri ufficiali, non otterrauno niente di buono. Facendo ciò non avremo mai quell'unità così necessaria per il successo della nostra organizzazione. Perciò mettiamo da parte i rancori partigiani e agiamo collettivamente.

## VINCE UNA CAUSA PER RISARCIMENTO DI DANNI.

La Western Union Telegraph Company deve pagare \$1,200 per danni a W. O'Brien, telegrafista, ex-impiegato della "United Press," in vigore del verdetto emesso dai giurati nella corte del Giudice Wilson R. Gay, a Seattle, Wash.

Per ventiquattro anni O'Brien è stato telegrafista per conto di parecchie associazioni di giornali. Durante lo sciopero di telegrafisti nel 1906 O'Brien divenne presidente del comitato della stampa, e pubblicò una relazione circa il modo col quale la Western Union eseguiva il servizio dei dispacci durante lo sciopero.

Il 20 Dicembre 1907 O'Brien fu licenziato dalla United Press di Puget Sound American a Bellingham, Wash., e circa questo licenziamento si vociferò che fosse stato istigato dalla Western Union.

## LA CLASSE OPERAIA DEVE DOMANDARE PERDONO?

La Classe Operaia deve domandare perdono per Gompers, Mitchell e Morrison?

Come facienti parte del vasto numero degli uomini e donne organizzati, noi gridiamo con tutta la nostra possanza NO!

Perché domandare perdono?

Hanno questi tre galantuomini, la cui condotta illibata non è inferiore a quella di nessun altro cittadino, commesso alcuna colpa, che richiede una punizione?

Hanno essi violato alcuna legge, sia dello Stato come della Nazione?

Voi potreste dire che hanno violato qualcuna delle leggi così dette "judge-made" (fatte dai giudici), ma a che cosa esse ammontano?

Devono milioni di operai essere in balia di giudici di poco cervello e di corta vista, forse incoscienti, ma parziali?

Noi diciamo No. Noi non conosciamo nessuno strappo fatto alla legge, nessuna infrazione. Perché, allora, dobbiamo domandare perdono?

Se la Classe Operaia non ha diritto di additare i suoi nemici ai suoi amici e al pubblico; se ciò costituisce una colpa, meglio per noi sentircelo dire. Se alla Classe Operaia è permesso solamente di organizzarsi e di concentrare i suoi sforzi organizzati per appagare le mire di qualche antagonista delle organizzazioni operaie dello stampo di Van Cleave, è meglio saperlo subito.

Se Gompers, Mitchell e Morrison si sono resi colpevoli per solo fatto che hanno consigliato il pubblico di fare a meno di comprare gli articoli di una ditta nemica alla classe operaia, fintantochè la stessa ditta non fosse divenuta amica, dobbiamo convenire che ogni membro individuale del movimento Operaio è egualmente colpevole ed egualmente soggetto a una pena.

Ma non è stata commessa nessuna colpa, malgrado che UN SOLO GIUDICE la pensi diversamente.

Perciò sarebbe il massimo della follia il domandare perdono. Costituirebbe un tacito consenso di colpeabilità.

La classe operaia organizzata deve vincere o perdere con Gompers Mitchell e Morrison. E' una lotta della Classe Operaia Organizzata.

Non può esistere nessun compromesso, nessun palliativo, nessun perdono.

La Classe Operaia come è rappresentata da Gompers, Mitchell e Morrison è nei suoi limiti legali. La Classe Operaia deve insistere nel riconoscimento dei suoi diritti.

La Classe Operaia sente di mantenersi nei limiti della legge quando rende noto i suoi amici o i suoi nemici.

Perdono? No! Mille volte No!

## PENSATECI BENE.

Quando un'Unione eleva un membro a una carica ufficiale, non significa che lo mette su unicamente per censurarlo e criticare il suo operato ma la nomina con l'idea di costituire un centro attorno al quale possano concentrarsi tutte le forze compatte dei membri per rendere efficace il lavoro dell'organizzazione. Questa è una lezione che non è conficcata bene nella mente dei membri delle unioni.

UPNA perversità particolare di molte persone appartenenti a qualche unione è di vilipendere gli uomini che essi hanno rivestito di qualche carica. Sembra che essi abbiano l'idea che per solo fatto che hanno eletto un confratello a un ufficio, abbiano il diritto di trattarlo come un cane, per appagare la loro malignità. Essi lo trattano nella stessa guisa che gli Indiani trattavano le loro mogli e anche peggio. L'Indiano accumulava sulle spalle della moglie tutto il lavoro, ed egli non s'infastidiva con nessuna cosa. Nella stessa guisa l'operaio unionista concentra tutto il lavoro dell'organizzazione sulle spalle dell'ufficiale e per sopra più fa largo uso di insinuazioni e di insulti.

Se i membri unionisti che si rendono colpevoli di questa leggerezza sarebbero altrettanto zelanti nel coadiuvare l'opera degli ufficiali, come sarebbe facile per questi ultimi disimpegnare i loro doveri e come prospererebbe l'organizzazione! Perché non si cambia sistema?

## DECISIONE IMPORTANTE.

La Corte di Appello di New York ha emesso recentemente una decisione che sarà accolta con piacere da 200,000 ferrovieri, impiegati nello Stato di New York. La corte ha riconosciuto costituzione un atto passato dalla legislatura del 1906, riferentesi alla responsabilità delle compagnie ferroviarie verso i loro impiegati. Le compagnie ferroviarie avevano avversato violentemente questa legge, dichiarandola contraria alla costituzione.

La legge considera che una compagnia sia responsabile dei danni causati a un impiegato per negligenza di un altro impiegato.

Herman Schradin, elettricista impiegato con la New York Central, fu ucciso da un treno, perché il macchinista non diede il fischio d'allarme e il guardiano di dare il segnale.

Un giuri nella Corte Suprema presieduta dal giudice Platzel, emise un verdetto col quale veniva accordato un indennizzo di \$4,500 alla famiglia di Schradin. La compagnia portò la causa innanzi alla Divisione di Appello e di là alla Corte di Appello, però perdette in ambedue i casi. La New York Central basava i suoi appelli sulla considerazione che la legge fosse una violazione del quattordicesimo emendamento della costituzione, chiamandola un'ingiusta discriminazione contro le compagnie ferroviarie.

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New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

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Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month, Association Hall, 232 North Ninth Street. Address all communications to Local No. 4 above address.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinc, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2393 West Sixth Street.

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Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Webb, 170 High Street. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christman, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. F. Cabasino, 300 East 143d Street. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

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New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

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Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

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Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Gunninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 40 Newell Street; Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding Secretary, Anthony Premo, 155 Eastern avenue. Financial Secretary, Ed. P. Murphy, 298 Bloomington road, Worcester, Mass.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan Street. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank T. Howard, 18 Berlin street. Financial Secretary, W. Drever, Ontario street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

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Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets second and fourth Monday of every month, Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Harding, 112 Birch Avenue. Financial Secretary, U. G. H. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

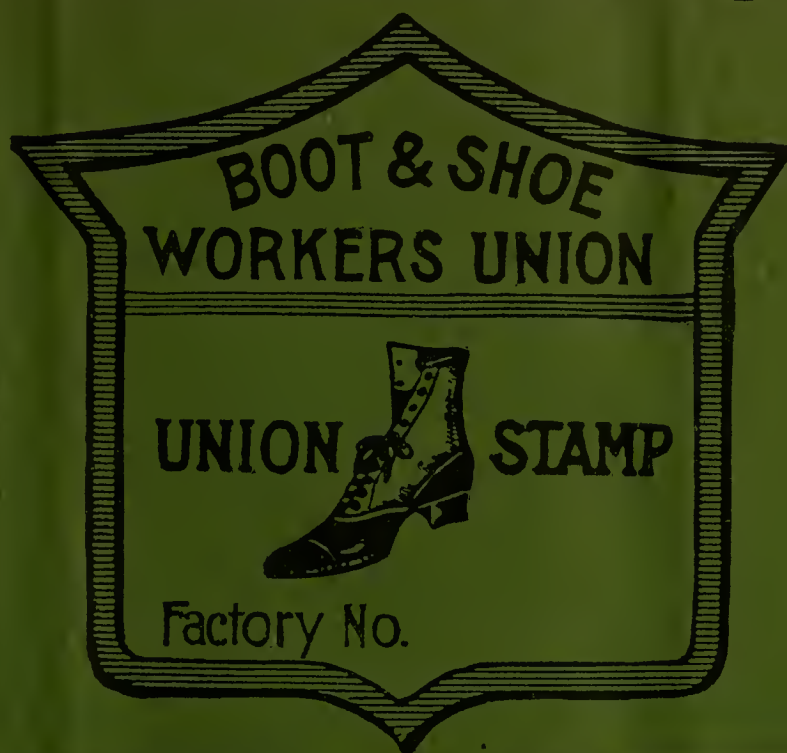
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PIANO ORGAN AND  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT  
WORKERS INTER-  
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PIANO ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
UNION MADE  
INTERNATIONAL UNION  
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THIS  
LABEL APPEARS  
UPON ALL PIANOS  
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SICAL INSTRUMENTS  
MANUFACTURED UNDER  
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# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York; Hallet & Davis, Boston, Mass.; Junius Hart, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.

**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.

**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.

**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

ISSUED BY  
PIANO ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
UNION MADE  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF  
AMERICA

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1909.

No. 3

### THE COST OF LIVING.

"Man wants but little here below"—once that perhaps was true;  
I have no right to think I know, no more indeed have you;  
Man may have once been satisfied to skimp along somehow,  
But it is not to be denied that much is needed now.

There was a time when eggs were not quite worth their weight in gold,  
When bacon did not cost a lot and steaks were cheaply sold,  
When beans and bread and milk and cheese had not, in fact, obtained  
A place among the luxuries from which the poor abstained.

Man needs a fortune here below to live in comfort now;  
No wonder that the wrinkles show so plainly on his brow;  
He has to have a lot to drive starvation from his door,  
And month by month they still contrive to keep him needing more.

S. E. Kiser.

### JUDGE PARKER'S ARGUMENT.

(Continued from last issue.)

Not only is this true but in the October, 1907, number of the American Federationist he published the same at length in the editorial column of the said publication, under his own name, at page 789 thereof. And the said Samuel Gompers has, on numerous occasions since then, repeated and reaffirmed his said threats to violate any injunction process of the court in this case which should be issued, and, which has been issued, and is now in force, against him, and has carried out his said threats by persistently violating the said injunction process.

That is denied under oath.

Now we come to the 12th paragraph of the petition. (Reading from the petition, page 15.)

In the same October, 1907, number of the American Federationist, at page 785, in the editorial column thereof, under his own name, after reciting on the preceding page the finding of the original bill in this cause and the institution of the present suit, the said Samuel Gompers used the following language, referring directly and specifically to this clause:

"So long as the right of free speech and free press obtains, we shall publish the truth in regard to all matters. If any person or association challenges the accuracy of any of our statements, we are willing to meet him or them in the courts and defend ourselves. So long as we do not print anything which is libelous and reditionous, we propose to maintain our rights and exercise liberty of speech and liberty of the press. If for any reason, at any time, the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company

does not appear upon the 'We Don't Patronize' list of the American Federationist (unless that company becomes fair in its dealings towards Labor), all will understand that the right of free speech and free press are denied us; but even then this will not deprive us, or our fellow-workmen and those who sympathize with our cause, from exercising their lawful right and privilege of withholding their patronage from the Van Cleave Company—the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

"So far as we are personally and officially concerned, we have fully stated our position in the American Federationist and elsewhere.

"Do not fail to keep the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, in mind, and remember that it is on the unfair list of organized labor of America."

Mr. Parker (continuing). Your honor, the fight was then in progress. There had been no decision. They were insisting, in court and out of it, on their right to boycott.

I will go to No. 13:

And the same October, 1907, number of the American Federationist—

I am not going to read that or any part of it. Mr. Davenport may read it. It is of the same general nature, and they say they will use their patronage if they see fit. But that was before any decree, that is the point. This was before there was any order made, and therefore no court can punish these men for contempt of that.

That brings us to 14 (reading from paragraph 14 of the petition):

Thereafter on, to wit, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1907, the application for an injunction pendente lite came on for hearing before the court—

That is very long. But there were the assertions constantly made by them that they were in the right, and they believed they were, and their counsel believed they were. Counsel may be wrong and they may be wrong, but they believed they were in the right, and this contains the assertions which are not denied, but assertions made in advance of any decision by the court and for it these people can not be punished for contempt.

Coming to paragraph 15 of the petition, it says:

And thereafter, to wit, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1907, the court filed its opinion in the cause to the effect that the complainant was entitled to the injunction pendente lite as prayed in the original bill, and on to wit, the 18th day of December, 1907, passed the order set out in paragraph H of this petition. The said order became operative and effective by the giving of the undertaking required by it on to wit, the 23d of December, A. D. 1907, and has never been revoked or altered. Notwithstanding the passage and entry of this order, and the taking effect of the same by the giving of the undertaking, as aforesaid, the said Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, having set in motion instrumentalities devised by them for the obstruction and nullification of the order when entered,

have failed to take any action whatever to prevent that result, but, on the contrary, have since taken other steps, as will hereafter appear, for the more effectual carrying out of the plan and purpose outlined in said circular letter.

Mr. Parker (continuing). So far as XV is concerned, your honor will note that this is the first allegation of anything done by these people after the making of the decree. It set forth, as you see, that they have set in motion the instrumentalities devised by them for the obstruction and nullification of the order when entered and have failed to take any action whatever to prevent that result. I content myself by saying that this is prohibitory order and not an order relating to the past, and it is not in violation of the order. The order said nothing about the past.

Mr. Davenport (reading from petition):

—but, on the contrary, have since taken other steps, as will hereafter appear, for the more effectual carrying out of the plan and purpose outlined in said circular letter.

Mr. Parker. We will take those when they appear. A man is not to be punished for contempt for steps that have not yet been pointed out.

So we have not gotten to anything which approaches a contempt, all but one being antecedent to the order. (Reading further from the petition, XVI.)

The order for an injunction pendente lite having been passed on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1907, and the injunction having taken effect and become operative on the 23d day of December, 1907, as above stated, the said Samuel Gompers, as will be seen by reference to his deposition in this cause, hastened or "rushed" the publication of the January, 1908, issue of the American Federationist, with a view to circulating the same during the time which should elapse between the passage of the said order for an injunction and the injunction order itself.

This is an act which took place prior to the time when the order became effective, and, therefore, there is no contempt of court. (Reading further from petition.)

A limited number of the American Federationist for 1907, bound in two volumes, may be had on application to this office. The 1907 volumes are bound in the same style as the preceding years.

The official printed proceedings of the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L. are now ready and can be had upon application by mail, 25 cents per single copy, \$20 per hundred. Postage prepaid by the A. F. of L.

This was contained in this "rushed" copy of the American Federationist. It is alleged here that—

Notwithstanding the fact that the injunction pendente lite had taken effect on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1907, the said Samuel Gompers and the said Frank Morrison thereafter continued to circulate and distribute the said issue, containing the name of petitioner as aforesaid, and notwithstanding the fact that the perma-

ment injunction has since been entered in this cause, they have, from the 23d day of December, A. D. 1907, to the present time, continued, uninterruptedly, to circulate and distribute to the public generally copies of the said January, 1908, number of the American Federationist, of the proceedings of the Norfolk convention above mentioned, and bound copies of the American Federationist for the year 1907, the latter containing, in each of the May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December numbers thereof, the name of petitioner on the "We Don't Patronize" or "Unfair" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Your honor, I suppose, has grasped the fact that these were bound, they completed the year, and they were bound, and while it necessarily has to be conceded that the edition went out before the order took effect, there were bound volumes still left which people were allowed to come and buy. But he says this:

He denies that he thereafter continued to circulate and distribute the said issue, or that he has continuously to the present time circulated and distributed to the public generally copies of the said number of the American Federationist. He admits that copies of the proceedings of the Norfolk convention and bound copies of the American Federationist, for 1907, containing, as stated, the name of the petitioner on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor may have been sold from the office of the Federation; but, if such sales took place, they were without his knowledge and he had no part in them. Nevertheless, he alleges that in the event of any such sale having taken place, the purpose thereof was not to injure or affect the petitioner in any way or to violate the terms of the order of this court, but they were made in the usual course of business to libraries or like institutions, attorneys, students of industrial history or social science desiring a complete file of the American Federationist, and that any such sales, if any such took place, as to which he has no knowledge, were not in wilful or any disregard and contempt of the order and decree of this court.

That is the first and only act recited in this petition which it would be possible for it the court to at all consider as possible contempt. But there have been no general sales of that issue with that firm's name appearing on the "We don't patronize" list.

Mr. Davenport—The testimony is that 4,000 were sold since the 31st of December—4,000 copies of those proceedings.

Mr. Ralston—The statement Mr. Davenport makes does not refer at all to the Federationist, but it refers to the proceedings of the Norfolk convention, which took place in the preceding November, and which proceedings were not entirely printed and bound up. They went out to the members of the different organizations; they were the proceedings of the entire convention, and the Buck's Stove and Range Company appeared to have been mentioned in those proceedings merely as an insignificant incident.

Mr. Parker—The next paragraph in the petition is XVII. (Reading from the petition, page 22.)

Thereafter, to wit, in the February, 1908, number of the American Federationist, the said Samuel Gompers, in the editorial column thereof, under his own name, published a lengthy article concerning the said order.

That is true, and in these proceedings that editorial appears.

Although your honor may come to the conclusion to dispose of this case without being called upon to read that editorial, still I do really wish, out of justice to a strong man, that your honor may feel inclined to read it throughout. It is a strong editorial, and it is an editorial produced, as your honor can see, by a shock.

(To be continued.)

### THE LESSON OF A STRIKE.

September, 1906, the employees of the Toronto piano factories requested of their employers a readjustment of the wage scale then paid, in keeping with the increased cost of living. The particulars of these requests were submitted to the employers by the representatives of the employees' organization, the union. We are sorry to say that instead of giving fair consideration to the wants of the men, the employers placed the entire matter in the hands of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, pledging themselves, by giving heavy bond, to abide by whatever action the association would take.

It was generally known that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, not unlike its larger twin brother of the United States, whose interests were entirely foreign to the piano industry, was organized for the sole purpose of destroying the Canadian trades unions.

The request of the employees received no consideration at the hands of this association, whatever. The Toronto factories, one and all, closed, throwing upwards of 800 persons on the street in idleness. This continued for almost five months, the contest running well into 1907. The settlement of the difficulty is a matter of history and the deception and false promises of the employers as well. It is not necessary to repeat at this time.

At the time of the strike nine-tenths of the employees of the Toronto piano industry were Canadian citizens; during the strike the very riff-raff of foreign countries was drawn upon to take the place of these true Canadians. The slogan "Canada for Canadians" was totally ignored by Canada's foremost association of manufacturers. The greed for the almighty dollar caused patriotism to be cast aside. But what is the use of again reciting the history of this contest? It is known to almost everybody—the folly of the manufacturers included; their refusal to accept conciliation or arbitration; their utter disregard for Canadian citizens and Canadian interests.

It is the ignoring of Canadians' most patriotic sentiment by these manufacturers and the penalty they were and are compelled to pay for the offense to which we desire to call your attention.

Canadians and Canadian interests were cast aside. Rather than treat in a fair, manly, honest and upright manner with their former employees—Canadians—they offered insult to Canada's fair escutcheon by importing foreign riff-raff at an enormous cost and to the decided detriment of Canadian industry.

How this attitude of the Toronto piano manufacturers affected the Toronto piano business is best told in the following table of imports. It will be seen that the large increase—almost double—in piano imports was solely the result of the employers' near-sightedness in dealing with the employee. The employers considered their employees as so much chattel and expected to treat them as such. When too late they realized their error, the price for the substitution of foreign riff-raff for the Canadian workmen had been paid and could not be recalled. Nay, they are still paying for their folly.

This increase in piano import continues, despite the almost supreme efforts of the manufacturers to overcome it. As the import has increased in the same proportion has the output of the Toronto factories decreased.

We never did think it wise to spite one's face by cutting off one's nose.

The Toronto piano manufacturers did it, as proven by the following table:

Table Showing Quantities and Values of Musical Instruments Imported Into Canada

	Since 1900.	
	Quantity.	Value.
PIANOS.		
1900 .....	558	\$101,454
1901 .....	557	191,185
1902 .....	664	106,171

1903 .....	695	127,084
1904 .....	659	108,388
1905 .....	622	123,850
1906 .....	816	174,328
1907 (9 months) .....	1,068	211,076
1908 .....	922	196,285

### PIANOS, PARTS OF.

		Value.
1900 .....		\$123,935
1901 .....		144,194
1902 .....		154,249
1903 .....		140,342
1904 .....		147,377
1905 .....		143,290
1906 .....		151,757
1907 (9 months) .....		108,217
1908 .....		164,440

### ALL OTHER MUSICAL GOODS.

		Value.
1900 .....		\$171,057
1901 .....		169,752
1902 .....		211,783
1903 .....		260,523
1904 .....		270,920
1905 .....		245,189
1906 .....		275,706
1907 (9 months) .....		314,147
1908 .....		626,907

### A TEST SUIT.

On the charge of importing alien laborers into this country under contract, District Attorney Sims began suit against the Meyereord company, lithographers, asking for a penalty of \$11,000. This is one of the first suits of the kind to be brought in Chicago. The case was reported to the district attorney's office by the bureau of immigration.

The Meyereord company, which has offices at 134 Washington street and a factory at Lake and Willow streets, is charged by the government with having imported from Canada under contract to work, eleven laborers known as transferers and pressmen. This, it is averred, is in violation of the contract labor law, which prohibits the importation of laborers under contract unless it can be shown positively that the same character and class of laborers could not be obtained in this country. The penalty fixed by the status for violation of this law is \$1,000 for each offense.

The men were brought to this country between Oct. 1, 1906, and the first of the following January, while a strike of the lithographers was in progress. It is claimed by the government attorneys that there was no scarcity of lithographers in the United States at that time. Agents of the Meyereord company are said to have gone to Toronto to hire the men, and it is stated that written contracts were entered into with each one before they were brought to Chicago.

### THE AEOLIAN'S ANNUAL.

The members of the Aeolian Factory, East Thirty-sixth street, New York, are again making preparation for their third annual outing, which will be held at Eldorado Park, Glendale, L. I. The committee: William D. Hyslop, Henry Weibling and Joseph S. Pittinato are strenuously working to make the affair one grand success, as in previous years. Intense interest and enthusiasm prevails among the members and the outing is certainly looked forward to with eager anticipation.

The humbled regulators of last year expect to show their brother polishers that they can win a game of baseball whenever they want to. The polishers are reluctant to accept such boasts, which makes the rivalry of the two teams intense.

The bowlers are putting their arms in trim and a high score is expected to be rolled up on the board. Invitations have been extended to the various members of the firm.

# UNION MATTERS

## GLOOMY FUTURE.

Whistles blowing, bells a ringing,  
It's Inauguration Day.  
Labor Hosts but poorly showing,  
Labor Hosts are held at bay,  
Injunction the cause  
And more Judge-made laws  
Men! Toilers! Don't sulk; but resent.

How long patient? How long suffer  
Of the wrongful acts of Court?  
Why not use the little ballot  
As a weapon in retort?  
Rise! voter rise!  
Dire results otherwise.

Thus take warning Labors Millions  
As the whistles cease to blow,  
For the future's looking gloomy  
Taft is President—you know.

—Office Boy.

The Chicago Van Teamsters' and Helpers' Union gained an advance of \$1 in their wages per week.

The telegraph and telephone operators of Paris, France, have won their fight.

Chicago physicians have formed a union—an amalgamated organization identical to the Plumbers' Union.

Five hundred Italian laborers at West Point went on a strike because they were not allowed to walk across the front of the reservation.

The United Brewery Workmen have appropriated \$500 to the United Hatters of North America and have requested local unions to make further donations.

The suspender makers of San Francisco have recently organized a union. The new union has received its charter and will at once affiliate with the Labor Council.

The Chicago lathers won their strike. Under the new scale the lathers are being paid \$5.20 a day, which is the highest rate paid for similar work in any city in the country.

The Building Trades council of Washington has issued a protest because it is alleged the grand stand for the Taft inauguration was built by nonunion labor.

Five hundred iron shipbuilders and boiler-makers employed by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, South Chicago, went on strike on March 3 against a 10 per cent cut in wages.

Writs of habeas corpus having been denied, Dominador Gomez, sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting a strike in the Philippines, has been taken to the prison at Billid.

Delegates to the Chicago Federation from the Printer's Union reported that their organization had adopted a rule to fine any member found smoking nonunion tobacco or cigars \$1 for the first offense and \$5 for subsequent violations of the rule.

Frank J. McGee, of New Haven, Conn.,

organizer of the Molders' Union, began a year's jail sentence this morning. He was convicted of "intimidating" strikebreakers at McLagon foundry. A prominent politician is owner of the McLagon foundry.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., is making arrangements to visit England, Germany, France, Russia and other countries to study the trend of the labor movement. He will sail about the latter part of June.

The carmen and other employes on the Manila (P. I.) street railway system went on strike on March 4 to enforce a series of demands, including an increase in pay and a rearrangement of hours.

Fifteen thousand seamen, cooks and marine firemen employed on the great lakes threaten to strike against the order of the vessel owners that they must sign a book to show where they were employed before and whether they are union men.

Believing he was going blind, George W. Jackson, an organizer and prominent member of the "Big Six" Typographical Union, threw himself in front of a Subway express train at the Ninety-sixth street station, New York City, and was ground to death.

The Australian inter-State conference of the Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employes' Federation, sitting in Sydney, unanimously resolved that the present differential rates of wages between male and female employes be abolished, and that a demand be made for equal pay for equal work.

The moulders in the foundry of Thomas Griffin, Guelph, Conn., who manufactures stoves as well as piano plates, last week went on strike. The difference of opinion is over wages. Mr. Griffin refused to pay more than \$2.50 per day and the men want \$2.75.

Vaudeville actors employed in moving picture theaters threaten to strike unless certain concessions are made by the Moving Picture Theater Association. The artists complain that the managers are striving to make them work two or three "splits" a week. They demand that only one "split" be required of them. This is four days in one place and three days in another. The actors also complain that the dressing rooms are "intolerable."

At a mass meeting of all the employes of the Winnipeg street railway it was decided to present a schedule to the company on the expiration of the present working agreement, asking that a working day of nine hours be enforced instead of ten hours, as is now the case, and that the pay for the shorter day be the same as that which is now received for the ten hours.

It has been a great many years since there was a non-union miner in the State of Indiana. At the present time every man who works in and around a coal mine is a member of the United Mine Workers of America. Such has been the condition of this state for a great many years, and undoubtedly it is going to continue that way for a great many years to come.

The bringing of all the actors of the United States into a national organization which could affiliate itself with the American Federation of Labor and secure whatever benefits accrue from concerted action was urged here by John Mitchell at a meeting of members of the Actors' Society of America, the Actors' Church

Alliance, the Actors' Union, the Vaudeville Comedy Club and a number of other associations of actors, called for the purpose of protesting against alleged abuses of which they claim to be victims at the hands of theatrical agents.

Two thousand Mexican laborers are on a strike on the El Potero plantation, Cordoba, Mexico, and District Judge Manuel Alvaredo and a company of rurales commanded by Captain Francisco Urrutia are in control of the situation.

The laborers struck for a reduction of their hours of labor from twelve per day, and they declare that John Gordon, the manager, threatened to burn their homes if they did not resume work.

It was said they attacked the ranch houses and several were wounded. The rurales were then called in, and since then the strikers have been quiet.

## A MODEL DECISION.

The Manitoba Court of Appeals recently affirmed the decision of the lower court assigning \$25,000 damages against the plumbers' union and large sums against individual members. The suit was brought by the master plumbers at the close of the big strike a year ago. In addition to the ruinous damages, a permanent injunction against picketing is made. The verdict is expected to be the model for similar suits growing out of strikes in all provinces of the Dominion, and the union will carry the case to the Privy Council. Indirectly the effect of the decision will be felt in the United States, since all labor organizations in Canada are affiliated with those in the United States. It renders the head officials who reside in the states, equally liable under Canadian laws.

The court held that for a number of persons to combine together to procure others to break contracts is unlawful, and if such others are induced to break and do break their contracts this constitutes an actionable wrong.

It is no justification for the defendants to show that they were not actuated by malice or ill will against the persons injured by their acts and that they only sought to further their own interests. The picketing or besetting of the plaintiffs' shops with the object of inducing the men to cease working, is also unlawful. The trial judge was right in holding that the individual defendants were liable to the plaintiffs in damages for the wrongful acts complained of. The strike was the act of the union as a body and not that of individual members. Members of the union were forced to quit work by reason of the strike having been declared by a vote of the union.

## CAN NOTHING BE DONE TO PREVENT?

The following is a list of the colliery disasters in which over 100 lives were lost in the British Isles since 1856:

1857—Lundhill, near Barnsley.....	189
1860—Risca Colliery, Newport .....	145
1862—Hartley Colliery .....	202
1866—Oaks Colliery, Hoyle Mill, near Barnsley .....	360
1867—Ferdale Colliery, Rhondda Valley, Glamorganshire .....	178
1875—Swathemain, near Barnsley .....	140
1877—High Blantyre, near Glasgow.....	200
1878—Florida Mine, Haydock, near Wigan.....	189
1878—Ebbow Vale Colliery, near Newport.....	268
1880—Risca, near Newport.....	120
1880—Seaham Colliery .....	164
1880—Pen-y-Craig, South Wales .....	101
1885—Clifton Hall, Lancashire .....	177
1890—Llanerch Colliery, Monmouthshire.....	176
1892—Park Slip Colliery, near Bridgend, South Wales .....	116
1893—Combs Colliery, near Dewsbury.....	139
1894—Albion Colliery, near Pontypridd, South Wales .....	286

### THE PIANO CONTEST FRAUD.

One B. Kohn is making the rounds of the City Central Labor Bodies in an effort to gain their consent to a voting contest among the members of the affiliated unions. As an inducement he offers to conduct the contest without cost to the Central Body and in addition promises a union label piano as a prize. His contract, as a rule, is signed as agent of a piano advertising company, naming some one of the many piano manufacturers, as in the Cleveland case, where the name of the Kohlar & Campbell Company was used.

That the man is a fraud will be seen by a perusal of the accompanying letters. Kindly look out for him.

Following will be found the contract executed originally by Mr. Kohn in which he assumes to represent the Kohlar & Campbell Company guaranteeing to the Cleveland Trade Unionist that the Kohlar & Campbell piano will bear the label of our organization, also letter of warning sent to the Central Bodies; also final answer. When Mr. Kohn signed this contract with the Label Committee of the Cleveland Central Body he knew he was lying, knew he could not furnish a Kohlar & Campbell instrument with a union label; he knew the Kohlar & Campbell pianos to be cheap pianos and not worth anywhere near \$400, as he claims. Knowing all these things, why, then, did Mr. Kohn endeavor to pull the wool over the eyes of the Cleveland Central Body? In our opinion Mr. Kohn is a fraud, an adventurer who lives upon his wits, a man looking for easy marks. It is strange how people will fall for these frauds.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 27th, 1909.

Chas. Dold, Prest.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please inform me by return mail whether the Kohlar and Campbell Piano Co. is a Union concern or not, and oblige.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) H. D. THOMAS, Secretary.  
Chicago, March 1st, 1909.

H. D. Thomas, Secretary,  
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Replying to your favor of February 27th, permit me to inform you that the Kohlar & Campbell Company is about the cheapest and scabbiest concern in the country. Let me say further that all pianos not bearing the Union Label are non-union.

Fraternally yours,

Chas. Dold, Int. Prest.

Cleveland, O., March 4th, 1909.

Chas. Dold, Prest.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter received stating that the Kohlar and Campbell Piano Co. is about the scabbiest concern in the country; if that is a fact you should send a letter to all Central Bodies in the country notifying them of the fact. Their representative, Mr. B. Kohn, came in here last week with a proposition that we have a voting contest for the most popular union, the prize to be a Union Label Piano, bearing the label of your International Union. The object, of course, was an advertising scheme for the Kohlar & Campbell Co. He showed us letters from Memphis and other towns where such contests were held, and write-ups from the different Labor Papers. It seems to me that they are working the Labor Unions to the fullest extent to get their piano on the market.

Our Label Committee took up the matter with Kohn and made an agreement with him to go ahead on the contest; we gave him a letter to the Merchants, believing he was all right. Your letter came just in time for the Council, at its meeting, to repudiate the agreement made. There is no question in my mind that Mr. Kohn will use our letter as well as the letters and agreement he had from Memphis, somewhere else.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) H. D. THOMAS, Secretary.  
Chicago, March 5th, 1909.

H. D. Thomas, Secretary,  
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your favor of March 4th to hand, permit me to thank you for the information contained therein. I have heard of one or two instances, where piano contests have been arranged, but I had no idea that some adventurer was the moving spirit. I do not believe this B. Kohn is in any way connected with the Kohlar & Campbell Co. I believe he is an adventurer pure and simple. He probably buys the cheapest of cheap scab pianos and disposes of them through voting contests at 500 or 1000 per cent profit. He uses the Trade Unions to further his scheme. As stated in my last let-

ter to you, the only way to be sure that a piano is in reality a Union instrument is to see the Label. The manufacturers of to-day will put any kind of a name on a piano to hide its origin and further its sale. There is nothing we can do to stop it. There seems to be no law against such action, though it is a clear case of deception.

I am going to act on your suggestion at once and notify all Central Labor Unions, also the Labor Press. I would be pleased if you or your Label Committee would oblige me by giving me a detailed statement of B. Kohn's scheme. I want to publish it in the next issue of our Journal. If you can forward me a copy of contract, in fact everything in connection with this affair, I would be much obliged.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. DOLD, Prest.

### THE SCHEME.

Cleveland, O., March 6th, 1909.

Chas. Dold, Prest.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your favor received, will say that we have just found out that Kohn is not in any way connected with the Kohlar & Campbell Piano Co., but is acting on his own account in getting up this advertising scheme. He has got papers and recommendations from Memphis and Atlanta organizations, showing that he delivered the goods. He was in here yesterday, he now wants to take up the proposition with us along with the Hart Piano Co. to boost your Union Label. The Hart Piano Company, I think, handles the Hazelton Brothers Piano. The Hart Piano Co. is willing to take the matter up. Personally the proposition appears to me to be a fairly good one in advertising Label goods. The proposition is a voting contest. Kohn selects a number of merchants in the city, one of each kind, who by the paying of a certain amount of money get 5,000 to 10,000, possibly more voting blanks and for every 25c purchase, the purchaser is given a coupon entitling him to one vote and the Union Label piano is donated, without cost of any kind, to the local union securing the most votes. Kohn stands all the cost of advertising in the newspapers, on bill boards and everything else, and his agreement is as per enclosed copy. Seeing that he has changed over to a Union Label Piano, and the piano firm that is selling your goods is willing to back him in the matter, we are somewhat inclined to take it up. Would like to hear from you and know what you think of the matter.

Fraternally yours,

H. D. THOMAS, Secretary.

### THE NOTICE TO CENTRAL BODIES.

Chicago, Feb. 5, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:

A swindler, B. Kohn by name, showing letters of recommendation from the Cleveland, O., Memphis, Tenn. and other Central Labor Bodies, also clippings from Labor Papers, procured under misrepresentations, is making the rounds of the City Central Bodies of the United States, in an endeavor to arrange voting contests among the affiliated unions. As prize he promises a UNION label piano.

This man and his scheme are frauds, the pianos given as prizes are the rankest, cheapest and scabbiest of scab instruments. By hook or crook, misrepresentations, he has secured a number of letters of recommendation. His scheme in detail will be published in the next issue of our Official Journal, a copy of which will be forwarded to you.

Kindly look out for this fraud and give him such treatment as his tactics may deserve. I would also request that the delegates to your body be in turn requested to notify their respective unions of these facts.

Thanking you in advance for the assistance you may render us in exposing this adventurer and wishing you future success in the movement, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

P. S. ALL UNION MADE PIANOS bear the Label, the Label can be found on ALL UNION pianos on the left-hand side, INSIDE, of the instrument.

### THE CONTRACT.

To the United Trade and Labor Council,  
Cleveland, O.

I hereby agree to turn over to the most popular Local Union of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, one of our pianos, BEARING THE UNION LABEL OF THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, absolutely free of charge, including stool, scarf, etc. Also guarantee that this instrument is a \$400.00 one. Said piano to be delivered to the winning Local at the expiration of the voting contest, not later than August 1st, 1909.

Also agreed that the United Trades and Labor Council will be under no expense whatsoever, that all printing and advertising matter will bear the Union Label, and that contract be made with the Cleveland Citizen, the Official Organ of the United Trades and Labor Council, advertising this contest for a period of four months, the cost to be borne by me.

(Signed) B. KOHN,  
For Kohlar & Campbell,  
Piano Advertising Co.

### THE FINAL ANSWER.

Chicago, March 8th, 1909.

H. D. Thomas, Secretary,  
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Permit me to thank you for your kind reply and copy of contract, entered into with B. Kohn. The contract, as will be seen, shows that Mr. Kohn is misrepresenting things. Mr. Kohn knew full well that he could not procure a Kohlar & Campbell Piano with a Union Label. He, in my opinion, is a fraud of the worst kind. Of course, this office desires to do everything it possibly can to assist in advertising Union Label instruments and if, in addition to the advertising effect on label goods, the contest will bring some profit to any part of organized labor, why, we say, push it along. I feel, however, that you will have to be careful or else Mr. Kohn will pull the wool over your eyes. A man that has the nerve to say that a Kohlar & Campbell piano is worth \$400 will not hesitate to stoop to almost anything. The Kohlar and Campbell piano, not taking into consideration its standing as a union or non-union instrument, is one of the cheapest boxes manufactured in the United States. \$125.00 is about all, if not more than it is worth.

The Hazelton instrument is recognized by all piano men as equal, if not superior to any instrument manufactured to-day in this or any other country. This is positive. The Hazelton pianos are high-priced instruments, retailing from \$450 up. If you can procure a Hazelton instrument you will do credit to the contest and the fortunate winner will have something that will last more than a lifetime, an instrument of which he can be proud. I have already sent out notices to the Central Bodies of the United States, warning them of this adventurer.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. DOLD, Prest.

### TAFT AND LABOR.

From President Taft's inaugural address we quote his references to Labor and Labor measures. It will be seen that Labor need not expect any sympathy from the new occupant of the White House. In plain and unmistakable terms he says "I'm forinst Labor." But read for yourself:

"There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employes for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow servant, and the common law rule as to contributory negligence and substituting therefor the so-called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employes for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employes, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employes of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

"I wish to say that in so far as I can I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to employes injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employes; and I shall be glad whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss to life and limb among railway employes to urge congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

"Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a

Continued on page 11.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### NO SUFFRAGETTE.

Suffragee or Snffragette, I don't know which is right,  
It's not the word I care about, I've interest in the fight  
The women-folks are making now, to get to vote like men,  
In olden times, they'd get chok'd off; but things have changed since then.

In olden times, I recollect, less'n 100 years I know,  
The women didn't care to vote, us men-folks had to go.  
A pleasant home, a kid or two, to care for that and them,  
The women liked in olden times; but things have changed since then.

It seems there is a diff'rent breed of women now on earth,  
They've mannish ways, wear mannish clothes, fact is, they're changed from birth,  
Perhaps it's nature's handiwork, turn women into men,  
In old times this could not be did; but things have changed since then.

Gez Whiz! if it is really fact, if sexes are to change,  
I'd like to live just long enough, to swap with Mary Jane.  
That's my ol'e women, good old soul, mother of my Ben,  
My old time girl, no Suffragette; though things have changed since then.

—Office Boy.

A Chicago firm has been awarded a contract to supply the British army with corned beef for a period of three years.

By a vote of 20 to 13 the Nebraska State Senate on February 25 passed the Humphrey bill, providing for the election of United States Senators by the Oregon plan.

The anti-cigarette bill was passed in the house of the Missouri legislature. The bill prohibits the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette papers. The penalty is a fine of from \$10 to \$200.

Out of forty-two members of the municipal council of Copenhagen elected, seven are women. Seven per cent of the candidates elected in the provinces are women.

The San Francisco Labor Council has indorsed the movement for the relief of the unemployed in that city and contributed \$100 to the fund for that purpose.

The Nebraska house, by the necessary two-thirds vote of 62 to 34 passed the Howard bill submitting a constitutional amendment permitting women to vote on all elections.

The charitable associations of Los Angeles passed a resolution asking all charitable associations of the United States to refrain from sending any more consumptives to that city, as accommodations are already overtaxed.

An \$800,000,000 combination of the independent iron and steel interests of the United States in opposition to the United States Steel

Corporation is under awy.

Between 1899 and 1907 the population of Cuba increased from 1,572,797 to 2,048,980, or more than 30 per cent. Havana, the largest city, has a population of 297,159.

It was announced in a letter from Senator R. L. Gledlein that a petition of 3,000 barbers had been presented to Governor Hughes of New York, asking for legislation forbidding the opening of barber shops on Sunday morning.

Frank Reed was elected president, B. Lester Weber vice-president, and James J. Forestall secretary-treasurer of the newly formed Association of the Unemployed. These officers will nominate a board of nine trustees to be voted on at the next meeting, at 212 Halsted street, their permanent headquarters.

There are now 1536 men employed in the mines and mills of the Goldfield (Nev.) district. At an average earning of \$120 per month, this makes a monthly pay roll of \$184,320. In many cases this average should be increased at least ten per cent, which would swell the total by several thousand dollars.

A \$40,000 contract for new cells at the Chicago bridewell will be built by union labor through the efforts of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Union iron workers have started work on the contract. The negotiations were carried on between President John Fitzpatrick of the labor federation and Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg.

Ex-president Roosevelt, ex-Secretary Wilson and Gifford Pinchot, government forester, now are all full-fledged "farmers," having just been admitted "on sight" to membership in the National Farmers' Union. The honors were conferred by Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the union.

As a demonstration against the sentence of imprisonment imposed upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison by Judge Wright in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia more than 5,000 members of the labor unions paraded through the streets of Boston recently. Afterward a large meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, and several overflow meetings in the surrounding streets attracted large crowds.

A new monthly magazine, entitled the Englishwoman, has made its appearance in London, Eng. It is published by Grant Richards at one shilling, and is edited by Mrs. Grant Richards, assisted by an editorial committee composed of Lady Frances Balfour, Lady Strachey, Miss Cicely Hamilton and Miss Lowndes. Its aim is to promote the enfranchisement of women on non-party lines, and generally to influence legislation affecting women.

Figures issued by the Irish Emigrant society show that in 1908 there landed at the port of New York from Ireland 16,341 persons. Of that number 6,990 were males and 9,351 females; 1,978 were under 14 years of age; 14,579 between 14 and 45 years old and 684 more than 45 years old. Of this number of arrivals more than half remained in the city, while the rest were scattered throughout the United States, the greater number going to Illinois. New Jersey came next and then Pennsylvania. The immigrants brought with them in cash nearly \$500,000. Ninety were debarred from landing in 1908.

### TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Has prosperity really made its appearance? If we were to rely upon newspaper information we would be unable to answer the question, as the following clippings taken from the Daily Press will show. The statements are contradictory, there appears to be a "negative" and a "positive." If after reading this article the readers desire to make any comment, the pages of the Journal will be open to you:

### THE POSITIVE.

Sixteen hundred men, who have been idle since last June, rejoiced when announcement was made that the Greer Tin Plant at New-castle, Pa., would reopen with a full force.

From observations made by Robert Hebbard, commissioner of charities, it appears that the number of unemployed in New York is gradually becoming less and that the condition of those forced for the last year or more to apply for public relief and shelter is rapidly being improved.

The wages of puddlers were advanced 12½ cents per ton by the terms of the bimonthly settlement between the mill operators and Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers today. The puddling rate is now \$5.37½. Finishers are given a 1 per cent advance. The new rate is for the months of March and April and about 10,000 men are affected.

As conclusive proof that prosperity is here and business is growing the appraiser for the port of New York points to his report for February. During the month just passed the value of the diamonds, pearls, rubies and other gems entered through this port aggregated \$2,916,710, a gain over the imports of the same class of merchandise during February, 1908, of \$200,447.

### THE NEGATIVE.

The American Rolling Mill Company's sheet mill at Zanesville, O., has closed for an indefinite period throwing 200 men out of employment. The cause is given as a general depression brought about by a cutting of prices by the steel corporation.

Soup bones have become so much in demand in Bellefontaine that they are now considered a luxury, and it is necessary to place orders one week in advance in order to get a soup bone.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

John Hadick, 45 years old, 477 W. Superior street, Chicago, Ill., a boiler maker, was found hanging from a rafter in a barn back of his home by Joseph Braynski. He is believed by the police to have killed himself because he failed to get work.

A reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of practically every employe of the Lackawanna Steel Company went into effect. The Lackawanna is one of the largest independent concerns and this is the first announcement of a cut in wages from the independents since the war of prices with the United States Steel Corporation began. The reduction affects all classes of employes and the office force.

F. C. Smink, president of the Reading Iron Company, issued a statement in which he said that there has been a great decline in the price of the various products manufactured by the company. Owing to this condition he announced a reduction in wages in the different departments of from 7½ to 15 per cent. The puddling basis will be at the rate of \$3.75 per ton. The former rate was \$4.50 per ton.

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## PRESTO'S COMMENT.

The following from the Presto will prove interesting reading to our members:

He must be weak-minded who nowadays denies the workman a full share of the rights and privileges to which his skill of head and hand entitle him. He is the partner of the man of capital, and he is usually treated with the respect that belongs to him because of that industrial co-partnership.

Very few business men have any quarrel with the labor unions whose purpose is the alleviation of injustice and the bettering of the workman's conditions. It is the unfair, overbearing and often insolent interference with the rights and welfare of both employer and employee that the reasoning man resents and endeavors to modify and to minimize by cool-headed and well-directed argument.

And it is equally true that to-day—after all the conflict of labor and capital—the worst enemies of the workman and of his labor unions are the ill-balanced friends of both. Some of the poorest advice and the worst possible example that the workman has is seen in the mistakes of well-meaning but poorly informed advisers whose misdirected efforts place the workers in an entirely wrong light.

The friends who thus harm where they honestly would help, fail to see that there is no weapon so weak as untruth; no folly so foolish as falsehood. They do not seem to realize that a half-truth is sometimes as fatal a boomerang as can be launched, and that feeble opposition, by subterfuge or half-truth, is the worst possible refuge for the defeated.

In Chicago there is a monthly publication called the Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. It is proclaimed as the "official journal" of the labor unions and it is edited by a man of ability and good intentions. Mr. Dold is not an incendiary or a "labor agitator" in the ordinary sense. He is a pleasant gentleman and we believe an honest man and one who wants to lead his hosts aright. But he is mistaken, and in that he is hurting the cause which is evidently very dear to him.

And how is he thus diverting his strength from good to evil? The answer is plain to all who impartially read his paper. It is seen in such paragraphs as this:

"If the statements in the Daily Press are true, our genial friend, H. P. Nelson, manufacturer of the Nelson and Gerhard pianos of this city, was relieved of various and divers hard earned dollars. We wonder whether these tales are true, and if true, what Mr. Nelson received in return."

Mr. Dold doesn't for a moment believe the mean little thrust at Mr. Nelson. He doesn't for a moment think that there was any basis for the contemptible insinuation at the close of his paragraph. He knows, as well as any of the investigators, of "Skinny" Madden's career and that Mr. Nelson was "held up" precisely as he set forth under oath before the investigating committee. And Mr. Nelson is himself a working man—a very hard-working workingman.

The paragraph is unworthy of Mr. Dold and the cause he represents. And so is the following, also from his pen:

"Geo. P. Bent's factory is reported to be practically closed, about ten cases a week, we are told, is about his maximum output. O, how the mighty have fallen, from ten cases per day to ten a week. If George had not been so set in his ways he might now, the same as other manufacturers, do a prosperous business. Poor George."

The peculiarly weak spot in that item is its utter untruth. It is not a paragraph that could in the least hurt or disturb Mr. Bent. The manufacturer of the Crown piano was one of the first to suffer the unfair pressure of the piano workers' union in Chicago. He would not submit and his factory was the scene of one of the historic piano strikes. That was long ago. And yet the "official organ" continues the petty abuse which marks the real weakness of the friends of the labor union cause.

As a matter of fact, George P. Bent's factory is more active at this time than it has been in many months—in fact in several years. It was never more active, nor was Mr. Bent ever more prosperous. What, then, is the use of small abuse by Mr. Dold in which nothing is lost but the respect which should be the labor unions, and also the ambition of Mr. Dold?

Just one more illustration. Some time ago the courts forbade the unions to print so-called "unfair lists" in any form. Mr. Dold nevertheless persists though he does it cautiously. The aim is the same, and in thus endeavoring to covertly defy the law Mr. Dold lays himself liable to the charge of a leaning toward anarchy. Perhaps he doesn't realize this. He is too intelligent a man not to know his position and that his attitude debases the cause he professes and demands the journal he conducts. And, worse than all, in the emasculated and illegal "unfair list" which now appears as "To Whom It May Concern," the Hallett & Davis piano is named as a product of a great Chicago industry.

Perhaps Mr. Dold believes this. If he does he is not fit to conduct a labor paper. The Hallett & Davis piano is made at the factory of the Hallett & Davis Piano Co., in Boston, and while

it might be as good a piano were it made in Chicago, truth and veracity, no less than the much mooted "fair play" suggest that it should be placed where it belongs whether it has adopted the union label or not.

It is the weakness of a defense that invites defeat. And where there is obvious untruth and illy-concealed spite there can rest no respect of a kind to sustain a great cause. Mr. Dold is able to play fair. He should begin at once to do so.

"The Presto," a Chicago trade paper, above all others, has endeavored to maintain at least a semblance of fairness toward the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' organization and the writer of this article. In fact, the paper has been about as fair as its position as a trade medium will permit. For this we are thankful.

There are times, however, when even the "Presto" errs and mistakes, as is the case in the above article.

"The Presto" objects to several paragraphs which appeared in the February issue of our Official Journal; it endeavors to point out our error. The first objection arises from the Nelson statement, which "The Presto" claims is a mean thrust at Mr. Nelson. It was farthest from our thought at the time of writing the seemingly objectionable lines to in any way cast reflection or belittle the character and standing of Mr. Nelson. We wrote the squib as a pun. We can now readily see that as a punster we are not a huge success. At least our jokes are not understood. The writer has no quarrel with Mr. Nelson—in fact, our last parting was made under rather friendly circumstances. We intended no offense and believe Mr. Nelson took none.

Our apology to "The Presto" if it failed to see the joke.

The second offense, our comment on Geo. P. Bent. To tell the truth, the writer has no love for Geo. P. Bent. It would be unnatural if we did. It was Geo. P. Bent who some years ago sought, with perjured testimony, to railroad the writer of this article to the penitentiary. Thanks to the American jury system and the intelligence of the jury that tried the case, poor George met with ignominious defeat.

And again, speaking of the strike of long ago, which should be forgotten, let me say that the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, or any of its affiliated local unions, never during the time of their existence asked, demanded or requested Mr. Bent for a change either in factory conditions, wages or hours on behalf of the employees. On the other hand, let it be noted that Mr. Bent, in common with ten other Chicago piano manufacturers, deliberately locked out his employees without cause or justification, with an evident desire of stopping the contributions made by these employees to the then striking employees of another factory.

It was Mr. Bent's intention to help starve the striking employees, members of our organization, into submission, though it was no concern of his.

Men inclined to be fair would hardly act in the manner Mr. Bent did.

Despite these uncontrovertible facts, showing as they do decided enmity towards the organized employees of the piano industry on the part of Mr. Bent, we have never endeavored to do Mr. Bent an injustice.

The statement which appeared in the February Journal is positively true. The present activity of the Bent factory is but a poor shadow of former operations.

We challenge "The Presto" to prove to the contrary.

Bent's hatred for organized labor, ofttime publicly acknowledged by himself, has compelled him to resort to subterfuge, to practically abandon the manufacture of the Bent piano, to resort to the manufacture of pianos under assumed name, the "Concord."

George P. Bent to organized labor is the Grip-Nut-Post of the Piano industry.

The last illustration, the "Unfair List." Well, "Presto," we publish no "Unfair List." We have, however, on file at this office hundreds of letters of inquiry relative to union and non-union piano manufacturers. As we are largely overburdened with work and as time, to us, is very precious, we find that to answer all of these letters requires too much of our time, hence the publication of a partial list of non-union piano manufacturers. We do not feel that any injury or injustice is done the concerns published. We do not believe it to be contrary to law. It is but a true statement of facts which the manufacturer himself would be compelled to substantiate.

We shall be pleased to remove from this list at any time any one of the names now appearing, providing the facts in the case warrant.

As to the Hallett & Davis pianos, we admit we are in error. The Kimball Company some time ago ceased making the Hallett & Davis piano. The necessary correction will be made forthwith.

But this fact must be borne in mind: the Hallett & Davis piano, with the Boston stencil, was for years produced at the W. W. Kimball factory in Chicago. This deception, we regret, "The Presto" failed to publish at the time.

The writer has always made it a practice to deal fair with all. We believe with "The Presto" the employee has certain rights and privileges that should be held sacred by the employer. We believe a mutual understanding between the employer and the employee would prove of vast benefit to both as well as the trade. To bring this about has been our aim for years. If it is found that at times we become acrid or pointed in our utterances, impartial investigation will prove same to be due to some injustice perpetrated upon some one or more of those we are trying to serve.

Yes, we want to be fair, and if our desire for fairness were emulated by the manufacturer, prosperity in augmented form would be the lot of the piano industry.

## CHICAGO.

Well, it was a hummer.

The smoker—did you miss it?

Organizing efforts are being steadily pushed and with good results.

Local Union No. 1 will hold a picnic the coming summer; a committee of arrangement was appointed at the last meeting.

Trade, while not flourishing, is holding its own. All factories, with one or two exceptions, are working full time.

H. P. Nelson has about completed his removal to the new factory. They say it is a model for convenience.

A 25-cent fine for all members of Local No. 1 who fail to attend at least one meeting in every four. The union meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, Kelle's Hall, corner Market and Randolph streets.

Local No. 1 donated \$10.00 to the striking haters, \$5.00 to the A. F. of L. defense fund and \$2.00 toward defraying the expense of the protest meeting recently held. While this is not a great deal of money, it at least shows a sentiment. Perhaps later more will be donated.

## LABEL PIANOS ARE THE BEST

### THE MAN THAT DARES AND DOES.

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, and upon the centennial anniversary of the birth of such a man it is fitting and timely to review not only the past life, deeds and immortal accomplishments of this great man, but to look into the present conditions existing in the industrial, social and religious world, and to review the life of this great man has brought up innumerable topics for consideration and attention, as there was hardly a phase of life, industrial, social or religious, upon which this wonderful man did not leave the imprint of his personality.

It has occurred to me in looking over and reviewing the wonderful works of this great man that the greatest act of his life, and the crowning glory, was the emancipation of the slave and it also occurs to me that there is today a condition in this great industry that makes of the piano man more or less of a slave to certain intolerable conditions and obnoxious customs, disreputable practices, unethical proceedings, misrepresentative advertising, malicious competition, reckless extension of credit, presentation of propositions the fulfillment of which to the letter or absolute translation of the advertisement would mean financial loss and ruin, and finally and worst of all—the slave of a practice and custom that is a menace to the very foundation of the industry itself—the placing of misleading, fictitious names and locations on the fall-boards and plates of pianos, commonly known to the trade as stencils, bearing upon the plate and fall-board no indication of their absolute origin.



W. L. BUSH.

I say that the piano man is today a slave of these and many other evils almost too numerous to undertake to mention in a short review of this deplorable condition that is admitted secretly if not openly and publicly by every well-posted, honestly inclined member of the trade. For those who attempt to deny these conditions, there is such an avalanche of convincing proof, menacing the very foundations of the industry, as at present conducted, that the mere denial thereof is only an incentive to a deeper immersion in the mire of commercial degeneracy, and the time has come when the men must step to the front who have at heart its future best interests and who believe only in honest profits, fairly and legitimately acquired, and who believe that pianos can be sold legitimately and fairly upon a basis of a fair, square deal to the public, without either demanding or requiring the use of

the stencil name, which it has been intimated through the trade press is to be legitimized, not by an act of God, but by the act of an association which has already shown itself incapable of controlling or governing or deeply influencing the individual actions of its members.

To me the crowning act of disgrace for the National Association of Piano Manufacturers would be to attempt by resolution to legitimize the vast outpourings of nondescript, nameless, unmusical, poorly constructed, miserably put together stencil pianos that constitute a large percentage of the entire number of pianos stenciled, and also a large percentage of the total number of pianos manufactured.

The question is whether we can legitimize that which has been designated by one of the most prominent members of the trade and of the association as a "bastard," and will the members of the association, as a body, or the majority of that body, be willing to further enslave themselves by encompassing themselves about with a resolution that carries with it, to my mind, the eternal debasement of an industry which should be exceptional in its standards and ideals and ethics.

There is absolutely nothing personal toward any individual or member of the piano industry in my attitude on the stencil piano. It is the outgrowth of experience, bitter and degrading, and the result of being able to carry out convictions that were expressed openly and vigorously long before I had the power to carry them into practical execution. No man has ever taken a stand such as I have taken in relation to the illegitimate piano, who has not been accused of all kinds of insincerity, hypocrisy and unfair and unjust motives, and no man has ever succeeded in battling against such odds as I have encountered unless he has been prepared to face just such charges; and when I read in one of the trade journals an article signed by some unknown but well-posted, well-read and experienced individual, in his comprehension of the great and wonderful piano industry, lines of exaltation, expressing wonderful satisfaction and shrieks of victory at having demonstrated, as he claims, the legitimacy of the illegitimate and the crowning and installation of the "bastard" piano as the watchword and glory of the National Association, I throw up my hands in horror and exclaim—God forbid!

I have heretofore admitted that there are many good pianos graced by the names placed upon the fall-board of well-known, conscientious dealers who have manufactured for themselves a good piano and sell it at a reasonable price within the grade to which it naturally and fairly belongs, and who believe that they are entitled to all the protection that they can secure through the establishment of personal or corporation or firm prestige and reputation without any restrictions as to territory or boundary lines; but for one individual, firm or corporation to whom this charitable consideration can be extended, how many are there who procure at the lowest possible and obtainable cost the cheapest product of some one of the cheapest factories and have placed thereon some fictitious name, some copyrighted trade-mark, or some firm or corporation name, and then proclaim broadcast as an instrument of the highest grade, the most superlative adjectives used in its description, and foist it upon the ignorant and unsuspecting public in a class entirely out of its grade, concealing its origin and deceiving every purchaser who is inveigled into an investment, and how many are there who gloat in fiendish satisfaction and glee over the illegitimate and exorbitant profits thus obtained, and would feign turn upon a man with vigorous, unstinted wrath for attempting to utter even a word against such a nefarious practice or one who dares to take any kind of action that will thwart or interfere with this malicious, rotten, illegal, ruinous policy, in which there may be some enormous immediate profits, but no future thought of the noble industry itself, of which this unscrupulous individual is at least a detrimental part.

I wish to say that I expect to entirely ignore the well-meant advice of my friends and the questionable advice of some of my opponents to resign from the association. I have read over the constitution and by-laws and know for what purpose the association was formed, and I consider my attitude absolutely in order, and desire to be shown wherein I have placed myself in a position where my resignation could be called for or demanded, and I fail to see any reason why I should voluntarily present it.

The executive committee refused to make certain recommendations which I, as an ex officio member, could only suggest last year, and this year I was not even favored with an invitation to attend its meetings, but, as a member of the National Association, I certainly cannot be barred from its deliberations or discussions, and, God willing, and health permitting, I expect to be there Johnny on the spot, fully prepared to maintain and carry on the fight against the "bastard" piano.—From a Lincoln Day address by W. L. Bush.

### THE PIANO COUPON.

Within recent years, as prizes for solving rebus puzzles, counting dots on piano pictures, word contests, geographical problems, etc., there has been distributed in the United States more than \$20,000,000 in "certificates," "gold bonds," manufacturers' bonds, "credit coupons," etc., which are good only if applied on the purchase price of a new piano at the store from which the "bond" or "certificate" is issued, not more than one certificate to apply to any purchase. Thousands of persons have answered these advertisements, sending their solutions of the puzzle, and to each and every one of these has been mailed a "bond" or "certificate" varying in its apparent value from \$80 to \$125—the average amount being \$100—regardless of the correctness of the answer submitted.

In a recent "prize contest" one piano firm claimed to have received more than thirty thousand replies. Taking the smallest "bond" issued by that house, which was \$30, it would appear that \$2,400,000 in "bonds" is outstanding against that concern. Another firm recently sent out 7,000 "certificates" of \$125 each, or \$875,000, thus creating a floating indebtedness in this amount, all of which is redeemable only by applying the face value of the certificate on the purchase price of a new piano, and limiting the time of purchase usually to one month from the date of the "bond." During the past two years numerous "certificate and bond contests" have been advertised. It is safe to say that today there are in circulation not less than \$20,000,000 in "bonds and certificates" bearing the signature of piano firms and music dealers.

This whole "bond" plan is based on the desire of the public generally to get "something for nothing," the selling plan usually adopted being to mark up the price of all pianos from \$100 to \$150, then deducting the face value of the "bond" from the marked price. The rest is easy. The buyer gets the piano, paying for it \$100 to \$150 more than the regular price, and having the face value of his "bond" deducted or credited to his account on the piano contract.

If a piano "bond" is worth \$100 on a piano, it should have a fixed monetary value, which should apply on any other article of merchandise carried by the house issuing the "bond." No "bond" house will accept these credits in payment for other goods. Try and buy a phonograph with a \$100 "bond." Can't be done. Offer it for a 50-cent sheet of music—\$100 for 50 cents—and get turned down.

The piano coupon is a fraud.

### KNABE OUT, FOSTER IN.

Following the resignation of Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., president of the American Piano Co., C. H. W. Foster, of Boston, was elected as his successor.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR  
40 SEMINARY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.  
PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Six inches, . . . . .	5.00
Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## TEDDY.

Good-by, good-by, dear Teddy!  
Good-by Big Stick and all.  
May Heaven bless your journey,  
No ill-luck you befall.

Go hunt the Afr'ean Jungle,  
Explore its mystery  
We'll pray so God may guide you  
From danger keep you free.

Go slay the mighty Lion  
The Leopard and Giraffe  
But keep from harm dear Teddy,  
The Sacred Cow her calf.

—Office Boy.

"OUR" President: William Howard Taft.

Now for four years of rip-roaring prosperous times.

And while we are enjoying prosperity "to come," let's boost the union label of the various organizations.

"The Presto," these days, is saying some very nice things about us, for which we are much obliged; but why this jollying before inserting the surgeon's knife? If it is done to lessen pain, we are frank to confess that we have long since become calloused to newspaper criticism.

William Lincoln Bush, president of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, manufacturers of union label pianos and player pianos exclusively, is possessed of more honesty, fearlessness and aggressiveness to the square inch than all other piano manufacturers combined. Read his Lincoln Day address, published elsewhere in this Journal, and judge for yourself.

A law is about to be introduced in our national House of Representatives making the stenciling of pianos, musical instruments and other product of manufacture a criminal offense. We hope the measure will become a law. Of all

species of hold-up and graft the piano 'stencil hold-up is about the most objectionable. Now, you anti-graft papers, get busy.

"It all depends whose ox is gored." Under the piano stencil hold-up, the poor, the fellow who can least afford it is made the victim of extortion. Under the so-called labor hold-up, as elucidated and condemned by the Chicago daily press, it is the rich, the fellow who can well afford it, that is being made a victim.

Of the two species of hold-ups, which deserves the greatest condemnation.

The Hatters' fight is still on, the Hatters are on the way to victory, despite the desperate squirming of the members of the National Hatters' Association. As convincing evidence of how hard these misguided manufacturers, "champions of American Freedom," are hit, we need but point to their present ludicrous and nonsensical legal antics.

As an egotistical concoction of concentrated ignorance the National Hatters' Association merits the Blue Ribbon.

Well, let them make hats without the Union Label, we, the organized wage workers and all others who favor justice and equity, will not wear them.

The good old Union Label is good enough for us.

The Chicago Trade Union Label League is offering cash prizes to the member of a trade union who can show a preponderance of Union label products worn over and above any other member of his local union. A certain number of prizes are thus allotted to every affiliated local union. This contest should prove very interesting as well as beneficial, it is the constant agitation of and education in the use of the Union Label that will bring results. The medium of a contest as outlined should prove a very effective means, let every union man enter the contest.

According to the generous offers of Due Bill's made by various piano manufacturers, the profit on the instruments made by these firms must reach enormous proportions if cash is received for but a very small part of their output. It is of common occurrence to find piano manufacturers giving away \$100 and \$150 Due Bill's acceptable as part payment on pianos. To be able to donate \$100 or \$150 to the purchaser of a \$300 or \$400 piano, if the piano is honestly worth these amounts, requires more than ordinary business acumen. The editor of this Journal is inclined to believe, in fact, we are in a position to prove it, that the real value of the pianos in payment of which Due Bill's are accepted does not exceed at the utmost, a sum of \$125.

The Due Bill or Coupon scheme is but a method by which it is intended to lure the unwary to slaughter, into paying a high price for a very, very mediocre instrument.

It is a fraud and deception, a twin brother, so to speak, to the criminal stencil.

## CONWAY AND THE SENATE.

Some mention has of late been made by the Daily Press of the name of E. S. Conway, head of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, seab concern, as a possible dark horse for the United States Senatorial Toga.

We hope the Illinois State Representatives will not so far forget themselves as to cast reflection upon the fair Escutcheon of the State of Illinois by electing to the highest office within their gift, except one, a man who is responsible for the perpetuation of a condition of semi-slavery of the employees of the W. W. Kimball Piano Co., a condition nauseating to all freedom loving American citizens.

We do not believe it to be for the best interest of the Illinois community to be represented by a promoter of Child Labor, Low Wages, contract or sweating system and the criminal stencil.

## LABOR'S FRIEND.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, a self-acclaimed friend of organized labor, is fearful lest organized labor of Chicago should insist upon any increase in wages, now that prosperity is said to be at our doors.

The Tribune fears that strikes may result and that through these strikes the coming of prosperity may be delayed for an indefinite period.

On behalf of that portion of organized labor of Chicago represented by this Journal we desire to extend to the Daily Tribune our most sincere thanks for the kind guardianship it has undertaken to exercise over the Chicago labor movement, without prospects of remuneration.

Let us see, was it not the Tribune that with the same tender solicitude for organized labor, but a short time ago, at the beginning of the panic, urged organized labor to accept the many proffers of reductions in wages then made? Didn't the kind Tribune then urge as a reason for this advise the then reigning financial crisis? Methink's it did.

If labor were to follow the advice of all such friends, labor would soon find itself minus the means for keeping body and soul together.

Reduction in time of panic, no raise in time of prosperity.

A friend's advice.

Thank God, the friendship of the Chicago Tribune to organized labor has not, as yet, been indorsed by the Chicago labor movement.

## INJUNCTION MODIFIED.

Judge Gould's injunction decree has been modified. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are now permitted to inform their friends that the Buck Stoves and Ranges are not suitable for use by union men and women. They are permitted to say that these stoves and ranges represent a condition of serfdom and slavery which is repugnant to all favoring a square deal.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are not permitted to publish a "Unfair List" in which the name of this company appears.

While the modification is not all that labor desires, it is nevertheless a decided victory in that under its provision the Labor Press is permitted to furnish its readers the news of the Labor World. For instance, as a matter of news, under the modified injunction they would be entitled to publish the following: It is reported that the labor conditions prevailing at the factory of the Buck Stove & Range Company, of St. Louis, manufacturing the Buck Stoves and Ranges are as objectionable to-day as they were when labor first declared its boycott against the product of this concern, some months ago. Members of organized labor claim that to enter the employ of the Buck Stove and Range Co. means self-enslavement pure and simple. While we do not know whether these statements on the part of labor can be borne out by facts, we do know that labor is determined to compel fair treatment at the hands of this company, and with this object in view the members of all trade unions, and in many instances their friends, are keeping up a vigorous boycott. It seems to be the general consensus of opinion among the members of trade unions that so long as the Buck Stove and Range Company refuses to accord trades unions fair treatment just so long will the product of this firm be tabooed.

Labor seems to maintain a very commendable attitude under very trying circumstances.

News items of this kind, we understand, are permitted. As a law abiding citizen the writer shall conform to the new order of things.

## APPEAL BY ALL MEANS.

We are pleased to note the decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. relative the modifications of the Gould injunction. If we are informed rightly it is the intention of the council to appeal this case, if necessary, to the highest tribunal of our land.

This action will meet with the unqualified indorsement of every trade unionist.

Take the case to the court of last resort, if you must. By all means appeal. Labor is very desirous to have its standing defined by the highest authority.

Once this is established labor can take intelligent action as to its future.

At present all is guess-work.

Those who in the past have exploited the political power of the individual trade unionist, for their own or party advancement, have had all the advantage.

It has always been "you play with me and we will play with you," from all political party sponsors; but the "you play with me" has as surely been the first condition and the "we play with you" a later disappointment, or else ended in a meager distribution of political crumbs to indifferent or questionable labor men.

We want to see this case taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision, the court whose existence we acknowledge is not dependent upon the labor vote.

The court of mixed politics where a decision will, no doubt, be rendered expressive of the party to which the individual judge is indebted for his appointment.

Let us be more plain, the decision rendered by the Supreme Court will inform organized labor just what it may expect from either one of the two dominant parties.

For this reason, and for this reason only, we want to see the case decided by the highest tribunal of our land.

Let the appeal be made, a decision by this court will greatly clarify the political atmosphere surrounding the labor movement of the present day.

#### LABEL SECTIONS.

The effort of the Label Committee of Cigar-makers' Union No. 97 of Boston, to form a Label Section of the Boston Central Labor Union, as outlined in a letter published in this issue of the Journal under correspondence, should receive organized labor's full support.

While the proposition may present very difficult and intricate situations, we believe there is nothing in the Trade Union Movement, so difficult as to be able to defy its combined intellectual forces.

We believe a close alliance among the Unions of Label Trades in city, state and nation, an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes, would prove of tremendous value.

The sole reason for the periodical defeats of parts of the trade union movement, can be summed up in the crudeness and lack of method with which conflicts with the employers are conducted. Or better, the unity necessary to make labor conflicts reasonably sure of success is in a measure lacking.

The formation of industrial or territorial sections, will in our opinion, clear the path for future greater unity and corresponding greater power.

The proposition of forming industrial or territorial sections is not a new one, the object was broached years ago. The reason for previous failure may be given as fear, fear by the individual of the effect a merging of this kind would have on his own or his trade's interests.

This fear will have to be overcome, if success is to follow the mission of the trade union movement. By the way, the employer exhibits no such fear, hence the increased practicability and effectiveness in method of warfare compared with those of his economic opponent, organized labor.

By all means let these sections be formed if for no other purpose than educational.

Our locals are urged to assist and become part of this movement, whenever and wherever possible. Much good is bound to result.

#### GIVE PIANOS AWAY.

The W. W. Kimball Company evidently despairing of selling its products is offering free prize pianos at St. Cloud and publishes the names and addresses of ten winners of such pianos in the state of Minnesota.

## TRADE NOTES

Creditors of the late Bothner-Schmidt Action Company, of New York, have received the final dividend of that bankrupt concern. It was a small one and it closed the estate, which has been administered by R. T. Martinsen, attorney at law.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hope-Jones Orgau Co. held at Elmira, N. Y., recently, the following directors were reelected: C. J. Langdon, J. Sloat Fassett, John Brand, N. J. Thompson, Frederick Barker, Robert Hope-Jones and Jervis Langdon.

The Charles F. Netzwor Piano Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, has taken a temporary lease on the Yunder & Zorn building on East Water street, between Wisconsin and Mason streets, for the accommodation of its Waltham piano works until the factory at 62-64 Third street, damaged by fire on Feb. 13, is rebuilt.

Fire broke out at the Putnam organ factory at Staunton, Va., February 17, and for a while threatened Staunton's largest manufacturing plant. The fire destroyed a carload of lumber and a large pile of walnut timber. The loss was about \$500. The fire was of unknown origin.

Next month Henry Detmer will move into his new piano factory, 775-781 North Claremont avenue, Chicago. The location is accessible via the Western avenue or North avenue electric cars, or by the Humboldt Park division of the Metropolitan Elevated road.

The body of John Mead, who disappeared from his home in Steger, Ill., one Sunday recently, after he had sent his wife and four children to attend church, was found in a water tank at the plant of the Steger & Sons Piano Company. The uncanny discovery was made the Tuesday following. Mead had been employed at the factory.

The agency of the Bush & Gerts piano has been placed with J. M. Henricks & Co. in Pittsburg, and they have placed an order for a full line of these popular instruments. The Pittsburg house intends to make a special feature of the union label and the anti-stencil attitude, and a square deal for the public, and fair, square representation in advertising the Bush & Gerts line of pianos.

George R. Burt, formerly in the piano manufacturing business for himself in Toronto, Canada, has joined the factory force of the Cable-Nelson Piano Co., at South Haven, Mich., to assist E. S. Rauworth, superintendent of the plant. Mr. Burt has a reputation throughout Canada as an expert scale designer. He will be official inspector of every piano emanating from the Cable-Nelson factory at South Haven.

Owing to one employe of Heintzman's Piano Co., Toronto, Ont., Can., developing smallpox it was decided by the medical health officer that all the employes should be vaccinated. Four doctors were engaged to look after the employes. The filler room, in which the man who has the disease worked, had to be fumigated and the seven other men working in the room have been quarantined.

Another State street department store of Chicago is about to break through to Wabash ave-

nue. Rothschild & Co. have obtained a 99-year lease on the property at 267-269 Wabash avenue, now occupied by the Baldwin Company, and have deposited a cash bond of \$50,000 as a guarantee that they will erect a modern fire-proof building there within the next ten years.

The intention of the Rothschild firm is to put up a twelve-story structure, costing \$500,000. The land was leased for the firm by R. E. Esmond & Co., from the heirs of the late Rev. Dr. William H. Ryder. The rental will be from \$12,000 a year for the first decade to \$14,000 and \$16,000 a year.

J. M. Waterbury, the world's champion long endurance pianist, who has a record of twenty-seven hours and thirty minutes, attempted to beat his present record of continuous playing, beginning on a Monday at 8 p. m., in the show window of the Madisonville Music Company, Madisonville, Ky. He played continuously until the following Tuesday night.

Both hands were engaged in playing at all times and food and nourishment was given by attendants. He never stops playing until exhausted.

A barber shaved Waterbury Tuesday while he was playing and the pianist was in full view of the spectators on the streets. A prize of \$10 will be given to the person guessing the nearest number of hours and minutes played.

#### NORTHROP RESIGNS.

J. W. Northrup who but recently removed his piano factory to Champaign, Ill., has resigned the presidency of the piano company bearing his name, as the following letter will show. Money difficulties it is said to be the excuse:

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. J. W. Northrop, heretofore acting as president and treasurer of the John W. Northrop Piano Co., has disposed of all his interests in the corporation and has severed all connections therewith.

Mr. Wm. A. Johnson, vice-president, assumed full charge and management of this corporation on March 6, 1909.

All business will hereafter be conducted from the head offices and factory at Champaign, Illinois, and all mail and communications will be addressed to us at that point, the Chicago office being discontinued.

THE JOHN W. NORTHROP PIANO CO., INC.,  
Wm. A. Johnson, Vice-President.

#### HOW ABOUT THE 150?

The South Bend, Ind., chamber of commerce, at an exceedingly enthusiastic meeting, voted \$1,500 to guarantee the moving expenses of the Tryber Piano Company from Chicago to that city. The securing of the concern is considered to be one of the biggest booms for South Bend that has occurred in some time. The concern employs about 150 skilled mechanics, many of whom will go with the company when it moves.

#### THE FIRST IN THE WORLD.

Mme. Jusselin has been appointed a member of the Conseil de Prud'hommes, a French tribunal for the settlement of labor disputes. Mme. Jusselin is a dressmaker, and the organizer and secretary of the dressmakers' union. She is the first woman ever appointed to a judicial position in France, and possibly the world.

#### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Tryber Piano Company, Chicago, capital stock increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Schmidt Automatic Piano Company, Milwaukee; capital, \$30,000; incorporators, Emil O. Schmidt, Ida Schmidt and Michael Zellman.

The Lindenberg Piano Company, Columbus, Ohio; Paul Lindenberg, K. W. Curtis, S. A. Woodford, R. M. Lucas and J. O. Lell; capital \$50,000.

It is unjust to hold Labor responsible for the shortcomings of individuals. Labor men are but human, prone to err. Labor men, like all others, are the creatures of environments, environments artificially constructed by the rich and powerful. Labor accepts to membership these creatures of artificial environments, as presented. Labor seeks to mould their characters for a higher and nobler condition. Labor endeavors to instill into the hearts of their members a desire for justice and equity. Labor teaches them righteousness. Can anyone justly charge labor with a dereliction of duty if with some of its accepted members its teachings have failed; if despite all efforts, a return to the early teachings of artificial environments is manifested? Let me ask you, dear sir, should Organized Labor be held responsible?

Labor does not surround its members with a halo of righteousness, it does not clothe them in a mantle of immaculation; but labor will not affect to pre-judge; labor and all labor men will rest content in the adoption of the American principle, "A trial by a jury of their peers."

Relative the "unfair list" and your protest to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. against its use, let me say that I, our organization, in fact all labor men, differ with you in opinion. While this means of showing our displeasure at certain unfriendly and unfair acts of employers may seem harsh and cruel, it is the only weapon, outside of strikes, labor has at its disposal. Fair employers need have no fear of a boycott, as you yourself and many others with whom we have had agreeable business relations for years, can testify. The boycott is an ordinary weapon of self-protection, made use of not alone by labor but by every living being. You, yourself, are an advocate of the boycott, at least you practice its precepts. You, Mr. Bush, don't want to be compelled to associate with men not of your liking, you would not want to deal with unfair business houses. You would consider it a great affront on the part of anyone were he to prohibit you from drawing a line between men and men or business houses and business houses. You would deem it a great wrong were you prohibited from telling your friends of any unfair treatment that you may have received at the hands of an individual, business house or corporation. And so while the boycott may seem harsh and cruel, it is nevertheless used by all mankind. Its use on the part of labor, however, seems objectionable. Labor has had the proud distinction of having had a restraining order issued, prohibiting the use of the boycott, though permitted by all else.

In summing up let me be candid, I do not believe the newspaper charges. Your experience and mine have taught us that newspaper opinions are largely moulded in accordance with their sources of revenue. If these newspaper charges are correct, then 250 individuals of prominence, representatives of vast business interests, have been compelled to pay illegal tribute to two labor men. Doesn't this story seem preposterous? Two hundred and fifty victims and but two criminals, and the criminals, according to these stories known to the victims; but the victims for some reason or other fail to avail themselves of the law of the land in an effort to convict these known criminals. What a fish-story.

I believe this entire proposition, including the publication of these graft charges against labor men, is a well laid and pre-conceived plan on the part of the opponents of organized labor to poison the public mind against labor. These charges, in my opinion, are brought forward to hide some ulterior motive, to divert the attention of the public from some future attack on organized labor.

We find lined up in this move the Union League Club, the Chicago Manufacturers' Association, headed by Job, the organization responsible for the importing of hundreds upon

hundreds of the most hardened criminals to our fair city from the effects of which we are suffering today. The Metal Trade Association and other kindred organizations, all known to be radically opposed to everything that savors of Unionism or union men.

With these facts before us I feel at liberty to say that while opposed to all forms of extortion, graft and hold-ups and while at all times ready to join hands with the employer for the passage of a law making the giving or taking of bribes in labor or any other disputes a penal offense, we shall withhold our verdict until the labor men charged with wrong doing shall have had a fair trial, shall have been convicted by a jury of their peers, in the same manner and by the same methods as you would try a preacher, lawyer, banker or member of the Union League Club.

Very truly yours,  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

### Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

There will be six organized labor men in the 1909 assembly of the New York State Legislature.

\* \* \*

Resolution memorializing Congress to endeavor to give greater security to mine workers through the establishment of a department of mines, already passed by the Senate, adopted by the House, and eight bills designed to give greater protection to Illinois miners were recently introduced in the Illinois State Senate.

\* \* \*

The estimated number of beneficiaries under the British "Old Age Pension Law" is 500,000. This does not include the pauper element, which is given at nearly 2,000,000. The pension is under age and other restrictions which places it beyond the reach of the multitude of poverty stricken.

\* \* \*

The first suit brought by the government against a railroad for the violation of the law regulating the time service of train dispatchers, was filed against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Seven violations are charged and if found guilty fines aggregating \$3,500 will be imposed. The road employs dispatchers from 6:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., with a three-hour rest intervening. The district attorney claims the law requires a continuous nine-hour service.

\* \* \*

Suit for \$1,000 damages was begun in the Municipal Court of Chicago against David B. Falter, 202-206 Jackson boulevard, and the Wholesale Clothiers' Exchange, 237 Fifth avenue, by Alfred Nelson, who was discharged from employment as a union clothing cutter by Alfred Decker, Cohn & Co. Nelson alleges that the defendants, in order to coerce him to put aside his union principles, induced his employers to discharge him. According to Nelson's attorneys, the suit is the result of a lockout of employees of Alfred Decker, Cohn & Co.

\* \* \*

A bill for an extension of the State free employment bureau system will be introduced in the Indiana Legislature through the efforts of the League for the Protection of Immigrants, of which Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge is director.

The bill provides for the establishment of free employment agencies in cities of 150,000 inhabitants. It requires the Governor to appoint in each city a superintendent who shall open main and branch employment offices, the entire system to be operated under the supervision of the commissioners of labor.

Thomas L. Lewis and William D. Ryan, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the United Mine Workers of America, have been made defendants in a \$10,000 damage suit brought in the Circuit Court by Samuel M. Sexton, formerly editor of "The Mine Workers' Journal."

Sexton alleges that he entered into a contract on January 14 of last year with an Indianapolis newspaper to report the proceedings of the Mine Workers' convention, and that Lewis and Ryan, through various ways, caused the contract to be abrogated.

\* \* \*

The most sweeping victory ever obtained by a labor union came out of Superior Judge Seawell's Court of California in the sustaining of the demurrer of Bakers' Union No. 24 against the complaint for an injunction sought by the Fousek Baking Company. The decision of Judge Seawell lays down that in order to obtain an injunction against a boycott the defendant unionists must be specifically named in the complaint. He further says that the term "unfair" as applied by labor unions to non-union firms is not an injury in itself.

\* \* \*

Senator Hansbrough has introduced a bill providing for a system of old-age annuities, designed to take the place of the scheme of old-age pensions for government employees, but extending to all classes. Under it the government would undertake to receive deposits and to allow 3 per cent compound interest thereon.

If a person at the age of 20 deposited 25 cents a week at the age of 60 such person would be allowed an annuity of \$129.91. In the case of death of the annuitant prior to reaching 60 the amount deposited, together with the interest, would be paid to his or her heirs.

\* \* \*

A pension fund for the benefit of disabled miners, to be maintained jointly by the miners and operators and of which the State will be trustee, has been proposed to the Indiana Legislature. Notices of the proposed creation of the fund and the method of its establishment have been sent to secretaries of the various local unions of the United Mine Workers, and a number of favorable replies have been received.

James Epperson, State mine inspector, originated the idea.

\* \* \*

B. M. Chipfield of Canton, Ill., introduced an important bill covering the subject of conspiracy in labor disturbances that is favored by trade unionists. It is intended to prevent the conviction and punishment of laboring men on strike on a charge of conspiracy. The bill is designed to lessen the severity of the old common law on conspiracy and is drawn primarily in the interest of workingmen who are out on strike.

The first section provides "that where two or more persons unlawfully conspire to commit crime and in pursuance thereof commit the contemplated crime they shall not be convicted and punished for the conspiracy, but shall only be liable to punishment for the consummation of the contemplated crime."

Section 2 says "that upon conviction for conspiracy to commit a crime the punishment shall be no greater than prescribed by law for the contemplated crime." Section 3 says "that hereafter no prosecution or conviction shall be had for criminal conspiracy unless the conspirators, one or more of them, have done an overt act in accordance with or in furtherance of such conspiracy."

The bill was sent to the committee on judiciary, of which Chipfield is chairman, thereby insuring its report with favorable recommendation and a chance for a vote upon it in the house.

## TRADE NOTES

The Tryber Piano Company of Chicago may move to South Bend, Ind. \$25,000 is the incentive.

\* \* \*

Kaufmann's, the big Pittsburg department store, is shortly to add a piano department.

\* \* \*

The Swan Organ Company, of Freeport, Ill., will shortly commence the manufacture of pianos in addition to their line of organs.

\* \* \*

The Story & Clark Piano Company, of Chicago, has leased the store, basement and first loft of the building at 12 and 14 West Thirty-second street, New York.

\* \* \*

Judge Nicholas, of Wooster, Mass., appointed J. A. Compton and R. B. Caldwell receivers for the Boston Piano & Organ Co. C. B. Hunt, as trustee, made the application for the receivers.

\* \* \*

Albert Freitag, of Troy, N. Y., has purchased the property at 1757 Monroe avenue, Scranton, Pa., and will in a short time erect a factory for the manufacture of church organs on the rear of the lot.

\* \* \*

The Staib-Abudschain Action Company, of New York City, concluded arrangements last week for the location of a factory for the building of piano actions, on the plot of land used as a ball ground at Roscoe, Sullivan county, N. Y.

\* \* \*

Heintzman's & Co. have purchased a block of land adjacent to their present factory in West Toronto, Can., it is said they will build an addition to the factory in a short time. The capacity will then be increased from 2,500 pianos a year to 4,000.

\* \* \*

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th 15th and 16th of June, were the days fixed for the next convention of the National Association of Piano Dealers of America at the executive meeting held in the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., recently.

\* \* \*

The Burdett Piano Company of Monroeville, Ohio, was incorporated at Columbus with a capital stock of \$1,000.

The newly incorporated company is the successor of the old concern which bore the same name, and which failed last spring. The new company will continue the business of manufacturing pianos.

\* \* \*

The Newby & Evans Company, whose factory at East 136th street and Southern boulevard, New York, was gutted by fire, is shaping up plans to rebuild the place at once, using the old walls as far as possible. The office escaped destruction and the books were found to be uninjured. The rebuilding will be pushed as rapidly as the work can be performed.

\* \* \*

A new piano manufacturing concern has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital stock of \$15,000. The new concern will be known as the Bowen-Henderson Co., with Robt. S. Bowen as president, Frederick G. Henderson as treasurer and Frederick P. Cabot as vice-president. The factory will be located at 535 Albany street, Boston, Mass.

Isaac N. Rice, a stockholder in the Reed & Sons' Piano Manufacturing Company, Steger, Ill., recently petitioned the Circuit Court to appoint a receiver for the company and distribute its assets to the stockholders. In asking that the affairs of the concern be wound up Rice states that he and John V. Steger organized the company in 1903, and that his petition is due to Steger's alleged conduct of the firm's affairs.

\* \* \*

Colonel Daniel F. Treacy has bought Mr. Davenport's stock in the Davenport & Treacy Piano Company of New York, becoming sole owner of the piano end of the business. On the other hand, Mr. Davenport, wishing to become owner of the piano plate manufacturing establishment at Stamford, Conn., owned by the Davenport & Treacy Company, bought out Colonel Treacy's interests.

Each man now has just what he wanted. The piano end of the business was founded by Colonel Treacy.

\* \* \*

T. J. Howland, who is to take charge as factory superintendent at the Schaeffer Piano Manufacturing Company's plant in Kankakee, Ill., Feb. 1, was chosen by Pres. T. E. Dougherty for his ability as a piano builder—one who gets best tonal results from the instruments of his construction and whose scales are all drawn with scientific accuracy that assures the production of instruments of quality. Mr. Howland's resignation as superintendent of the Melville Clark Piano Company's factory at De Kalb, Ill., was made when he closed with the Schaeffer people.

\* \* \*

Winter & Co. of New York, have addressed a letter to a number of piano manufacturers asking for statement designed to show to what extent certain patent rights of the New York industry may have been infringed.

Winter & Co. claim exclusive right to the folding key-slip by which the expression levers of the player-piano are concealed when the piano is used in the ordinary way.

Manufacturers who have been employing the device are asked to make settlement according to the number of player-pianos they may have produced with the folding key-slip, as stated.

\* \* \*

Under the head of "capital wanted," the following advertisement appeared in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune. We are not authorized to give the name of the advertiser:

"\$100,000 (or more) additional working capital in the best interior piano player manufacturing proposition in the U. S. Will stand most rigid investigation. Principals only need reply. Address T. A. 123, Tribune."

Should any readers of The Presto have the amount of change named and wish to invest it securely, we trust that they will name this paper when making application.—Presto. Or perhaps some piano maker reader of this Journal may have saved sufficient during the past year or so.—Editor.

\* \* \*

The entire stock and much of the machinery in the plant of the Waltham Piano Company at 62-64 Third street, Milwaukee, was damaged in a fire that caused a total property loss of \$250,000 to \$300,000, and spelled death for six men, on Saturday, Feb. 13.

The loss to the Waltham Piano Company is \$60,000. The building, owned by Charles L. Kiewert Co., was damaged \$10,000. Half a dozen of the best instruments manufactured by the Milwaukee firm were ruined, and stock for 500 to 600 pianos was made worthless by the floods of water.

The conflagration started in the H. W. Johns-Manville Covering Co. asbestos goods factory, 217-231 Clybourn street. Before two hours had elapsed after the explosion of a can of varnish, the big factory, six stories high, and covering a space of 150x200 feet, was totally destroyed.

## NEWLY INCORPORATED.

The Burdett Company, Monroeville, O.; capital, \$1,000; pianos and organs. Incorporated by Louis Tyler and others.

\* \* \*

J. M. Root Piano Company, Rochelle, Ill., and Chicago; \$50,000; manufacturing pianos, organs, piano benches, stools, etc. J. M. Root, John Purves, S. P. Root.

\* \* \*

The Hollerbach Piano Co., of Findlay, O.; capital, \$25,000; to manufacture pianos. Incorporators: W. E. Houck, L. S. Nichols, Wm. L. David, W. H. Harlington and L. Hollerbach.

\* \* \*

"D. & R." Record Company, Chicago, Ill., \$20,000; manufacturing and dealing in musical instruments, phonographs, etc. Sigmund L. Straus, Henry V. Donaldson, Louis F. Kall.

\* \* \*

Decker & Son, New York, manufacturing pianos, playerpianos, etc.; capital \$150,000. Incorporated by F. C. Decker, New York City, M. S. Decker, West Medford, Mass., and others.

\* \* \*

The Greene Music Company, Somerville, N. J.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by Arthur H. Greene, W. D. Holan, and others. To manufacture pianos, organs, musical instruments of all kinds.

\* \* \*

Stierlin Piano Company, St. Louis; Frederick C. Stierlin, 60 shares; William Heine and William C. Brewer, 20 shares each; to manufacture and deal in musical instruments; capital stock, partly paid, \$5,000.

\* \* \*

Needham Piano Company, New York; manufacture pianos and organs; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Edward J. Hartman, No. 1087 Dean street, Brooklyn; Louis S. Roemer, No. 557 West 144th street; E. Deas, No. 44 East 23rd street; August A. Kimmel, No. 327 East 27th street, all of New York.

## MORE, MUCH MORE.

In many respects the American piano manufacturer is the most favored producer of the instrument in the world. For instance, he carries on his business in a country whose laws not only protect it but foster it—too much so, a few people think. Even the labor problem works out in his favor, though he may be forced to pay higher wages than the European manufacturer. He gets more for his money, in that his workmen are of a higher grade and produce more for what they get.—Presto.

This is an honest confession and should induce the Piano Manufacturers to at once decide for an increase in the wages of the employees.—Editor.

## NEW PATENT.

Piano-Pedal Mounting.—H. Sandner, Union Hill, N. J. The intention in this case is to produce a mounting which will be very simple in construction, and which will operate effectively to support the pedal pivotally in such a way that it will move very freely, yet so that it will be held securely and adjustably.

## RESULT OF PROSPERITY.

Because of a rumor that two more blast furnaces, affording work for 2,000 men, would be opened by the Illinois Steel Company, 3,000 unemployed laborers gathered at the plant in South Chicago one morning and a riot resulted when they learned the rumor was false. The company's thirty-six special policemen were powerless to handle the mob and the disturbance was quelled only after the arrival of uniformed policemen from the South Chicago station.

# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

## ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

## COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irlon.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

## GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

## IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

## ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerta, Weed & Day-  
ton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark  
and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash  
Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln  
Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Jooston.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

## INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

## IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
BODE—  
Flindahl & Nelson.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Waite Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

## KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffen Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hos Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberta.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thasemert.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

## KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.  
BALTIMORE—  
Cohan & Hughes.  
BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Wash-  
ington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

## MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

## MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Haugen-Meier Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

## MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

## MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music &  
Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Melnershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parkes Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moudy.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fins & Raed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.

## MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryserson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hillsbeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Helne.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Hows.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

## NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.  
CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 University Place.

MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

## NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

## OHIO.

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPION SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

## OREGON.

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

## OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.  
ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.

OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1716 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

## RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.  
Goff & Darling.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Ainsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fisbel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sablin.  
VERMILION—  
Loitze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

## TENNESSEE.

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

## TEXAS.

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

## UTAH.

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

## VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kleffer Co.

## WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schift, Welerman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.  
SUPERIOR—  
Hall & Kriedler.

## WASHINGTON.

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 26, New York, N. Y.:

Add new section to Article 22, to be known as Section 2, as follows:

Section 2. The International President shall publish in the Official Journal the number of all Locals seconding amendments submitted by any sister union.

By Local Union No. 26, New York, N. Y.:

Add new section to Article 22, to be known as Section 3, as follows:

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the International President to publish in the Official Journal the result of all referendum votes on amendments submitted, giving the number of each local voting and the number of votes cast by each local, both for and against the amendment.

By Local Union No. 19, Boston, Mass.:

Amend Article 22, Section 1, by inserting on line 8, after the word "constitution," the following: "During the period between June 1st and October 30th of any one year." Amend further by adding to end of section the following: "On the first day of January following."

Section to read:

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a majority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment. All amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN JUNE 1ST AND OCTOBER 30TH OF ANY ONE YEAR. Amendments submitted by any local union and seconded by one-third of all the local unions of the International Union shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote shall become law ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY FOLLOWING.

By Local Union No. 19, Boston, Mass.:

Amend Article 2, Section 10, by striking out on line 2 all between the words "be" and "and," and insert "from convention to convention."

Article to read: The term of the officers of the International Union shall be FROM CONVEN-

TION TO CONVENTION and shall commence on the first day of August succeeding the election. The salaries of all the international officers shall be fixed by the Constitution.

Local unions favoring any of the above amendments should second same and forward their second to this office so as to reach this office not later than April 10th. Second received after this date will not be counted.

## SPECIAL.

The amendments offered by Local Union No. 17, published in the January and February issues of the Journal, failed of receiving the required number of seconds, and can therefore not be submitted to a referendum vote. The amendments were seconded by Local Unions Nos. 26 and 19.

## Laws on Amendments.

## ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a majority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by any local unions and seconded by one-third of all the local unions of the International Union shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

## STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, FEBRUARY, 1909.

## Receipts.

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	50.00

## SUPPLIES.

Local Union No. 16.....	3.00
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## LABEL ASSESSMENT 15c.

Local Union No. 16.....	5.95
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## SUNDRIES.

Journal Subscription.....	1.00
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Total receipts.....	\$259.95
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## Expenses.

H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	\$150.00
Papers for office.....	2.48
Telephone service, Jan. and Feb.....	2.95
Ad. Taunton Labor Directory.....	2.00
Ad. Buffalo Progress.....	18.00
Ad. St. Louis Labor News.....	12.00
Ad. Batavia Times.....	5.85
Ad. Los Angeles Label Bulletin.....	3.00
Ad. Memphis Commonwealth.....	11.01
Ad. Illinois Tradesman.....	12.00
300 2c stamps.....	6.00
300 1c stamps.....	3.00
20 5c stamps.....	1.00
Expressage on books, N. Y.....	1.50
One copy book.....	2.50
Postage on Journal.....	4.08
Rent for office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Deficiency February 1st, 1909.....	53.39

Total expense.....	\$406.85
Total Receipts.....	\$259.95
Total Expense.....	406.85

Deficiency March 1, 1909, \$146.90

CHAS. DOLD,  
Int. Pres't

## REFUSE TO AMALGAMATE.

By a unanimous vote the delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers in convention at Chicago decided not to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and also instructed their general executive committee that in the future all conference between the organizations should merely try to arrange trade agreements that would be advantageous to both unions.

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Editorielles.

Die Douglas-Schnäbe ermangeln immer noch des Labels. Augenblicklich erwartet man, daß einige in Arbeiterzeitschriften eingerückte Anzeigen die Antipathie der Unionisten gegen Nichtunion-Produkte bewältigen werden.

Die Hutmacher führen einen muthigen und erfolgreichen Kampf gegen die Association der Hutfabrikanten. Hier ist ein Kampf, bei welchem ein Jeder ohne Kosten mithelfen kann. Alles was nöthig ist, ist auf dem Label zu bestehen, wenn ein Hut gekauft wird. Gibt es etwas Leichteres?

Die Chicagoer Gesundheitsbehörde ist bestrebt, die ungeunden Vacktuben auszurotten. Das ist ein tödtliches Unternehmen, welchem sich jeder Broderer anschließen sollte. Der sicherste und beste Weg, gesunde Vacktuben aus dem Weg zu schaffen, ist aber jedenfalls der, nur solches Brod und Vackwaaren zu kaufen, welche das Label der „Faters' and Confectioners' International Union of America“ aufweisen.

Dieses Label wird nur Vacktuben zugebilligt, in welchen gesunde Verhältnisse herrschen.

Wo kann man in einem Piano das Union-Label finden? wird oftmals gefragt. Das Union-Label in Pianos befindet sich an der linken Seite im Innern des Instruments. Beachtigt man, ein Piano zu kaufen, so nehme man die Erklärung des Verkäufers, daß das Instrument von Unionisten gebaut wurde, nicht als Garantie, außer er kann das am Instrument angebrachte Label zeigen.

Alle Union-Pianos tragen das Union-Label.

Haben Sie Ihr Zehrflein beigeleuert zu dem „Liberty Defense“-Fonds? Wenn nicht, so sollte das ohne Weiteres geschehen. Zögern Sie nicht, zeigen Sie sich als Mann, indem Sie wenigstens etwas beitragen zu diesem lobenswerthen Zweck. Wenn Sie irgend welche Mühseligkeit nehmen auf sich selbst, Ihr Heim, Ihre kleinen; wenn Sie Freiheit der Ellaverei vorziehen; wenn Sie an die amerikanischen Einrichtungen glauben, Freiheit der Presse, freie Rede und Geschworenenprozesse, so überschenden Sie Ihren Beitrag.

Ein jedes Bischen hilft.

Die Chicagoer tägliche Presse, nicht mählich der Presse anderer Städte, ist stets bereit, ihre Spalten zur Verunglimpfung von Männern zu benutzen, welche mit der Arbeiterbewegung in Verbindung stehen. Kürzlich gestatteten sich diese Zeitungen — mit einer einzigen Ausnahme — den vereinten Versuch, die öffentliche Meinung dadurch gegen die organisierte Arbeiterchaft zu veräffeln, daß sie mehrere Tage hintereinander unbegründete und scheinbar erfundene Beschuldigungen veröffentlichten, die gegen gewisse Gewerkschaftler gerichtet waren. Die Bereitwilligkeit, mit welcher diese Zeitungen die Fehler von Individuen breittreten und vergrößern, welche zufällig mit irgend einem Theile der Arbeiterbewegung in Verbindung stehen, und ihr ebenso großer Eifer, die Krümmheiten der „oberen Zehn“ tot zu schweigen, beweist nur ihre Unaufrichtigkeit und gänzliche Unfähigkeit, die öffentliche Meinung zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Warum nicht recht und billig handeln, die Wahrheit sprechen und den Teufel beschämen?

## Mehr, noch viel mehr.

Der amerikanische Pianofabrikant ist in vielen Beziehungen der am meisten begünstigte Erzeuger dieser Instrumente in der Welt. Er führt sein Geschäft z. B. in einem Lande, dessen Gesetze es nicht nur beschützen, sondern auch fördern — zu sehr sogar, wie manche Leute glauben. Selbst das Arbeiterproblem löst sich zu seinen Gunsten, ob-

wohl er gezwungen sein mag, höhere Löhne zu zahlen als der europäische Fabrikant. Er erhält für sein Geld aber mehr, als jene, denn seine Arbeiter sind geschickter und bringen für das, was sie erhalten, mehr hervor. — Presto.

Dies ist ein ehrliches Geständniß und sollte die Pianofabrikanten veranlassen, sofort eine Lohn-erhöhung für ihre Arbeiter zu beschließen. — Die Redaktion.

## Enffragettisten-Polizei.

Das Finanz-Comité des Stadtraths von Seattle, Wash., hat die Annahme einer stadträthlichen Verordnung empfohlen, daß \$175 per Monat bewilligt werden sollen, um daraus das Salär und die Kosten eines weiblichen Polizisten zu bestreiten, dessen Pflicht es sein soll, junge Mädchen und Frauen, welche während der Ausstellung nach jener Stadt kommen, gegen die Gefahren zu warnen, von denen sie umringt sind.

## Ergebnis der Prosperität.

Auf ein Gerücht hin, daß die Illinois Steel Company zwei weitere Hochöfen in Betrieb setzen würde, wozu 2000 Arbeiter benötigt seien, versammelten sich eines Morgens 3000 Männer vor der Anlage der Gesellschaft in Süd-Chicago, und als sie erfuhr, daß das Gerücht ein falsches sei, entstand ein Aufruhr. Die sechshunddreißig Spezialpolizisten der Gesellschaft waren außer Stande, den Aufruhr zu unterdrücken, und erst als uniformierte Polizisten der Stadt Chicago auf dem Schauplatz erschienen, konnte ihm ein Ende bereitet werden.

## Regierungsbetrieb bezahlt sich.

Das Telephonsystem der Provinz Manitoba zeigt unter dem von der Regierung übernommenen Betrieb einen Ueberschuß von \$250,000 für das erste Jahr. Die Provinzialregierung erwarb im Januar 1908 die Anlagen, Linien und Ausrüstungen der Bell Telephone Co. für \$4,000,000. In gewissen Mäßen wurden die Raten für Geschäfte herabgesetzt, doch erwachtete man es nicht für praktisch, viele Ermäßigungen eintreten zu lassen wegen den großen Ausgaben, die aus der Anlage von 600 Meilen neuen Kernsprech-Linien und der Eröffnung einer großen Anzahl von Centralstellen, sowie dem Bau vieler ländlichen Linien hervorgingen. In einigen Tagen sollen verbrodene vermachten Ermäßigungen von 25 bis 40 Prozent eintreten.

## Weltausstellung für Canada.

Canada wird wahrscheinlich im Sommer von 1912 die erste Weltausstellung in seiner Geschichte abhalten, erklärte G. A. Mines, ein Kapitalist und Geldmutter in Winnipeg, Man.

„Sie wird in Winnipeg abgehalten und wird die Bedeutung der in Portland, Orea., abgehalten haben. Mit ihr soll der 100. Jahrestag der Besiedlung des Red River-Thales gefeiert werden.“

„Winnipeg wächst ganz aewaltig“, jagte Herr Mines. „In den letzten sechs Jahren wurden Grundstückskäufe für Neubauten in Werthe von \$50,000,000 ausgesetzt und in den letzten drei Jahren haben sich 165,000 Farmer von jenseits der südlichen Grenze Canadas auf den Prairien westlich von Winnipeg angesiedelt.“

## Energischer Protest.

Die am Sonntag, den 14. Februar, im Garrick-Theater von der organisierten Arbeiterchaft Chicago veranstaltete Versammlung erwies sich als die größte noch je von dieser Körperschaft veranstaltete Protestversammlung. Die Versammlung war zu dem Zwecke anberaumt worden, um der organisierten Arbeiterchaft Gelegenheit zu geben, ihrer Meinung über die schandvolle Bright-Entscheidung Ausdruck zu verleihen. Lange von 2 Uhr, der angesetzten Stunde, strömten Lohnarbei-

ter, Männer und Frauen, in hellen Haufen herzu. Es bedurfte nur weniger Minuten, um das Haus von unten bis oben zu füllen und Tausende konnten keinen Einlaß finden.

Die Versammlung war eine der enthusiastischsten, die je abgehalten wurden. Die Redner: Geo. W. Perkins, Präsident der Zigarrenmacher Internationalen Union, Louis J. Post, Redakteur von „Public“, und Clarence S. Darrow, der bekannte Rechtsanwalt und Kämpfer der organisierten Arbeit, kritisierten die Entscheidung Richter Brights in feuriger Rede. Sie wiesen die vielen Inconsequenzen der Entscheidung nach und machten auf die traurigen Folgen aufmerksam, die aus einer Aufrechterhaltung der Entscheidung seitens eines höheren Gerichtshofes entstehen müßten. Die Redner ermahnten zu gemeinsamen Handeln, um die Rechte der Arbeiterchaft zu wahren.

Wenn das in dieser Versammlung zu Tage getretene Interesse ein Anzeichen der Gesinnung ist, welche überall in den Ver. Staaten in den Kreisen organisierter Arbeiter herrscht, so mag man eines entscheidenden Vorgehens gewärtig sein, im Falle weitere Versuche gemacht werden sollten, das Arbeiterelement der Redefreiheit, der Pressfreiheit und des Prozessirens vor Geschworenen zu berauben.

Die Versammlung war ein riesiger Erfolg und wird die Wirkung haben, daß diejenigen, welche entschlossen sind, den Arbeiter in Sklavenketten zu schmieden, sich bewußt werden, in welcher ein gefährliches Unternehmen sie sich einlassen.

## NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT.

The Associated Hat Manufacturers, declaring that Lamson & Hubbard hat manufacturers of Boston who recently reorganized and established a union factory, are operating to the injury of the manufacturers' organization, today brought suit in the United States Circuit court to restrain the Lamson & Hubbard concern from using the union label.

The firm of Lamson & Hubbard, incorporated, a member of the manufacturers' body, was one of the companies affected by the hatters' general strike.

Two weeks ago the corporation went out of existence, transferred its business to the Lamson and Hubbard Company of Maine, withdrew from the national association and took back its men on the union basis. The merits of the case will be heard later.

## CONTROL TOBACCO BUSINESS.

The tobacco business of this continent, except the cigar manufacturing branch, is controlled absolutely by these ten stockholders:

John E. Duke,  
Anthony N. Brady,  
O. H. Payne,  
P. A. B. Widener,  
Thomas F. Ryan,  
B. N. Duke,  
G. B. Schley,  
Moore & Schley, a brokerage firm,  
Estate of W. C. Whitney,  
Estate of W. L. Elkins.

They have gained their hold on the trade by the unscrupulous use of vast sums of money, by deceiving the public, by resorting to all manner of schemes, and by the fiercest price-cutting that the commercial world has ever known.

## DEATHS.

POHLIG—Bro. John Pohligh, March 11th, 1909, age 59, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.  
KORNOBOS—Bro. John Kornobos, March 3d, 1909, age 33, member of Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.  
MUTH—Bro. Simon E. Muth, March 14th, 1909, age 31, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.  
ENGEL—Bro. Louis Engel, February 19th, 1903, age 40, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.

# Departamento Italiano

Le scarpe della ditta Douglas continuano a essere prive della Marca d'Unione. Forse i capi della ditta credono che basta mettere alcuni avvisi di reclame sui giornali letti dagli operai per cancellare l'antipatia degli operai unionisti verso i prodotti non-unionisti. Come è assurdo!

I Cappellai stanno sostenendo una lotta coraggiosa ed efficace contro l'Associazione dei Manifatturieri di Cappelli. Questo è un combattimento in cui ogni individuo può prestare il suo aiuto senza causare danno a se stesso. Tutto ciò che bisogna fare è di comprare esclusivamente cappelli con la marca d'Unione. Vi è qualche cosa più facile di questa?

La Commissione Igienica di Chicago intende sterminare i forni, le cui condizioni sanitarie non sono soddisfacenti. Questa è una lodevole proposta, alla quale si devono associare tutti coloro che mangiano pane. Però il modo migliore e più sicuro per sterminare i forni non sani è di comprare solo il pane e altre sostanze alimentari che portano la Marca d'Unione Internazionale dei Fornai e Confezionieri d'America.

L'uso di questa Marca è accordata unicamente ai Forni, nei quali prevalgono condizioni sanitarie.

Dove si trova la Marca d'Unione nei pianoforti? — è questa la domanda che viene spesso rivolta. La Marca d'Unione nei pianoforti trovasi dalla parte sinistra e nella parte INTERNA dello strumento. Quando state per comprare un pianoforte, non contentatevi delle parole del venditore, il quale vi assicura che lo strumento è stato maneggiato da operai unionisti, bensì domandate che egli vi mostri la marca d'Unione.

TUTTI i pianoforti manufatturati da unionisti portano la marca d'Unione.

Avete mandato la vostra contribuzione per "Fondo della Libertà di Difesa"? Se ancora non l'avete fatto, è tempo di scuotervi e di darvi da fare. Non restate indietro, mostrate di essere un uomo, dando almeno una piccola contribuzione per questo lodevolissimo scopo. Se avete stima di voi stesso, della vostra famiglia, dei vostri figli, se preferite la libertà alla schiavitù, se credete nelle istituzioni Americane, nella libertà di stampa, libertà di parola, se credete che le cause debbano essere trattate innanzi ai giurati, mandate la vostra contribuzione.

Ogni piccola pietra aiuta la costruzione del gran fabbricato.

La stampa di Chicago, non dissimile da quelle di altre città, è sempre pronta a usare le sue colonne contro uomini che hanno relazione col movimento operaio. Recentemente detta stampa, ad eccezione di un solo giornale, sembrò che si fosse messa d'accor-

do per iniettare nella mente del pubblico sentimenti ostili alla classe operaia organizzata, servendosi di alcune discutibili e viziose accuse contro certi uomini che hanno relazione con la classe operaia. La prontezza con la quale questi giornali si servono, magnificandole, delle colpe di individui che sono connessi con qualche parte del movimento operaio, e, nello stesso tempo, il loro zelo per celare le irregolarità di membri di altri Corpi, provano in modo lampante la loro mala fede e la loro inettitudine come esponenti dell'opinione del pubblico.

Perchè non mostrarsi più sinceri, dicendo la verità e denunciando la colpa?

## PIU', ANCORA PIU'.

Sotto molti rapporti il Manifatturiere Americano di Pianoforti è il produttore più favorito fra tutti i manifatturieri di pianoforti. Per esempio, egli esercita la sua industria in una nazione le cui leggi non solo lo proteggono, ma lo sostengono anche troppo — così almeno credono alcuni. Anche il problema della mano d'opera ha una soluzione in favore dell'industriale, poichè, se è pur vero che egli deve pagare all'operaio un salario maggiore di quello che pagano i manifatturieri Europei, dall'altra parte il suo denaro gli frutta di più, perchè i suoi operai sono più perfezionati e producono di più per quel che ricevono in paga. — Presto.

Questa è una dichiarazione onesta e dovrebbe indurre i Manifatturieri di Pianoforti a concedere immediatamente un aumento di salario agli operai. — L'Autore.

## SUFFRAGGETTE AGENTI DI POLIZIA.

La Commissione di Finanza del Consiglio Comunale di Seattle, Wash., ha raccomandato l'approvazione di un progetto di legge che provvede all'appropriazione di \$175 al mese, per pagare salario e spese di una donna, come ufficiale di polizia. Dovere della donna-poliziotto sarà quello di ammonire le donne che si reccheranno nella città per l'esposizione circa i pericoli che le minacciano.

## I RISULTATI DELLA PROSPERITA'.

Siccome si era sparsa la voce che la Illinois Steel Company avrebbe aperto altri due forni, dando lavoro ad altri 2000 operai, una mattina si trovarono raccolti innanzi agli uffici della compagnia a South Chicago 3,000 operai. Avvenne un grave tumulto quando si seppe che la notizia era falsa. I trentasei poliziotti speciali della compagnia furono impotenti a dominare il tumulto e la calma ritornò solo quando giunse sopra luogo un drappello di poliziotti regolari dalla stazione di South Chicago.

## LA MUNICIPALIZZAZIONE E' BUONA.

Col riscatto governativo, il sistema telefonico di Manitoba mostra un sopravanzo di \$250,000 per il primo anno. Nel mese di Gennaio 1908, il governo provinciale comprò l'im-

pianto, le linee e gli apparecchi della Compagnia Telefonica Bell per \$1,000,000. Per alcuni rami d'industria le rate furono ridotte però non parve pratico fare molte riduzioni, dovendosi far fronte a una grave spesa per mantenere 600 miglia di nuove linee telefoniche di "long distance" e per aprire un gran numero di nuove "exchanges", oltre di mettere su parecchi sistemi rurali. Adesso, dopo il primo anno di prova, è stata promessa una riduzione dal 25 al 40 per cento.

## ESPOSIZIONE MONDIALE NEL CANADA.

Il Canada avrà probabilmente la sua prima esposizione mondiale nell'estate del 1912. — così ha detto G. A. Glines, un capitalista e finanziere di Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"L'esposizione sarà a Winnipeg e sarà fatta sulla stessa base di quella di Portland, Ore. In quest'occasione verrà commemorato il Centenario della colonia di Red River Valley.

"Lo sviluppo di Winnipeg è fenomenale," — ha detto Mr. Glines. "Negli ultimi sei anni sono state rilasciate licenze per la costruzione di fabbricati pel valore di \$50,000,000. Negli ultimi tre anni 165,000 agricoltori della parte meridionale del Canada sono venuti a stabilirsi nelle praterie a ovest di Winnipeg".

## UNA VIGOROSA PROTESTA.

Il più grande comizio di protesta preparato dalla classe operaia organizzata di Chicago, ha avuto luogo Domenica, 17 Febbraio, al Garrick Theatre. Il comizio fu convocato allo scopo di dare alla classe operaia organizzata un'opportunità per esprimere i suoi sentimenti circa l'ormai famosa decisione del Giudice Wright. Prima ancora delle 2 pm, era stabilita per la riunione, cominciarono ad apparire drappelli di operai, uomini e donne. Bastarono pochi minuti per riempire il vasto locale. Migliaia restarono fuori.

Il comizio fu uno dei più entusiasmanti. Gli oratori, Geo. W. Perkins, Presidente dell'Unione Internazionale dei Sigari, Louis F. Post, direttore del "Public" e Clarence S. Darrow, il noto avvocato e campione del lavoro organizzato, con parole di fuoco bollarono l'azione del Giudice Wright, specificando le molte incoerenze della decisione, e i dannosi risultati per la classe operaia organizzata qualora la decisione venisse confermata da una corte più alta. Gli operai convennero tutti nella necessità di un'azione più compatta per preservare i diritti degli operai.

Se l'interesse manifestato in quest'assemblea è un indice dei sentimenti che prevalgono fra gli operai organizzati in tutti gli Stati Uniti, possiamo contare su un'azione decisiva, qualora ulteriori attentati venissero fatti per privare gli operai del diritto di Libera Parola, Libera Stampa e Processi innanzi ai Giurati.

Il comizio ebbe un gran successo, e può servire per ammonire coloro, i quali sono determinati a fare dell'operaio uno schiavo, che la loro impresa è molto temeraria.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD.  
40 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.  
3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
4 Campbell Park, Somerville, Mass.  
4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
40 Newell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Baylies St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.  
7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
8th Vice President—GEO. TRACEY.  
Derby, Conn.  
9th Vice President—FRANK HELLE.  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Cancelling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.  
Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Business Agent, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.  
Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.  
New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.  
Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll street. Corresponding Secretary, Lastin Holmes, 316 Baldwin street. Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Lewis, 583 Thompson street.  
Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month, Association Hall, 232 North Ninth Street. Address all communications to Local No. 4 above address.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vincl, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby, Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, Dennis Collum, No. 39 Hawthorne Avenue.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Webb, 170 High Street. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christaner, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Mondays of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. F. Cabasino, 219 E. 70th Street. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwab, 465 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Neuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 40 Newell Street; Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 565 Main street. Corresponding Secretary, Anthony Premo, 156 Eastern avenue. Financial Secretary, Ed. P. Murphy, 298 Bloomington road, Worcester, Mass.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan Street. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank T. Howard, 18 Berlin street. Financial Secretary, W. Drever, Ontario street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason, 15 Bryant Street. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent Street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month, Room 3 Labor Temple, Church Street. Corresponding Secretary, H. Muckle, 669 Euclid Avenue. Financial Secretary, Jas. Paten, 380 1/2 Crawford Street.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritti, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets second and fourth Monday of every month, Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Jns. Harding, 112 Birch Avenue. Financial Secretary, U. G. H. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts avenue. Corresponding Secretary and Financial Secretary, F. J. Hadley, 7 Avon Place, Somerville, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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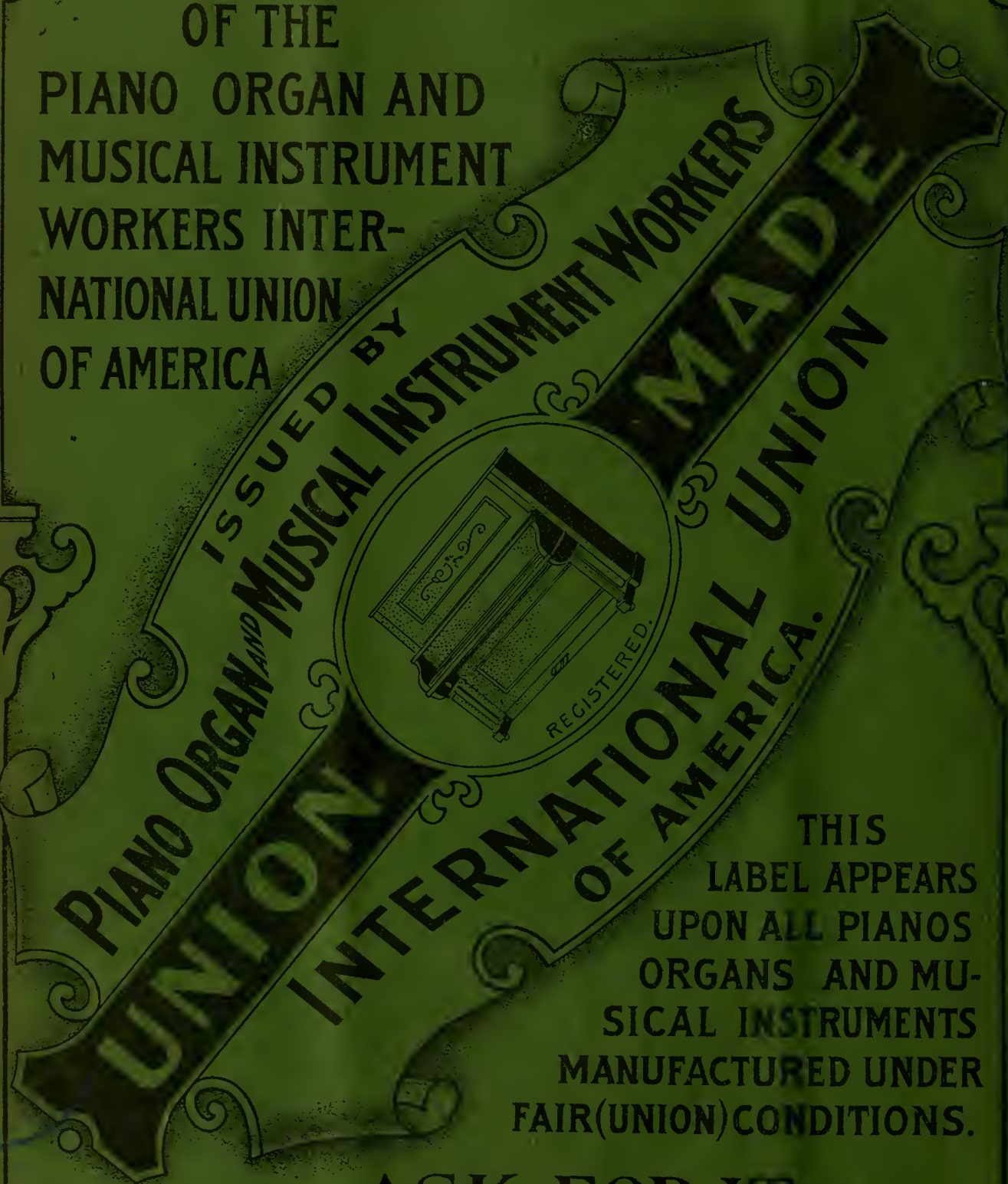
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

ISSUED BY  
PIANO ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
**UNION MADE**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF  
AMERICA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1909.

No. 4

## THE PERFECT STATE.

Where is the perfect state?  
'Tis where no palace stands  
Trembling on shifting sands,  
Morning and night;  
'Tis where the soil is free,  
Where, far as eye may see,  
Scattered o'er hill and lea,  
Homesteads abound.  
Where clean and broad and sweet  
(Market square, lane and street,  
Belted by league of wheat)  
Cities are found.

Where is the perfect state?  
'Tis where no lives are seen  
Huddled in lanes unclean,  
Crying for food;  
'Tis where the home is pure,  
'Tis where the bread is sure,  
'Tis where the wants are fewer,  
And each want fed;  
Where plenty and peace abide,  
Where health dwells heavenly eyed,  
Where, in nooks beautified,  
Slumber the dead.

—Robert Buchanan.

## JUDGE PARKER'S ARGUMENT.

(Continued from last issue.)

It was a shock not only to Mr. Gompers, but to many others that the order, not the opinion, but that the order should contain language that would seem to suggest a right on the part of the court to co-operate in equity cases as a censor of the press, in spite of the constitution, and anyone reading this editorial will read the editorial of a man who is imbued with the importance of the maintenance of the right of the citizens under the constitution. I want to read just two or three sentences for the purpose of showing that he was not attacking the court, that he was not asserting an intention on his part or on the part of those whom he represented, to resist the order of the court beyond that resistance which the law authorized, to wit, an appeal, and, again, by amendment of the law where the law seemed to them in contravention of what was their right. There is not even, it seems to me, very much of scolding in this editorial. (Reading from editorial in the American Federationist of February, 1908, at page 98.)

"A great principle is at stake. Our forefathers sacrificed even life in order that these fundamental constitutional rights of free press and free speech might be forever guaranteed to our people. We would be recreant to our duty did we not do all in our power to point out to the people the serious invasion of our liberties which has taken place. That this has been done by judge-made injunction and not by statute law, makes the menace all the greater.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The matter of attempting to suppress the boycott of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, by injunction, while important, yet pales

into insignificance before this invasion and denial of constitutional rights.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We discuss this injunction and feel obliged as a matter of conscience and principle to protest against its issuance and its enforcement, yet we desire it to be clearly understood that the editor of the American Federationist does not consider himself thereby violating any law of either state or nation, nor does he intend or advise any disrespect toward the courts of our country. And yet inherent, natural, and constitutional rights and guarantees must be defended and maintained.

"In making these statements we are not indulging in unjustifiable or disrespectful criticisms of the judge who issued this injunction. We assume that he acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and his best judgment."

And there is no judge, I take it, who will ever find any objection whatever to a criticism of his decisions or his opinions when the man who makes it says, "We assume that he acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and his best judgment."

A reason for all this is to be found in the single paragraph:

"It is our earnest hope that our protest of today in behalf of justice and right may find expression in the laws of tomorrow."

Paragraph XVIII of the petition refers to John Mitchell, and I will pass that because he is not involved here.

The next is XIX.

(Reading from the petition, page 29):

"Hereafter, to-wit, in the March, 1908, number of the American Federationist, the said Samuel Gompers, in the editorial column thereof, at page 192, in pursuance of his plan to nullify the said order of the court in this cause passed, to disregard and disobey the same, to injure and interfere with the petitioner's business and the sale of its product by means forbidden in the said order and to induce the members of the American Federation of Labor, and the public, not to patronize the petitioner, or buy its product, and to keep the boycott against the petitioner constantly in mind, and to maintain the same, though forbidden to do so by the said order, published the following statement:

"It should be borne in mind that there is no law, aye, not even a court decision, compelling union men or their friends of labor to buy a Buck's stove or range. No; not even to buy a Loewe hat."

Then the next is that there was a final decree, and he said this in an editorial, and for this the court is asked to punish him. This is the editorial:

"The temporary injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Court of Equity of the District of Columbia, in the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis vs. the American Federation of Labor, its officers, and all others, has been made permanent. The case will now be carried to the Court of Appeals

of the District of Columbia."

My friend seems to conceive that this simple statement of fact constitutes a contempt.

Mr. Davenport—Read what immediately follows.

Mr. Parker—I am going to. (Reading)

"It should be borne in mind that there is no law, aye, not even a court decision, compelling union men or the friends of labor to buy a Buck's stove or range. No; not even to buy a Loewe hat."

That is a simple statement of fact which he can publish. (Reading further from the petition.)

"Bear in mind that an injunction by a court in no way compels labor or labor's friends to buy the product of the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis.

"Fellow workers, be true and helpful to yourselves and to each other. Remember that united effort in cause of right and justice must triumph."

Still the fight was on. This had been but a temporary injunction. Still he was making the assertion as to statement of facts, the correctness of which can not be contradicted or questioned.

I will not stop to read all through, but XXI is one in which he made a speech in the city of New York. (Reading further from petition.)

"They tell us that we must not boycott. Well, if the boycott is illegal, we won't boycott. But I have no knowledge that any law has been passed or any order issued by any court compelling us to buy, for instance, a range or a stove from the Buck's Stove and Range Company. You know that myself and several others are enjoined from telling you, and we are not prepared to tell you, that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is unfair."

Of course, this was undoubtedly regarded as interesting to the audience. I am here to contend that the order did not prevent him from making it, and if the order did attempt to prevent him it was utterly and wholly void.

Your honor, you have already heard read the questions and know undoubtedly to what they refer. As you have seen from the discussion so far presented, all of the questions, all of the objectionable matter, consists of editorials written, or of a speech made, which has been duly taken down apparently and presented here as a reason for punishment. All of those editorials, to begin with, and all of those speeches, while they were made with the feeling that the decision had been wrong, all of this effort was in pursuance of a general plan to secure the backing and the co-operation and the aid of the hundreds of thousands of followers which these generals had in carrying on their appeal, in prosecuting, if need be, through all the courts, the case which they are pushing and the cause which they espouse and in the struggle which they might make in Congress for the amendment or passage of any law which they felt necessary in order to secure their rights, and all of this agitation, all of this discussion, was a legitimate means to that end.

It was precisely such a discussion and such a course of action as takes place in England and as the fathers contemplated when they undertook to plant here in this country a government of the people, by the people and for the people that should endure forever.

And so in every state constitution, as your honor knows, there has gone a provision forbidding interference with the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, and a similar provision is found in the federal constitution. Indeed, it was the very first one of the ten articles of amendment to the federal constitution forbidding abridgment by Congress and by the law-making power, and necessarily by the law-disposing power.

The argument I am presenting to your honor is not presented now for the first time, and has not for the first time occurred to me. I beg leave to read a few sentences from an opinion I once wrote as a member of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, not because it is as good authority as one or two others to which I wish to call your honor's attention, but as evidence that when I was a judge I entertained the same view that I entertain today:

"Marlin Fire Arms Company vs. Shields, 121 New York, page 384, et seq.

"The plaintiff corporation, which manufactures Marlin repeating rifles, brought this action to perpetually restrain the defendant, the proprietor of a magazine called 'Recreation,' from publishing 'any article or statement in any form, or under any guise, falsely attacking, misrepresenting, or depreciating plaintiff's said rifle, its accuracy, effectiveness, merit, or value.'

"Defendant demurred to the complaint, and the question presented on this review is whether it states a cause of action. The following is as brief a synopsis of it as will suffice to present fully the question before us:

"The plaintiff is engaged in the manufacture and sale of the Marlin repeating rifles, which have become well known as a distinct model throughout the United States and elsewhere, and for some time it advertised the rifles in defendant's magazine. Defendant, having advanced his rates, plaintiff withdrew the advertisement, whereupon defendant published letters purporting to be from correspondents reflecting on the rifle; such publications taking place one in March and two in October, 1899, and one in September and another in November, 1900. These letters were not, in fact, written by correspondents, but were sham letters, written and published by defendant in furtherance of a design to force plaintiff to advertise with him, or, failing in that, to gratify his malice.' \* \* \*

"As the demurrer to the complaint necessarily assumes that all of the facts alleged therein are true, it must be treated as an established fact that the articles published in defendant's magazine were not written by real correspondents, but by defendant himself, and the natural inclination of all fair-minded men, charged with responsibility of administering the law, would be to relieve the plaintiff from the annoyance to which it is subjected from wholly unworthy motives, as we must further assume.' \* \* \*

"This brings us to the real question in the case, whether an unjust and malicious criticism of a manufactured article, for which the manufacturer has no remedy at law, because of his inability to prove special damage, is the subject of equitable cognizance.

"The constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech and press, which in terms provides that:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law should be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press,' has for its only limitations the law of slander and libel. Hitherto, freedom of speech and of the press could only be interfered with if the speaker or writer offended against the criminal law or where

the words amounted to a slander or libel of a person or corporation or their property, and the guaranteed right of trial by jury entitled the parties accused of slander or libel to have twelve men pass upon the question of their liability to respond in damages therefor and to measure such damages. But the precedent which the plaintiff seeks to establish would open the door for a judge sitting in equity to establish a censorship not only over the past and present conduct of a publisher of a magazine or newspaper, but would authorize such judge by decree to lay down a chart for future guidance, insofar as the plaintiff's property rights might seem to require, and in case of the violation of the provisions of such a decree, the usual course and practice of equity would necessarily be invoked, which would authorize the court to determine whether such published articles were contrary to the prohibitions of the decree, and, if so found, punishment should, for contempt, immediately follow. Thus a party could be punished for publishing an article which was not libelous, and that, too, without a trial by jury."

I want to call your honor's attention to the case of the Life Association of America vs. Boogher, reported in 3d Missouri Appeal Reports, page 173. This also was an action in equity, brought to restrain a publication of libel. (Reading from the case referred to.)

"The Life Association of America, a corporation engaged in the business of life assurance at St. Louis, filed its petition charging that Boogher and one Taylor had been for a long time engaged in the composition, publication and circulation of false, slanderous, malicious and libelous statements respecting the plaintiff, and that they threatened still further to circulate and publish, orally, in writing and in print, said false, slanderous, malicious and libelous statements, for the purpose of injuring and in order to levy blackmail on the plaintiff; but the said Boogher and Taylor were wholly insolvent and irresponsible, and the plaintiff had, therefore, no available recourse but an action for damages; and it asked for a restraining order to prevent the further publication of the libel and the infliction of irreparable injury thereby. \* \* \*

"The plaintiff dismissed the suit as to Taylor. The demurrer assigned for reasons that the petition showed no case for equitable relief; that it prayed for what the constitution of the state forbade; that a court of equity had no jurisdiction to restrain the publication of a libel; and that the application for a restraining order was not seasonably made, etc. \* \* \*

"It is obvious that if this remedy be given on the ground of the insolvency of the defendant, the freedom to speak and write which is secured by the constitution of Missouri to all its citizens will be enjoyed by a man able to respond in damages to a civil action and denied to one who has no property liable to an execution. \* \* \*

"No case is cited by the learned counsel for appellant in which the jurisdiction here claimed has been exercised. All that they venture to suggest is that the various English courts who have refused to exercise such a jurisdiction have placed their refusal on grounds which do not make such refusal certainly apposite to the circumstances shown by the petition. The refusal has been uniform.

(Continued in next issue.)

#### SUFFRAGETTES—WIN—LOSE.

They win in Sweden: Both chambers of the Swedish diet passed a bill providing for universal suffrage, with proportional representation in parliament. All the inhabitants in the country over 24 years of age are entitled to a vote. The bill passed the first chamber by a vote of 120 to 98 and the second, 134 to 94.

They lose in Kansas: By a vote of 59 to 57 the house, on Feb. 16th, killed the bill granting women the right of suffrage in Kansas. Three hundred women occupied the galleries while the vote was being taken.

#### FROM REFUGEE DEFENSE LEAGUE.

For twenty months the Mexican patriots and labor leaders, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera have been imprisoned without trial in United States jails. They have been refused bail and held "incommunicado" in their cells—that is, denied the right of seeing their families or friends.

The man who has secured their imprisonment and is now seeking their extradition is President Porfirio Diaz, who destroyed all constitutional liberty in Mexico and re-elected himself to office, by force of arms, seven times.

Why does Diaz want them?

Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free organization of trades unions made a crime. Sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years.

Upon the testimony of an employe of the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to invade Mexico. This the prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition; and, second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time. In addition, it was shown that the Furlong Detective Agency was in the employ of the Mexican government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY POLITICAL ENEMIES OF PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.

But the most dangerous attack on American liberties has been the arrest and conviction of the young Mexican editor, Antonio de P. Araujo, who was sentenced to a term of two years and six months in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, for publishing a paper in Austin, Texas, in which he criticised the tyrannies of Diaz.

The lives and liberties of many other Mexican refugees depend upon the prompt action of all liberty-loving American citizens to whom this appeal for assistance is issued. Manuel Sarabia, once kidnaped out of the State of Arizona by the Mexican consul, is among the prisoners to be tried, as well as Encarnacion Diaz Guerra, Cadixto Guerra and Basilio Ramirez.

But it is not only for the protection of the lives and liberties of these Mexican patriots that the Political Refugee Defense League has been organized: the right of asylum of all nationalities has been attacked in the persons of these men and the freedom of the press jeopardized.

The League calls upon all organizations to elect a standing committee of three, which shall be known as the "Labor and Liberty Defense Committee," to act as representatives and delegate members in the national organization of the Political Refugee Defense League. No dues are to be collected from the membership and all funds are to be raised by voluntary contributions. All questions for decision in matters of importance will be referred to the entire membership by referendum vote. Initiative measures will be accepted from any three organizations joining in the demand for the enactment of such measures.

Elect your committee and notify the national secretary.

JOHN MURRAY, Sec'y.

180 Washington street, Chicago.

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Through the co-operation of 45,000 union printers in the United States and Canada, there is maintained at Colorado Springs, Colo., a home unique among the humanitarian institutions of the world. A model from which other unions and fraternal organizations have copied methods, the Union Printers' Home is supported by a 15 cent monthly assessment, which

Since the main building was dedicated May 12, 1892, the growth of the home has been wonderful. In those 17 years, total expenditures have amounted to \$800,000, and the property to day is valued at \$1,000,000. The average number of residents at any one time is 150, the average cost per resident a month being \$30. Where twenty years ago there was nothing but barren prairie, the grounds have been converted by irrigation and landscape gardening into one

culosis, and the methods employed in its successful battle with the "white plague" are attracting attention all over the country. A special commission has made a study of the disease and has adopted the most approved and scientific methods of fighting it. The results have been so satisfactory that the convention last year voted down a proposition to transfer the sanitarium to Arizona. The tent colony is an important factor and officials of the union are authority for the statement that fully 50 per cent of the patients who have had the advantage of tent life have recovered health and strength and resumed business duties. The percentage would be higher but for the fact that too many are not sent to Colorado in the earlier stages, when they are almost sure of permanent recovery.

Because of the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, with its wonderful all-the-year climate of great curative power, its perpetual sunshine and its beautiful surroundings, is becoming known as a "city of national homes." It is also the site of the Modern Woodmen of America sanitarium and has been selected by the Letter Carriers for their national home. Inspired by the example of the printers, many labor unions and fraternal organizations are seriously considering the establishment of national homes and sanitariums throughout the country.



UNION PRINTERS HOME

## OUR DUTY AS UNION MEN.

One of the loads under which our organization and other organizations is constantly struggling is that of indifference on the part of the members. How often do we not see local unions holding meetings with only a sufficient number of brothers present to constitute a quorum. This condition prevails not only in small locals, but oftentimes in local unions which have a membership of several hundred. Some locals have gone so far as to place a fine on members who do not attend their meetings once every so often. This is a very sad condition of affairs. If there is one place which the union man ought to visit once or twice a month, it is his union, because his union means everything to him.

It is through the union he secures shorter hours. It is through his union he secures higher wages. It is through his union that he secures better sanitary conditions. It is chiefly through his union that he secures legislation favorable to labor. It is through his union that the children are enabled to keep out of the factory and in the school. In fact it is through the union that the laboring man's whole standard of life has been raised.

Is not such an institution worth fighting for? In consideration of the fact that the union is doing all these things for us, is it not our duty to attend the meetings of our union regularly instead of allowing a few to conduct the business of our organization? The union is a democratic institution in that it allows every man to have a voice in conducting its affairs, but how can we be active members in our union unless we attend the meetings regularly?

We must get over the habit of just paying our dues alone. We must attend the conference of our fellows. We need all the energy and brains in our union to overcome obstacles and these can best be obliterated by active participation in labor's cause, the purchasing of nothing that does not bear the union label, the bearing of our share of the burden and our general co-operation to the end of fully emancipating all those who sweat by the toil of their brow.

The man who attends a meeting once a year and who pays his dues only upon threat of expulsion, is not worthy the name of "union man."—Tile Workers' Journal.

## A PERTINENT SIGN.

"Man is made of dust. Dust settles. Are you a man?"



TENT COLONY—UNION PRINTERS HOME

means that each member of the International Typographical Union gives to the home one minute of his working time every day. This yields an annual income of \$90,000 for maintenance and improvements. The original \$10,000 gift by G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel and the Julia A. Ladd \$1,000 endowment are the only contributions ever accepted.

of the continent's beauty spots. There are now six buildings, including the heating plant, laundry and dairy. In the accompanying cut are shown the main building (on the left) and the sanitarium. Work begins shortly on a \$30,000 addition to the main building.

Of recent years, the management has devoted increasing attention to the treatment of tuber-

# UNION MATTERS

## THE DOUGLAS SHOE.

The Douglas Shoe,  
Not new  
To me and you.  
The shoe of old  
I'm told  
With label bold,  
To workmen sold—plentiful.  
But what a ruetion,  
This wage reduction,  
This label stoppage,  
It made in sales.

Today this shoe  
Is new  
To me and you.  
The shoe of late  
Changed fate  
To downward gait  
At a rapid rate—mong Union men.  
The Union Label  
Caused all this label.  
It's missing presence  
Brought on results.

The coming Shoe,  
Yet new  
To me and you.  
The Shoe of old  
News foretold,  
With Label bold  
Will again be sold—by Douglas firm.  
For united action  
Of all Labor's factions  
Will restore the Label  
On Douglas Shoe.

—Office Boy.

The Chicago building trades employees won all along the line.

French telegraphers held a formal meeting recently and joined the postal employees and the teachers in demanding the privilege of forming unions under the laws of 1884, which includes the right to strike.

It is reported that the operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company on the Pacific Coast are to receive an increase of 15 per cent in their salaries. This will bring the pay of first-class operators up to \$88 a month, and others will be advanced proportionately. About 1,000 operators will be affected.

The national convention of the International Union of Musicians will convene at Minneapolis, Minn., May 10. It is expected that fully 200 delegates and numerous visitors will be present. The convention committee, composed of eighteen members, is making elaborate preparations to entertain those who will journey to the Flour City to take part.

Plans for a new five-story music building, with a large music hall for public recitals and a large number of rooms suitable for music studios, are under consideration by Local No. 104 of the American Federation of Musicians, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Such a building would cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

The strike of the sailors on the great lakes, or, rather their refusal to work, is now in effect. Fully 15,000 men, from engineers to deck hands, are affected by the decision of the union not to operate boats belonging to members of the Lake Carriers' Association until its avowed purpose to enforce an open shop on the lake boats is abandoned.

At a secret congress of representatives of the teachers of the public schools of France the delegates followed the lead of the postal employees and adopted a resolution against the acceptance of any law which raises a barrier between the "administrative proletariat and the organized working classes." The teachers insist that they be given the right to organize under the laws of 1884, which includes the right to strike.

The recent convention held by the trades unions of Belgium showed that there were 576,000 men, women and boys and girls employed in Belgium industries. Of this total there are now 139,000 organized in unions affiliated with the Labor-Socialist party, say, 24 per cent; 10,987 or 1.75 per cent belong to "neutral" unions affiliated with the party, while 30,664 or 5.3 per cent belong to the so-called "Christian" unions.

About one hundred vaudeville artists met at the Revere House, Chicago, recently and organized for the purpose of raising, as is claimed, the standard of performers in moving picture shows and vaudeville houses. The prime mover, William Diamond, is said to be an employee of a theatrical employment agency. It is the belief of the officers of the Vaudeville Artists' Union that the new organization has been formed to drive their organization out of the business.

Recent gains by the prohibitionists and local option agitators, as well as the success made by them within the last year or two, has aroused the members of the United International Brewery Workers' organization, and steps have been taken to begin a determined battle against the "drys." The fight will surpass any that has heretofore been waged and members of the brewers admit that never before has the conditions been so against them as at present.

The first "nonunion union" organized in Chicago since the building trades lock-out in 1900 was launched a few days ago in room 408 Masonic Temple. It is called the Amalgamated Ceramic, Encaustic and Mosaic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union. The officers elected are: President, R. D. Wallace, Danville, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, F. D. O'Brien, Chicago; business agent, Anthony Kimma, Chicago. A scale of wages of \$5 for an eight-hour day and carfare to and from jobs was adopted. The union was fostered by the employers.

Later: The strikers gained a victory, the union disbanded, officers and men sent home at expense of boss.

Owing to the opposition of the musical unions in the United States the Banda Mexicana, organized in Mexico City and composed of seventy-five pieces, will not tour the United States. Director Roche made efforts to book the band in New York and other large Eastern cities, but found the union too strong.

The trouble dated back to the Elks' national reunion at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1905, when the musical unions protested against the entry of the Mexican band of Guadalajara, which accompanied the El Paso Elks, but the unions were overruled and the Mexican band won first prize in the contest.

William McEvoy, one of the oldest printers in the United States, is preparing to retire from active service as an official of Chicago Typographical Union.

McEvoy came to Chicago from Ireland in 1848. He served three years of his apprenticeship in Dublin and another year on the Prairie Queen, a weekly paper, whose publishers founded the Democrat, and later The Tribune. He worked six years on the Prairie Queen, which was printed on a horse-power press on Sherman street.

McEvoy is 77 years old and is the only living charter member of Chicago Typographical union No. 16, which was founded in 1852. He is secretary-treasurer of the union, which office he has held continuously since 1887. He will retire on July 1.

## TAFT CONFERS WITH LABOR LEADERS.

At the request of President Taft, labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called at the White House to present to the president a number of matters of vital interest to organized labor. They found the chief magistrate keenly attentive and deeply interested. Mr. Gompers declared, and not only did he give the spokesmen of the party all the time they desired to lay their matters before him, but joined in the discussion from time to time to bring out fuller information on the various subjects as they were reached.

In the delegation were representatives of most of the trades affiliated with the American Federation, and among them a number of leaders who stubbornly opposed Mr. Taft in his presidential campaign. But the greeting within the executive offices was cordial alike to Mr. Gompers and to all who accompanied him.

When the conference had reached its close the President told his callers that he would investigate such of the matters presented as seemed to him to require such action, and that he would be glad to help, as far as his opportunities would permit, in arriving at a proper solution of the difficulties in which the working people found themselves, while at the same time keeping the interest of the whole people in view.

The visitors seemed pleased with their reception. They took up with the President an imposing array of problems, including the matter of injunction, the eight-hour law, convict labor, the recent indictment of labor leaders in the south for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, the danger of a dissolution of all labor organizations under a strict interpretation of recent decisions by the Supreme Court, the maintenance of international peace, labor problems on the Panama Canal, the adherence to the right of asylum in this country for political offenders from other lands, and child labor.

## UNION FACTORIES EXPANDING.

Secretary Lawlor of the United Hatters, states that the union factories are expanding their business in a wonderful manner. Among the larger concerns doing a general business are the John C. Wilson Co., South Norwalk, Conn.; Union Hat Co., New York; Diamond Hat Co., New York; Judd & Dunning, Bethel, Conn.; Union Hat Co., Bethel, Conn.; Judd & Co., Bethel, Conn.; Shelton-Davenport Co., Danbury, Conn. The fight never looked better. The open shop bosses (whose shops are closed) are losing enormous sums of money as well as trade.

## THEY'RE ARTISTS, NOT WAGE WORKERS.

The American Musicians Union, composed of dissatisfied musicians who seceded from the American Federation of Musicians, is preparing to hold a convention in New York April 29 to unite all independent musical organizations in the country under one head. The principal objection which the seceders have to the regular organization, according to R. W. Starr, secretary of the independent union, is that they want to be classed as artists, and not as trade unionists. He declared that it was ridiculous to set a minimum and a maximum wage scale for musicians.

## RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG DEAD.

Richard Braunschweig, who died recently at Reading, Pa., was one of the oldest labor officials in the United States in point of service. The funeral service was held in Chicago and the body was cremated at Graceland cemetery. Braunschweig was born in Germany and came to Chicago 35 years ago. A few years later he joined the International Woodworkers' Union, of which he has been national organizer for twenty years. He was 59 years old. Well, the worst we can say of him is, he was a good old soul.



## Bush & Gerts High-Grade Pianos

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Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rive-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Gré, and many others.

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in competition under another name. Catalog, prices  
- and terms mailed upon application*

## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### THE GAMBLING BOARD OF TRADE.

A wire was sent to Washington—recently,  
It called attention to commitment of a crime—  
respectfully;  
Its repression was requested—urgently,  
For the suffering it has caused from time to time  
—undoubtedly.

The crime to which it called attention—earnestly.  
The crime of gambling on the city Boards of  
Trade—promiscuously.  
In breadstuff, food, necessities of life—injuri-  
ously,  
Adding hardship, impossible for poor folks to  
evade—indisputably.

The poor man if he gambles pennies—innocently,  
Without doing harm to any one at all—positively  
Is arrested, fined or put in jail—invariably,  
Though the rich are licensed to stake life on  
“put” and “call”—brazenly.

I hope the message will bear fruit—abundantly,  
A law enacted that will stop this crying shame  
—immediately.

It is an outrage to stake human life on hazard—  
knowingly,  
For the rich and poor I believe the law should  
be the same—decidedly.

—Office Boy.

The woman suffrage bill introduced in the  
Wisconsin legislature by Senator Stout, with a  
referendum to the voters of the state, was passed  
by the senate on the 30th.

The federal grand jury indicted the Cudahy  
Packing Company of Kansas City, Kan., on 737  
counts. The company is charged with defraud-  
ing the government of \$80,000 by violations of  
the internal revenue laws.

“Any employe of the Missouri, Kansas &  
Texas Railway company who in future has his  
pay check cashed in a saloon will be discharged.”  
The foregoing is the substance of a general  
circular issued today by Superintendent N. J.  
Finney.

Note: Why not pay in cash?

Under the operation of the two-cent-a-mile  
law the railroads in Illinois increased their rev-  
enue from passenger service by \$3,079,232 in  
the year 1908, according to figures in the annual  
report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commis-  
sion.

The Missouri house passed a prohibition law  
for passenger trains, making it unlawful to  
drink or expose intoxicating liquors on passen-  
ger trains in that state or to ride on a pas-  
senger train in an intoxicated condition. The  
penalty is a fine of from \$15 to \$25.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of  
the Presbyterian department of church and la-  
bor, has requested the 11,000 pastors in churches  
of his denomination to discuss some phase of  
the labor question on Sunday, May 9. This  
day has been designated as Labor Sunday by  
the American Federation of Labor and was  
made a calendar day in the Presbyterian Church.

Socialist leaders denied that the Socialist party  
or any other socialist organization requires its  
members to take an oath such as is described  
in Maris Blair Coan's book, “The Coming  
Peril,” and which the members of the Patriotic

Order of Independent Americans of Philadelphia  
have declared to be treasonable. Socialists, they  
claim, will defend their country as quickly as  
any other body of people against foreign foes.  
The history of the movement proves it. The  
Socialist party requires no oath of any sort  
from its members.

When President Taft visits his home city (Cin-  
cinnati, O.) on June 24 to attend the annual  
turnfest of the North American Gymnastic  
Union, he will be received by a band sitting  
in the basket of an airship hovering over the  
city. This was decided on at a meeting of the  
committee of arrangements and a contract with  
an airship owner was made. In order that the  
idea will be carried out successfully and to  
prevent any hitch an extra balloon will be held  
in readiness.

A meeting will be held at Hull House, Chicago,  
Ill., Sunday, May 8, to raise funds to bring to  
America the family of Christian Rudovitz, the  
refugee whose extradition was sought by the  
Russian government for a political crime and  
who was given his liberty by Secretary of State  
Root, who refused to allow his deportation. The  
family is now in the Courland district of Russia.  
Rudovitz is working as a carpenter and saving  
money, but fears that his family will be perse-  
cuted if allowed to remain in the land of the  
Czar until he has saved up enough to bring  
them here. Miss Jane Addams, who has already  
obtained \$50 to aid Rudovitz, and Judge Mack  
will be among the speakers.

An effort to organize the teachers in the  
United States and Canada, numbering nearly half  
a million, will be made under the auspices of  
the North America Teachers League, accord-  
ing to an announcement made by Frederick A.  
Tupper, of Boston, head master of the Brighton  
School. The league has the patronage of lead-  
ing educators in this country and Canada, and  
an energetic campaign is planned. The object is  
to extend the scope of the league, obtain higher  
salaries, pensions for teachers and national and  
state aid to education.

Ghosts are threatening to cause a riot at the  
little mining town of Harwick, twenty miles  
above Pittsburg, which was practically depopu-  
lated a few years ago when 189 miners lost  
their lives at the mine of the Allegheny Coal  
Company. The Montenegrin miners who have  
been imported to run the mines say that the  
ghosts of the dead interfere with their work  
and the result has been that the mine cannot  
be operated. A dozen deputy sheriffs armed  
with rifles patroled the town all night recently,  
having held the angry miners in leash all day  
while constables evicted their families from the  
company's houses.

Once a president, always a government em-  
ploye, if either of two bills recently introduced  
in the house becomes law. One offered by Rep-  
resentative Coudrey of Missouri makes ex-presi-  
dents honorary members of the United States  
Senate for life, and as such gives them a salary  
of \$25,000 a year.

The other, introduced by Representative Ben-  
net of New York, provides that ex-presidents  
of the United States shall have a seat in the house  
of representatives, with the right of debating,  
but not voting. Under this bill they would  
receive the same compensation and allowances  
as members.

The Russo-Bulgarian settlement was signed  
April 17th, simultaneously with the signing of  
the Turko-Bulgarian agreement at Constanti-  
nople. Bulgaria is considered to have secured  
good terms. She will pay to Russia as interme-  
diary between herself and Turkey in the settle-  
ment of claims made by the porte arising from  
Bulgaria's declaration of independence 82,000,000  
francs (\$16,400,000). A loan for this amount  
will be issued at par with interest at 4 3/4 per

cent, and will be extinguished in seventy-five  
annual payments of 4,025,600 francs. Bulgaria  
reserves the right to pay the debt outright at  
any time. The recognition of Bulgarian inde-  
pendence, which will be done by the exchange  
of notes, is now a matter of a few days.

R. B. Ward, president of the new \$3,000,000  
Ward Bread Company, which has been incorpo-  
rated under the laws of New Jersey to supply  
bread to Greater New York, have just revealed  
their plans in detail.

“It is our intention to build and equip five  
new bread-making plants in different parts of  
New York,” he said. “We will use \$3,000,000  
to do this, and in addition a new milling plant  
will be put in the West to supply us with flour.  
This plant will cost perhaps \$1,000,000 more. It  
is our intention to turn out about 1,000,000  
loaves of bread a day. We will be able to do  
this by using new machinery to be installed  
for the first time in the New York shops. This  
machinery is automatic and takes the raw flour  
and turns it into the ovens, which will be 105  
feet long, the loaves entering as dough at one  
end and coming out ready for delivery at the  
other.”

### THEY HAD BETTER GO SLOW.

Plans are on foot to put an end to the dis-  
astrous clashes between capital and labor through  
the medium of the Nobel foundation which was  
organized and endowed by Roosevelt. This  
leaked out when it became known that the  
committee on by-laws of the foundation had been  
instructed to look into the act of incorpora-  
tion issued to it by congress and discover  
whether the act gives the organization the power  
to step in arbitrarily and compel a peaceful  
settlement of commercial disputes.

The committee is composed of Secretary of  
Commerce and Labor Nagel, Seth Low and Mar-  
cus M. Marks of New York, and John Mitchell,  
former president of the Mineworkers of America.  
They will meet some time in the future to  
undertake a thorough examination of the act  
and a formal report will be made at the next  
meeting of the foundation in October.

It has long been a troublesome question as  
to whether the government or any other agency  
could step in and interfere between two dis-  
putants in a commercial struggle. Numerous  
lawyers have held that such action would be  
clearly an infringement of the constitution, which  
protects the individual in his rights. Others  
have insisted that the government can interfere  
on the ground that such struggles are subversive  
of the public peace and tend to the discomfort  
and annoyance of the majority.

It was stated that if the committee adopts  
the latter view, and the act of congress does  
not give the foundation the power to interfere  
in commercial strife, the organization will ask  
congress to amend the law under which it oper-  
ates so as to give that power.

### BANJO REMOVES STRIPES.

A. L. Frierson, sentenced in 1905 to ten years  
imprisonment for manslaughter, has “picked”  
his way to liberty in an unusual manner. No  
saws, “jimmies,” nitroglycerin, tools or explo-  
sives were used. No shackles were broken, no  
steel bars tampered with and no apertures were  
made in prison walls.

But with his banjo Frierson literally picked  
his way to liberty. The convict's banjo pick-  
ing attracted the attention of Dr. J. W. Lee,  
pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Atlanta, on a  
recent visit to the convict camp at Valdosta.  
“No man with that much music in his soul,”  
said Dr. Lee, “could be a criminal,” and he  
circulated a petition for Frierson's release.

Governor Smith signed Frierson's parole and  
he has cast aside his stripes and will try to  
live up to his pedges of reformation.

## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO LABEL TRADES CONFERENCE.

The conference was called to order promptly at 10 a. m., Monday, March, 29, in Typographical Temple, 425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. President S. Gompers of the A. F. of L., acted as chairman pro tem. F. Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., was elected secretary pro tem. Chairman Gompers, in a lengthy address to the delegates, related the history of the labor movement, its objects and purposes, its advantages, its growth; also the growth and strength of its enemies and the unreasonableness of those enemies. He urged the absolute necessity of greater concentration of the ranks of organized labor and suggested the formation of a special department to the A. F. of L. of Label Trades. A general discussion then followed, with the Universal Label as the topic. The proposition was looked upon with favor by a number of the delegates. A recess was taken at 1 o'clock until 3. When the conference again convened the report of the Credentials Committee was read. They reported favorably on all delegates of A. F. of L. Labor Unions. Number of unions represented, 25. The seating of delegates from the Label Council of Women's Auxiliaries and of the Women's Trade Union League, both from Greater New York, was referred to the delegates for action. The representatives from these bodies were seated as delegates without votes. A motion was made to establish a Union Label Department of the A. F. of L., all National and International Unions having buttons, labels or cards to be eligible and to be taxed per capita for the support of the department, subject, of course, to ratification by the National and International Unions. During this discussion the question of the Universal was again brought forward favorably by a number of the delegates and unfavorably by others. Those of the trades that spent fortunes in advertising the labels of their trades being opposed. The motion to form a special department for label trades to the A. F. of L., having for its object a systematic method of label advertising and promotion of the interests of trade labels was carried. A committee of five was appointed to work out a plan and report back. The delegates of the United Hatters requested that their strike, which is now on, be given some consideration by the conference before finally adjourning. The Hatters' strike was made a special order of business for the morning session. The conference then adjourned until 10 a. m., March 30.

March 30, 1909.

The conference was called promptly at 10 a. m. The committee of five to work out a plan for the Label Department to the A. F. of L., made its report and submitted the following constitution, which was adopted:

Note.—Constitution in full will be found elsewhere in Journal.

The Hatters' case was then taken up and discussed at considerable length. It was, on motion, referred to a committee of nine, they to report at the afternoon session.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the conference took a recess until 1 o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session the committee rendered a very lengthy report, which I could not get in detail, but which you no doubt will have by the time this reaches you, along with other matters pertaining to the conference.

Note.—Report of committee will be found under correspondence, this Journal.

The report contained a strong appeal to all organized workmen to come to the assistance of the Hatters at once, as they are now passing through the most critical period of the strike. It was felt that a dollar today is worth \$100 a month from now. The committee recommended particularly, that every union man in the A. F. of L. pay into the treasury of his organization by April 17 the sum of 10 cents for the United Hatters, and, if necessary, 10 cents about the middle of every month until the strike is won.

the officers of the various National and International unions who have the funds to anticipate the money expected to be collected and forward the lump sum at once to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City. The election of officers then took place. The following were elected:

President—J. Lennon, Custom Tailors.

First Vice-President—Mr. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers.

Second Vice-President—G. C. Parsons, Typographical Union of the District of Columbia.

Third Vice-President—Max Morris, Retail Clerks.

Fourth Vice-President—Owen Miller, A. F. of L.

Fifth Vice-President—J. J. Manning, of the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers.

For the office of secretary-treasurer there was a fight on between G. C. Parsons and Thomas Treacy of the Cigarmakers, who is now employed in the office of the A. F. of L., and one McCarthy, nominated by Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers. No result was had on first ballot and McCarthy was dropped. The second ballot stood: Treacy, 26; Parsons, 25. Treacy was elected, piano vote going to Treacy.

Fraternally submitted,

JACOB FISCHER.

## SECOND APPEAL OF THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Believing that the seriousness of the present controversy between the Associated Fur Felt Hat Manufacturers of the United States and the United Hatters of North America was not fully understood by members of organized labor, we issue this, the second, appeal for financial assistance.

Ten weeks have elapsed since the Associated Fur Felt Hat Manufacturers of the United States, by their action, caused to be locked out, over 90 per cent. of our members, who are still out fighting the battle to maintain trade union principles.

We desire to impress upon the minds of the members of organized labor of this country that this is not the fight alone of the United Hatters, but is the fight of the entire trade union movement of the United States, for should the Manufacturers' Association succeed in whipping our organization into submission they would immediately begin an aggressive fight against all other organization to bring about the same result.

The Hat Manufacturers' Association not only have the undivided support of Mr. Van Cleave and the National Association of Manufacturers, but all other anti-trade union organizations whose aim it is to destroy the entire trade union movement of this country.

Therefore, we feel that the United Hatters of North America, in this fight, should receive the undivided support of all labor organizations, and we believe it their duty to donate to this cause as liberally as though it was their own organization that was being attacked.

As the employing interests have pooled their efforts in this fight, isn't it imperatively necessary that labor should do the same? WILL YOU ASSIST US BY DOING YOUR PART?

For the past ten weeks the manufacturers have used every conceivable method to induce our people to desert their organization, and we are pleased to inform you that the entire number of those locked out are as loyal today as the day upon which the lockout occurred. Therefore, if all organized labor will but do its duty at this time there is no question but that a quick and decisive victory will perch upon the banner of the entire trade union movement.

The Associated Fur Felt Hat Manufacturers, as a last resort, have now applied to the United States court for an injunction to compel the officers of our organization not only to call the strike off, but to restrain us from attempting to punish by fine or dismemberment any of our men or women who might desert their organization by returning to work. It is admitted by them in

their bill of complaint that all skilled mechanics of our craft are members of the United Hatters of North America, and that it is impossible for them to conduct their business without our assistance.

Our own funds are completely exhausted, and, as you are aware, the expense on our organization is enormous, and we urgently appeal to you to give this your immediate attention.

Appreciating your liberality in the past, we are,

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary.

P. S.—Make all remittances payable to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.

## LABOR COPARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

"The Labor Copartnership Association," including representatives of every social and industrial class in England, held its annual meeting December 1st, to consider the progress recently made and "to re-emphasize the advantages of an industrial system in which all those engaged shall share in the profits, capital, control and responsibility." The speakers included ex-Premier Balfour, president of the association; Sir Christopher Furness, Mr. Shackleton and Amos Mann, a working shoemaker. Amid the applause of peers, workmen, unionists and socialists, Mr. Balfour declared that the general object of the movement was to welcome every arrangement which softens or obliterates the division between employer and employed, between owner and occupier. The efforts of the organization, he said, would cease only with the complete realization of the ideal copartnership throughout England.

Several experiments, besides that of Sir Christopher Furness in co-operative shipbuilding, are now being made and promise most brilliant success. Not less than seven gas companies in the metropolitan district of London, Mr. Balfour declared, were now trying with signal success the copartnership plan. Though, continued the ex-premier, amid the smiles of the audience, in some cases working men still had some sort of suspicion of being "done or tricked" they had not yet been able to say how or by whom. The outlook, in short, was for peace between labor and capital.

"Do not understand me as wanting to destroy individual initiative by this new system," earnestly continued Mr. Balfour. "My personal observation of the way the business of the world is carried on convinces me that the only real good work done has been accomplished by the individual. If I believed that this personal initiative would be handed over to an inefficient and irresponsible committee through the adoption of copartnership I should not recommend the scheme. But we see that the salvation of the industry of this country lies in individual effort, controlled and guided by wise heads selected by either extreme of society.

The more the employer and employed were brought thus together, concluded the speaker, the sooner would be produced here a class of men not existing at present, fitted to deal with all questions, social, political and industrial. Nothing, he said, could be better for England than great artisan classes which had knowledge of business risks as well as business profits, and this could be brought about only by copartnership.

## TOO SWIFT FOR HIM.

Mrs. Stubb—"Gracious, John! We never will get through with this housecleaning. Why, you have only moved five pictures in the last fifteen minutes."

Mr. Stubb—"Well, great Pluto, Maria, I'm no moving-picture machine."

## TRADE NOTES

### Sure Thing.

The piano is a moral thing,  
Viewed in whatever light;  
Though it be not grand or square,  
It's sure to be upright.

—Office Boy.

Piano movers employed by the five piano moving concerns in Chicago, struck for a \$1 per week increase of wages on Monday and won on Tuesday.

The J. M. Greene Music Company of Peterborough, Canada, has been formed into a limited liability company with an Ontario charter. The capital stock has been placed at \$75,000.

Reinhard Kochmann, piano manufacturer in the Bronx, New York, will retire from business after the completion of the stock now on hand, which will bring sufficient funds to enable him to do so with comfort. Good!

A report is current in Milwaukee that the Kreiter Manufacturing Company, makers of the Kreiter, Conrad and Wegner pianos, 177-179 Third street, is negotiating for a building site for a new piano factory on the north side, in Milwaukee.

Bell pianos are now being manufactured in London, England, as well as at Guelph, Canada. The Bell Company's new English plant is located at Park Works, Islington N., the English warehouses being located as before at 49 Holborn Viaduct.

The J. E. Davis piano case factory, at Cortland, N. Y., was slightly damaged by fire. The fire started in the boiler-room of the building. The amount of the damage could not be ascertained, but it is understood that it is fully covered by insurance.

A change has taken place in the Pizarro Piano Company of Joliet, Ill. At a recent meeting of the board of directors the position of president was declared vacant on March 31st. Following this movement M. R. Kelly, one of the local stockholders, was elected to the office thus made vacant.

Wormwith & Co., piano manufacturers, of Kingston, Canada, have formed a joint stock company under the title of the Wormwith Piano Company, Limited. The capital stock of the corporation is \$160,000 and the provisional directors are Messrs. W. H. Wormwith, G. V. Chown and H. W. Richardson.

The latest piano manufacturer to enter the Chicago field is C. A. Widing, who will begin in a modest way to make pianos in a building on Carroll avenue, where he has leased space. Mr. Widing is a practical piano builder, having been at one time superintendent of the Strober Piano Company's factory. Later he was with the North Milwaukee factory of the Smith, Barnes & Strober Company.

Walter B. Craighead, formerly of the Bailey Piano Company, New York City, has secured a lease on the premises at 999 Metropolitan avenue, New York, where he will commence piano manufacturing. The details of Mr. Craighead's plans are not yet decided and even the style of the firm remains an open question. He is

widely known in the trade and numbers a host of friends among the dealers of the country.

The annual election of the Schaaf Bros. Piano Company, Huntington, Ind., was held recently. A substantial dividend was declared. The organization of the year was made by the election of the following: President, E. A. Link; vice-president, J. F. Bippus; secretary-treasurer, Julius Dick. The board of directors includes these three and Jacob Dick and A. M. Barley.

The annual meeting of Steinway & Sons was held at Steinway Hall Monday, April 6th. The officers and directors for 1909 were elected as follows: Chas. H. Steinway, president; Henry Ziegler, vice-president; Wm. R. Steinway, secretary; Frederick Reidemeister, treasurer. The board of directors elected was Chas. H. Steinway, Henry Ziegler, Fred T. Steinway, Wm. R. Steinway and Frederick Reidemeister.

A 2 story brick addition to the mill section of the Estey Piano Company's piano factory at Lincoln avenue and East 133rd and East 134th streets, New York, is now in course of construction. The addition is being built at the corner of 134th street and Lincoln avenue. The two new floors will be used to provide greater facilities for the grand piano and player-piano departments. The space will be ready in the course of a few months.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the W. F. Tway Piano and Music Co., of 94 Fifth avenue, New York, show liabilities \$52,710, of which \$22,065 is partly secured, and nominal assets \$12,886, consisting of stock \$2,781, furniture and fixtures \$1,225, check \$20, cash \$148, leases and equities in pledged leases \$8,412. Among the creditors are Krell & Co., Cincinnati, \$13,649 secured and \$8,946 unsecured; S. E. Furry \$6,500, partly secured; Stella Tway \$4,000, partly secured; Henry Ohlring, Brooklyn, \$2,450, secured; H. & S. G. Lindeman \$4,290; Corn Exchange Bank \$1,100; Fourteenth Street Bank \$650, and Williamsburgh Trust Company \$900.

W. S. Merrill of Coshorton, O., attorney for Mary E. Reiterman and others, filed a motion in Common Pleas Court in the case of C. B. Hunt, trustee of the Boston Piano & Organ Co. He represents that the receivers have been offered \$26,000 for the plant as it now stands, which is 6 per cent less than its appraised value. He declared that it would be for the benefit of the creditors to have the plant sold at private sale, as at auction there would be only one bidder, who would name his own price.

Judge Nichols issued an order authorizing the receivers to sell the plant at private sale for \$26,000 cash by April 26th. If not sold by that time, the receivers are to advertise for thirty days and sell it at public sale.

Messrs. A. A. Barthelmes & Co., Limited, piano action manufacturers of Toronto, moved before Chief Justice Falconbridge on the 14th inst. for an injunction against A. A. Barthelmes, Henry Barthelmes, H. J. Wharin and N. V. Kuhlman, to restrain the first named, the defendant, from engaging in business in competition with plaintiffs, and to restrain the other defendants from inducing A. A. Barthelmes to break his agreement with plaintiffs, and from incorporating a company to be known as Henry Barthelmes, Limited. The motion was enlarged for a week. The plaintiffs, who in 1905 purchased the business of A. A. Barthelmes & Co., Limited, claimed that the proposed new company is a violation of the agreement made with A. A. Barthelmes, who it is contended is furnishing the money required to build and equip the factory on Carlaw avenue, which is now completed.

### TO OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS.

It affords us great pleasure to announce to our fellow and women trades unionists and their friends of the Sunny South, that hereafter a full line of union label pianos can be had at any and all of the stores operated by the E. E. Forbes Piano Company. Their stores are located as follows: Jackson, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Anniston, Ala.; Birmingham, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Mobile, Ala., and Jackson, Miss.

In contemplating the purchase of a piano or player piano the purchaser will, without doubt, conserve his best interest by calling at the Forbes stores.

When purchasing, however, insist upon seeing the union label upon the instrument. No instruments are union made unless they bear the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America. Kindly keep this in mind.

### PIANO FACTORY FOR AUSTRALIA.

United States Consul John F. Jewell reports that a large piano factory, the first in the state of Victoria, is now in the course of erection in Melbourne. Piano making is not new in Australia, as an instrument of good quality, though limited in output, has been made for the past two years in New South Wales, the growth of the industry being due to high customs duties. When completed the factory will be capable of turning out 2,000 pianos a year, but provision is made for later additions as required, as well as for the erection of iron and brass foundries for the manufacture of iron frames, candelabras, casters, etc. Australians are very musical, a piano being found in almost every home, and during the past five years nearly 10,000 pianos, on an average, have been annually imported.

### THE TARIFF AND OUR INDUSTRY.

Important feature of the Payne tariff bill affecting the musical industry:

Fifty per cent cut in tariff on lumber.  
Varnishes reduced from 35 to 25 per centum ad valorem.

Spirit varnish from \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem.

The rate on piano wire is fixed at 40 per cent. ad valorem.

### DANGEROUS TO LIFE AND LIMB.

The Knight-Brinkerhoff piano factory of Charlotte, Mich., was closed by order of the state factory inspector, who declared that the flooring and boilers were defective. Rumor has it that the above factory will remove to Lima, O.,—if—the size of the bonus meets with the approval of the management.

### ALL IN SENATE.

"Uncle Joe" is credited with a story that deals with a member of the house who went home after a late session at the club wobbly as to legs and thick as to speech. At 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Congressman dug her snoring spouse in the ribs with her elbow.

"John," she whispered excitedly, "John, wake up!"

"Ugh," he grunted.

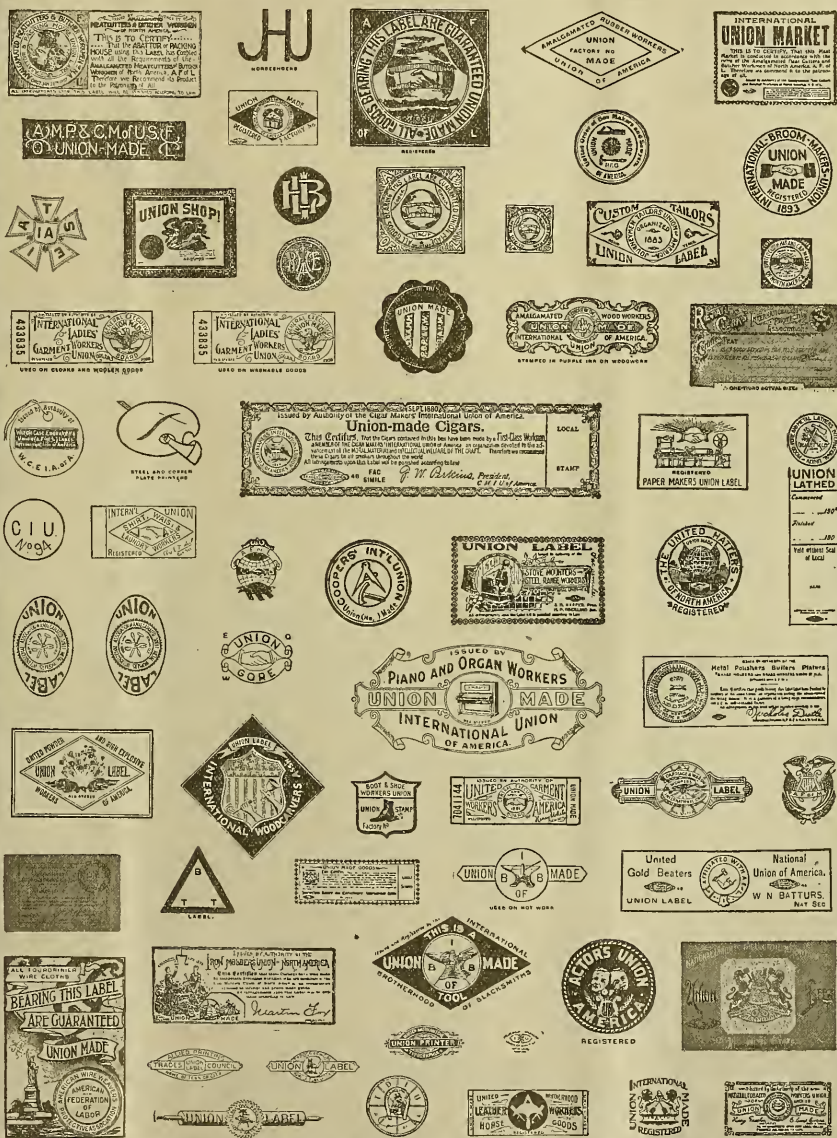
"John, for mercy's sake wake up!" she whispered again, emphasizing her appeal with a see and vigorous dig. Another grunt was all that greeted her.

"For heaven's sake, John, wake up!" she whispered frantically, "there are robbers in the house!"

"You're mistaken, m' dear," said the congressman, composing himself for sleep. "Ain't no robbers in the house. They're all in the senate."

## ALL UNION PIANOS HAVE THE LABEL

# UNION LABELS



ENDORSED BY A.F. OF L.

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS'  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR  
40 SEMINARY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.  
PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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All communications intended for this Journal should be addressed to editor.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display Ads	PER ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Six inches, . . . . .	5.00
Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



### THE LABEL FIGHT.

If you favor fair conditions for the employe  
Buy—Union—Label—Goods.  
If you favor fair day's work for a fair day's pay,  
Buy—Union—Label—Goods.  
The Label stands for Manhood, for Justice, and  
for Right.  
If you're partial to these virtues you should join  
our Label Fight.

If sanitary workshops is your desire,  
Buy—Union—Label—Goods.  
If for better education of children you aspire,  
Buy—Union—Label—Goods.  
The Label stands for Manhood, for Justice, and  
for Right.  
If your profession's made sincerely, you should  
join our Label Fight.

If opposed to sweat-shop method, of the unfair  
boss,  
Buy—Union—Label—Goods.  
Increasing hours of labor without just cause  
Buy—Union—Label—Goods.  
The Label stands for Manhood, for Justice, and  
for Right.  
If you want to be consistent, you must join our  
Label Fight.

—Office Boy.

Trade is fairly good in some of the cities.

Remember the Hatters, their fight is your own.

Van Cleave is evidently determined that labor's boycott on the Buck stoves and ranges be made effective. He is constantly urging it on. Well, we think labor can stand it if Van Cleave can.

By the use of clean bread and bakery goods, goods bearing the label of the Bakers' International Union, you will take a forward step in avoiding the White Man's Plague, Tuberculosis.

The Douglas shoe, despite encouraging ads, in so-called labor papers, is not the shoe for trade unionists to wear. The shoe does not bear the

label; its purchase means approval of wage reductions.

Pianos, as a rule, are bought but once during a life-time. For that once, at least, trade unionists should be true to their profession. Pianos bearing the label stand for all the virtues ever espoused by the Trade Union movement. Pianos without a union label for the direct opposite. Union men and women, please take notice.

Lest you forget: All UNION made pianos bear the UNION LABEL of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union of America. The label can be found on all UNION pianos or organs on the left hand side INSIDE of the instrument. Instruments that do not bear the label are NOT union made, no matter what the salesman may claim.

Please keep this in mind.

The Chicago Building Trades employes won a victory all along the line. The last of the difficulties, the Glaziers', was adjusted but recently to the satisfaction of the Glaziers' Union. This despite the sage advice of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

As adviser to trade unionists the Tribune has proven itself a dismal failure.

Taft has promised, what a relief! Were it not for the fact that promises of politicians have become a drug on the market, to be made and not fulfilled, labor would be justified in taking an optimistic view of the future. However, we do not believe that promises, at this late day, will stifle the rising political independence of the wage worker, nor will they cause him to ever again become the docile creature of political traffic, a position he has "enjoyed" for so many years.

How about it, wage worker?

William Lincoln Bush, the aggressive anti-stencil advocate, and president of the Bush & Gerts Piano Co., expects to enjoy a red-hot time at the next convention of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Bush is determined to have a demarcation line drawn between the manufacturer of the criminal stencil piano and the manufacturer of the legitimate instrument.

Of course, the result is difficult to foretell; men not versed in the science of criminology are apt to make a wrong diagnosis.

All signs point to an awakening of the slumbering. By the slumbering we mean the employes of the musical instrument industry. Of late we have received numbers of letters asking for advice regarding methods best calculated to promote organizing efforts. This is indicative of renewed interest and augurs well for the future. United efforts on the part of all members of our organization at the present time and for the coming year, will, in our opinion, go a great way toward changing present obnoxious trade conditions.

Let's try it, boys.

It is to make one laugh, the nonchalance with which some piano manufacturers permit the publication of untruthful and exaggerated boasts. In the case of the Tryber Piano Co., for instance, which is about to move to South Bend, Ind., the papers have it that some 150 skilled mechanics are employed by that company. The statement to the knowing ones must appear as a poorly constructed joke. The sum total of workmen employed by the Tryber Company would still be largely exaggerated if we were to accept the number remaining after deducting the 100.

The Presto's attention, as the exclusive purveyor of truth, is called to this delusive statement.

### IT IS STRANGE.

It is strange, the purchase and use of non-label goods by union men.

It is strange the taking of scab ads by labor papers.

It is strange, the docility of the wage worker.

It is strange, the failure of hardships to teach lesson.

It is strange, the creator to create not for himself.

It is strange, the many to be controlled by the few.

It is strange, the producer to beg for his product.

It is strange, the poor sowing and the rich reaping.

It is strange, the creator to bow to his creation.

It is strange, the ease with which labor is beguiled.

It is strange, the workers' love for politics other than his own.

It is strange, the workers' division, though of like interest.

It is strange, the slow development of the workers' intellect.

It is strange, the continuation of unfair industrial conditions.

It is strange, the suffering the under dog can stand.

INDEED, IT'S STRANGE.

### THE LABEL DEPARTMENT.

In another part of this Journal will be found the report of our delegate to the Label Trades Conference, held at Washington, D. C., Monday, March 29. As will be noted, the conference, by unanimous vote, decided to form a Label Department, subordinate to the A. F. of L. Constitution for the future government of the Department, published in full in this issue of the Journal, was adopted.

Pursuant to this action of the conference a circular letter has been mailed to all affiliated local unions, requesting them to vote on the following proposition:

Shall the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America become part of the Label Department of the A. F. of L.?

Local unions are further requested to return their vote on or before June 1, 1909, giving the number of votes cast for and against the proposition.

In connection with this proposition we desire to urge upon our members the necessity of a closer affiliation of the label trades. While it has never been our aim to in anyway influence the decision or vote of our members, we feel justified, in this instance, to recommend a favorable vote.

It is impossible to forecast all the possible good an affiliation of the label trades organizations will bring forth in the future. We are absolutely safe in saying that every dollar invested in this department will be returned a hundred fold.

The tendencies of the times point to the consolidation of like interests. This applies to trades unions as well as to industries.

In the trade union line the Label Department has been preceded by the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, and the Railroad Employees' Department. The Label Department is fourth on the list.

Through the efforts of a Label Department label advertising may be made more effective, the power of the individual organization can be collected and concentrated for better results.

It will be possible to procure a unanimity of effort, the result of which can be but vaguely foreshadowed at this time.

It is positive that but good, and only good, will be derived from this department.

Believing this to be a matter of great importance to our organization, as well as all other label trades organizations, we urgently advise our members to vote favorably upon the proposition submitted.

## LEADERS WANTED.

It is said that every soldier in Napoleon's army carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. This statement may be an exaggeration, but it is a suggestion which may well become an inspiration to every worker.

I have no sympathy with the idea that the workingman must of necessity always remain in the position which he now occupies. Of course, it is true that most workingmen have come to the conclusion that they will always work for wages, and that whatever reward comes to them must come in that form. But even if that is true, it does not follow that there is nothing better ahead. To be satisfied with one's position in life, with no ambition to advance, is the blight which curses many a toiler. "Meat, Malt and Mattress," seems to be the motto of many a workingman.

I can hear the professional agitator or even the humble worker himself insist that it is impossible to advance under the present social system. I think that I know something about this and other difficulties that stand in the way of progress. The present social system is not ideal, but if one is to wait until we reach the millennium before seeking better conditions, the millennium will never come. The millennium will be ushered in very largely because some enthusiastic individuals forged ahead in spite of every obstacle, carrying with them even those who were dismally howling that the thing could not be done.

Something like four hundred years ago a man became convinced that there was undiscovered land beyond the bounds of his country, although they had erected a monument on the shore and stamped their coins with a motto which indicated that their country was the end of the earth. But Columbus found upon the shore strange things which must have come from an unfamiliar land. In spite of the ridicule of scientists, philosophers, and nearly everybody else that was supposed to amount to anything in those days, he began his search for the unknown shore, and the result is America.

There is many an apprentice in the shop and many a journeyman, too, who may become a Columbus. Not alone may he carve out for himself a name that will bring honor and fame, but in advancing himself, he may prepare the way for those who are bound to him by the ties of brotherhood. For the best type of manhood is not that which seeks power for power's sake, but that which uses it for the good of others.

There is no greater field to-day for the exercise of real talent than in the labor movement. There are few men outside the movement who can ever become the leaders of labor. They may study out for us the significance of certain phenomena and offer suggestions which may be helpful, but the actual leaders must come from the people. The workingman who has a vision of what his people are, and, principally, what his people may become, has a future which no one can take from him, for neither capitalist nor social system nor prejudice nor power of any other kind can deny him the right to win and lead to better things those who believe in him.

REV. CHAS. STELZLE.

## PROHIBITION.

We have from time to time expressed our disapproval of adopting prohibitory measures against the sale of intoxicants.

We have taken this stand advisedly, believing the sale of liquor not to be the sole or primary cause of crime, as contended for by the prohibition advocates.

Our opinion is that drunkenness and its accompanying evils are the direct result of existing poverty and want among the working class.

If elimination of evil is the desire of our prohibition friends, we would advise to strike at the root of it, poverty.

Poverty and want have caused many men, nay, women, to seek the cup that intoxicates.

To be relieved of sorrow and suffering, though but temporarily, and at any and all cost, has recruited the ranks of the intemperate more largely than any other known cause.

It is not the abolition of the sale of liquor that will cause the incentive for drink to vanish.

Hundreds and more substitutes, more injurious and deadly in effect, will readily be found.

Drunkenness is a disease, with hereditary tendencies, caused through poverty.

No matter what legislation may be enacted for its suppression, unless the causes responsible for the craving for liquor are removed, the most drastic legislation will fail of its purport.

The cornering of wheat will act as a far greater incentive for crime than the most flagrant abuse of the liquor traffic.

It is the imposition and injustice practiced upon those compelled to toil, the unholy gathering and hoarding of untold riches by individuals, to the detriment of their less fortunate fellow men—it is to these abuses nine-tenths of all crime can be traced.

It is these abuses that must be held solely accountable.

Constant deprivation and suffering brings on desperation; it brings on a desire to steal, to rob, to kill.

The thought of wholesale robbery of the poor by the rich being legitimized or legalized causes a desire to retaliate, despite the law of prevention for the poor.

Mr. Patten, the wheat king, succeeded in adding millions to his coffers, a sum impossible for him to ever make legitimate use of.

He added this sum at the expense of the poor, horny-handed man of toil.

This robbery is legitimized by our law.

Mr. Patten is looked upon as an astute man of the world.

He bears this honor with complacency while America's millions suffer.

Mr. Patten has succeeded in robbing millions of our people.

He has, protected by law, compelled them to pay him tribute.

It is the knowledge of these unequal and unfair conditions men seek to forget in the cup that inebriates.

It may be best to stop the sale of intoxicants, even though it menaces the very fabric of our government; even though it adds fuel to the flame of desperation oft time drowned in excessive drink.

It MAY be best to stop traffic in intoxicating drink.

Stop it if you will, but unless you eliminate the cause, the incentive for drink; unless you play fair with the wage worker, unless you prohibit the rich criminal from stealing, robbing and killing; unless you change the existing want and misery of the poor for better conditions and better life, you will be but adding fuel to the flame of desperation that is gradually but surely becoming more acute.

You will be but furthering a discontent that will eventually burst forth in its most brutal form.

Beware of this sequence.

If you desire to minimize intoxication; if you wish to lessen crime, see to the enactment of such prohibitory laws as will enable the working man to possess a happy home and a happy fire side.

The desire for liquor will be forgotten in the pleasures of a happy home.

Enact prohibitory laws to augment suffering and the result will be a revolution born of desperation.

Eliminate the cause, poverty and want, and you will eliminate the effect, the evil of drink.

## STORY OF THE NIGHT RIDERS.

The following, condensed from an exchange, will be interesting to all who have read the newspaper accounts of the night riders in the tobacco region of Kentucky.

About five years ago tobacco was selling in the Kentucky tobacco region for 6 cents per pound for burley and 3 cents for dark tobacco. These prices did not represent even the cost of raising the tobacco if wages were only \$1 a day. There was only one buyer, the American tobacco trust. It bought the whole tobacco crop of 1905 for about \$27,000,000, making an estimated profit of \$26,000,000, almost as much as was paid for the whole crop. If a grower refused to sell to the trust and shipped his tobacco to market he met the same buyer there—the American tobacco trust—and had to take the same price he was offered at home and was out 1 cent a pound for freight. If an independent buyer undertook to do business the trust cut prices or gave away tobacco until they drove the independent out of business. To better their condition the tobacco growers organized to pool their tobacco and hold until it became possible for them to have some say so in pricing their tobacco. This move was checked by the anti-trust law of Kentucky which seemed to work against the farmers although it did not seem to apply to the trust company, and they negotiated for money from New York to enable them to hold their distressed tobacco in competition with the trust, but in completing the arrangements for getting the money, found the banking houses fighting them, which defeated their getting money. The tobacco growers union had now grown to such an extent that by appealing to the people a legislature was elected favorable to their interests, and they procured a law permitting the pooling of tobacco for the purpose of holding and selling. This law was made effective by fixing a penalty on any one who should sell his tobacco after he had made an agreement to pool it, and also a penalty for anyone who should buy it. It became possible to hold the greater part of the crop, but the trust began buying at a higher price from those who remained out of the organization. This delayed the immediate success of the movement until a small number of men became desperate and began the night riding movement. While the violence was greatly exaggerated, it is true that barns were burned and in some cases serious outbreaks occurred in which some lives were lost. This night riding, however, was purposely exaggerated in order to have the moral effect as great as possible to assist in deterring men from selling to the trust. Perhaps one of the greatest influences the union tobacco growers exerted over the non-union growers was their refusing to associate with them in any way. The wheat thresher would not stop at the farm of the non-union tobacco grower, neither would his neighbors assist him in such work as required their help. When the 1906 crop came it was pooled and stored as the trust would not pay the price fixed. More farmers joined the association and a reduction in acreage was effected. Then the 1907 crop came and was pooled and stored. Now the trust offered higher prices, but most of the tobacco was in the hands of the organization, and even the growers who had not joined the pool refused to sell. Still the trust refused to pay the price the growers asked, and when the time came for planting the 1908 crop the farmers decided that no tobacco should be planted. This was a heroic measure and the trust gave in. They paid 15 cents and over for the crop of 1906, the price fixed by the growers. The tobacco growers will continue their organization, but it is not certain they will sell their tobacco to the trust, for now they have demonstrated their ability to "stick together." In a pinch they may arrange to either sell their tobacco to independent firms or manufacture it themselves.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

A. M. Morrow, G. C. Price and R. L. Leonard, three Mississippi river levee contractors, were indicted in the federal court at Little Rock, charged with working their employes over eight hours per day on government work.

Sixteen Chicago theatrical managers were fined \$5 and costs each by Municipal Judge Fry for violating the child-labor law by employing children less than 16 years old.

Representative Sulzer of New York has introduced a bill establishing a new executive department at Washington to be known as the department of labor, to be in charge of a secretary of labor.

Twenty-seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with making speeches on the streets, were given limit sentences of \$100 and costs and thirty days on the rock pile at Spokane, Wash.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has decided that no miner shall work more than nine hours daily, including the time taken for entering and leaving the mines. A motion by the socialist deputies to make it an eight-hour day was previously defeated by a vote of 76 to 39.

Secretary W. B. Killingbeck of the New Jersey state committee of the Socialist party, stated that at a meeting of the state organization steps had been taken to secure legal advice for the purpose of bringing, if possible, legal action against the Outlook Publishing Company of New York for an article regarding the socialist movement and party by ex-President Roosevelt.

A bill to limit the employment of girls or women in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant to eight hours, and prohibit night work, was presented to the Illinois legislature. It was drawn up by Miss Sophronisha Breckenridge of the University of Chicago and endorsed by the Woman's Trade Union League. Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor and the penalty is fixed at not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

Jan Jonoff Pouren, the Russian refugee, who was tried twice in the federal courts in extradition proceedings, finally was liberated under a decision of United States Commissioner Hitchcock, before whom the second trial was held. In the decision handed down the commissioner finds Pouren guilty of the crimes charged, but holds the question at issue is whether these crimes were committed from criminal or political motives. Commissioner Hitchcock declares none of the acts committed was inspired by motives of personal gain.

The progressive workers of Boone, Iowa, are rejoicing because L. C. Wilder, the socialist candidate, has just been elected mayor, as the result of the popular indignation aroused by the methods of the two old parties, which united in selecting T. J. Mahoney as their candidate. Ernest Hart, the socialist candidate for alderman of the Fourth ward, was elected by a good majority. Wilder's vote was 112 ahead of the combined opposition party's candidate.

It was decided at a recent session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that organized labor and all reform forces

be urged to begin agitation and organize so as to be prepared to take action in the next congressional election looking to the passage of legislation favorable to organized labor. Labor men were urged to participate in the national congress for the promotion of international peace, to be held in Chicago in May.

Senator McManus of New York has reintroduced his bill to prohibit the importation of professional armed strike-breakers by requiring that all special policemen and deputy sheriffs shall be residents and voters of the locality wherein they are appointed and employed. This measure has the support of the labor unions of New York. It passed both houses two years ago, but was "lost" in the executive chamber. Last year Senator McManus passed it through the senate, but it failed in the Assembly.

Chairmen of grievance committees of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen representing twenty railroads entering Chicago met at the Sherman House and voted to oppose the Gardner bill, now before the Illinois senate, which requires the electrification of all railroad terminals. It was argued that the substitution of electricity for steam will add to the present great dangers to which trainmen and employes engaged in the switching of freight cars are exposed. It is said that there is no place in the country where freight terminals are electrified.

Meetings will be held in every terminal in the state and an avalanche of protests will be sent to the members of the legislature.

George Sward, one of the largest Pittsburg bakers, a short time ago sent a telegram to Secretary of State P. C. Knox, appealing to the government to put an end to the wheat corner in Chicago and other stock speculation in food products. Following is the telegram:

"The manipulation and selling of futures on wheat and other food products on margin should have the immediate attention of Congress, in order that it may be prohibited by law, thereby relieving the burden of the wage earners."

Telegrams were also sent to members of the Master Bakers' Association asking their co-operation in the movement.

Georgia's convict lease system, abolished by the state legislature last summer, ended with sunrise on the 1st, and hundreds of prisoners held under lease in mines, brick kilns and turpentine factories were returned to the care and service of the state. The convicts, most of them negroes, greeted the change with shouts of joy and weird hymns of thanksgiving. Negro preachers were at most of the stockades and led in the impromptu praise service. The state's prisoners are hereafter to be the state's road-makers.

One of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued in a labor case in Chicago was granted by Judge Julian W. Mack in the Circuit court to the Chicago Mosaic and Tiling Company and fifteen other tile concerns, restraining Martin B. Madden, all his assistants, the entire Associated Building Trades, and the striking tile layers from interfering in any way with the business of the petitioners.

More than fifty of the more prominent labor leaders in the building trades are named in the writ, which restrains more than 50,000 building trades workers. It prohibits sympathetic strikes, picketing, spying, intimidation, and boycotting.

Later: The strike has been settled, the men winning. One of the stipulations of settlement was an agreement on the part of the bosses to go into court and have the injunction dissolved.

An order granting a preliminary injunction against the striking batters of Orange, N. J., was issued at Newark by Vice Chancellor Howell. It was granted on the application of D. Berg

and Co., hat manufacturers, at Orange, who complained that intimidation was being used to prevent the firm from conducting its business. The rule of the court is directed against individuals who are named and not against the local union. Five of those named are, however, officers of the United Hatters. The order enjoins the union officers named from "obstructing or attempting to obstruct the free passage of any employe or employes of said complainant in going to and from complainant's premises," and the strikers are warned against picketing.

### NO REMEDY.

A decision regarding a labor agreement by the United States Court of Appeals in the suit of the National Fireproofing Company against the Mason Builders' Association and Bricklayers' Union discloses a novel situation. It is held by the court that, while the plaintiff has cause for complaint against an agreement between the Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions, since it prevents the company from doing business as it wishes, there is no remedy in law or equity. In the opinion of the court, written by Judge Noyes, the proposition is stated that when equal rights under the law clash there is no remedy for an injured party.

The suit of the National Fireproofing Company, a Pennsylvania corporation with headquarters at Pittsburg, against the Mason Builders' Association, a New York corporation, and a dozen or more individual bricklayers' unions, was instituted in February, 1906. The complaint was that the labor unions' biennial agreements with the builders' association interfered with the conduct of their business.

The effect of the agreement, the complainant recited, was to prevent the National Fireproofing Company from installing its product unless it takes the entire contract for the erection of a building. This its charter does not allow it to do. It has been unable, therefore, to carry out contracts, but the court in its decision is unable to offer or suggest any relief.

### WILL LABOR NEVER LEARN?

The recent factional brawls in the ranks of the British independent labor party, which have militated seriously against the usefulness of the party in the house of commons, came to a climax at a recent session of the annual congress of the organization when James Keir Hardie, Phillip Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald and Bruce Glasier resigned their seats as members of the national administrative council.

The immediate cause of the trouble was the adoption by the congress of what amounted to a vote of confidence in Victor Grayson, between whom and Mr. Hardie there has been a feud of long standing.

The resignations made a sensation in the congress. Efforts were made to secure their withdrawal, but the four men stuck to their determination.

Should this split in the labor party continue it will relieve the federal government of much pressure in the direction of socialistic legislation.

### A CRYING SHAME.

An unprecedented event in the annals of immigration is the deportation by the Department of Commerce and Labor of a 2-year-old boy, Jossell Pasker by name, who will be taken from his mother and sent back alone to Europe on the Nordland.

The baby has been in the hospital at Ellis Island since last July, when he arrived with the mother, his two brothers and a sister. The family went to Philadelphia to join the father, who is a tailor in humble circumstances. It was arranged that as soon as the child was cured of a scalp trouble he would be allowed to enter the country and be restored to his mother's arms.

## CONSTITUTION OF LABEL DEPARTMENT.

## ARTICLE I.

## NAME.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall be composed of National and International Unions regularly chartered by and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, using labels, card, or buttons on the products of their members or to designate membership therein.

SEC. 2. The term "union label" wherever used in this Constitution or By-Laws is declared to embrace union labels, union buttons, union cards, or any device worn or exhibited to solicit patronage for union establishments or union members, and indorsed as such by the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 3. Each affiliated union shall retain autonomy and control over the laws and trade regulations governing the issuance and use of its respective label, card, or button.

## ARTICLE II.

## OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Department shall be to promote a greater demand for products bearing the union label, and of labor performed by union workers; to investigate into, devise, recommend, and within the limit of its authority, carry into effect methods for the advertisement of union labor products; to educate the members of Trades Unions, their families and the general public upon the economic, social, and moral uplift furthered by the Trade Union movement; to further the general welfare of all affiliated organizations, and to aid in the work of organization among all the toilers for the common good.

## ARTICLE III.

## CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. The conventions of this Department shall be held about the same time and at the call of the Executive Board of the Department, in the same city as the A. F. of L. convention.

SEC. 2. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

SEC. 3. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department immediately after election.

SEC. 4. No organization that has seceded from or been expelled or suspended by this Department, or the American Federation of Labor, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this Department.

SEC. 5. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this Department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose National or International organization is not affiliated with this Department.

SEC. 6. The officers of this Department shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the Executive Board, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

SEC. 7. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

SEC. 8. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

SEC. 9. The terms of officers of this Department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

SEC. 10. The Department shall have suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for the transaction of the business of the Department.

SEC. 11. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Board of the Department and the President or Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 12. All permanent salaried officers of this Department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

## ARTICLE IV.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all conventions and Executive Board meetings, and exercise supervision of the Department throughout its jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents shall assist the President in the performance of his duties.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to carry out the purposes for which the Department is established; he shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the Executive Board; he shall keep

a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the Department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Department, and shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the Auditing Committee at the direction of the Executive Board; he shall not be allowed to have headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the Executive Board, for the faithful performance of his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department; the expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

SEC. 4. Regular meetings of the Executive Board shall be held semi-annually at such place as the Board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select.

SEC. 5. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from a per capita tax of one-eighth of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations, payable on or before the 15th of each month.

SEC. 6. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of \$2,000 per year.

SEC. 7. The Executive Board shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, as compensation, \$5.00 per day.

SEC. 8. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed \$4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

SEC. 9. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written description of its union label, button, or card, and two copies of such union label, button, or card, and the conditions under which it is issued, as well as the methods employed in label propaganda.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. At the conventions the following committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed by the President:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of Executive Board.
5. Label Propaganda.
6. Resolutions.
7. Laws.
8. Organization.

SEC. 2. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such time as the President of the Department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this Department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Department. In no case, however, shall a member of the Executive Board be considered eligible to serve on the Auditing Committee.

SEC. 3. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 4. None other than members of a bona fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a majority vote of the convention.

SEC. 5. The rules and orders of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this Department until new rules have been adopted.

SEC. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-third of the delegates attending a convention.

SEC. 7. Any question referred to the Department by the American Federation of Labor, after having been acted upon by the Department, shall be reported by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department to the next succeeding meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll call of Delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Officers.
8. Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election and Installation of Officers.
12. Adjournment.

## HOW TO MAKE A BABY GRAND.

To make a baby grand piano, buy a full sized grand and a plane, and plane it down to the requisite size for a flat.

## ENCOURAGE WOMEN WORKERS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the conference of Label Trades, recently held at Washington, D. C.

*Resolved.* That the conference of delegates representing Label Trade Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have observed with great appreciation the untiring and unselfish work done on behalf of the Trade Union movement and especially in the interest of union labels, cards, and buttons of all our unions by the various women's organizations and auxiliaries of our country; therefore be it

*Resolved.* That our Unions, Central Bodies and the Label Department extend to them our sincere thanks, recommend that every possible assistance by this Department be given them to extend and strengthen their organization; and further

*Resolved.* That we hereby extend to Miss Patterson, Miss Dutcher, Miss Drier, and Mr. Young our appreciation of their efforts in behalf of promoting the sale of union products, and we congratulate the Auxiliary of New York, the Women's Trade Union League, the International Women's Union Label League and kindred organizations, upon their effective and comprehensive work and extend to them our best wishes and assurance of practical co-operation in the future.

## "SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME."

A movement to remove the embargo placed upon children by the owners of flat buildings and to save the heads of families from being driven from pillar to post when they try to find new habitations for their broods, has been started by Frank J. McNichols of Chicago. He introduced a bill in the Illinois house making it "unlawful and opposed to public policy" for the owner or agent of any dwelling house, flat or apartment to require as a condition for renting that the tenant has no children under 14 years in his family. The measure also makes it a misdemeanor for an owner or agent to insert in any lease or agreement a condition terminating the lease "if there are or shall be any such children in the family" of the tenant. A fine of from \$50 to \$100 for each offense is the punishment the bill provides for violations.

## GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Judge Lind's, of the United States Court at Chicago, upheld the "hours of labor law" and denied the motion of defending counsel in the government's case against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, charging violations of the law. Counsel for the defense had moved for a directed verdict of "not guilty." The government charged the railroad with employing telegraph operators at Corwith, Ill., a longer period than nine hours out of twenty-four. The case was submitted to the jury on one count, and by stipulation of counsel for both sides a verdict of guilty was returned and a fine of \$100 was imposed by the court. The case is a test. It will be appealed.

## OPPOSED TO LIBRARY.

The Hamilton, Ont., Trades and Labor Council at a recent meeting passed a warm resolution condemning the proposed action of the Public Library Board to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie of \$75,000 for a new library building.

In addition to the resolution condemning the Library Board a special resolution was passed for the benefit of Henry Dallyn, who is the representative of the Trades and Labor Council on the Library Board, calling on him to resign for the stand he had taken in the Carnegie matter.

## EXTRA CHARGES LEGAL.

A telegraph company does not violate the law by charging an extra 10 cents for delivering a message in the city more than a mile from its office. The Supreme court so decided, affirming a judgment refusing to mandate the Western Union to deliver messages free in all parts of Indianapolis. The statute, which has been in force fifty-six years, is unreasonable now, the court holds, because the city has grown far beyond its old bounds.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1909.

To All Organized Labor and Friends—Greeting:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has done and proposes to do all in its power to help the thousands of men and women engaged in the great defensive contest in the hatters' trade to victory. Owing to the hostile action of the Hat Manufacturers' Association, there are less than 1,000 men and women employed under union conditions. They have assessed themselves 25 per cent. of their earnings, but it can not be expected that they can support fully 40,000 men, women and children. The hosts of labor and our friends must come to the rescue and help defeat the attempt of rapacious and tyrannical employers to subjugate and break the spirit of the workers and force them down into a condition of serfdom.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has just been formed in Washington. It unanimously adopted the following declaration and appeal:

Ten thousand Hatters and five thousand Hat Trimmers have been on strike the past twelve weeks. There are, therefore, forty thousand men, women and children involved. The Hatters have been and are made the target of the concentrated attack not only of the hat manufacturers, but of the Van Cleave National Association of Manufacturers. In the first instance the suits at law brought against the United Hatters of North America for \$340,000.00, and now the conspiracy and attack upon their union label. The plain purpose of the attack of the Hat Manufacturers upon the Hatters' Union label is of greater significance than appears upon the surface. It not only aims to destroy the union label, to establish the open shop, but the non-union shop with reduced wages, longer hours, and the imposition of intolerable conditions in its wake.

We, the representatives of international unions issuing union labels, in convention assembled, recognize the attack of the Hat Manufacturers' organization as not only an attack upon the organized effort of the Hatters, but as a blow aimed at the very heart of the organized labor movement of our country. The Hatters are therefore engaged in a bitter contest against a conspiracy of conscienceless, rapacious employers.

We recognize the struggling Hatters in this contest as the vanguard in the battle waged against the rights and interests, not only of themselves, but of all the toiling masses. Therefore, quite apart from our natural and fraternal sympathy with the Hatters in their great contest, their cause, their success, must of necessity be the cause, the success, the impulse, the purpose, and the aspirations for an American standard of life for the workers of our country, and that it is the bounden duty of every worker, organized or unorganized, the duty of all liberty-loving people who hope to maintain the standard of character, the independence, and self-respect of the toilers of our country, to render every possible assistance that greed, chicanery and tyranny may be thwarted, and the sturdy character of America's yeomanry maintained. We therefore urgently request:

FIRST, THAT EVERY WAGE EARNER, ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED, CONTRIBUTE THE SUM OF 10 CENTS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 17;

Second. That if an honorable adjustment is not reached on or before Saturday, May 15, an other voluntary contribution of 10 cents be made, and that a similar contribution of 10 cents be made on the Saturday nearest the middle of each succeeding month so long as the contest shall continue.

Third. That we urge upon sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans the contribution of food products;

Fourth. That the organized workers pay these voluntary 10-cent contributions to the secretaries of their respective local organizations;

Fifth. That the secretaries in turn transmit the amounts to the secretary of the United Hatters of North America, Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.;

Sixth. That we urge all international unions who can do so, to contribute immediately from their funds to the support of the Hatters in anticipation of the contributions of their respective memberships, and in the event local unions of such internationals are urged to send their contributions to their respective international unions;

Seventh. That the officers of international unions be urged to issue special appeals to their respective locals with a view of enlisting the sympathetic and prompt co-operation in carrying out the purpose of this appeal;

Eighth. That all friends and sympathizers contributing money or food products direct them to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.;

Ninth. That all city central bodies be urged to aid in carrying into its fullest effect the purpose of this appeal and to select committees to secure contributions of funds and food products;

Tenth. We recommend to the struggling Hatters that the payment of stipulated sums as strike benefit be suspended during this contest, and that instead food store houses be established in the centers where the men, women and children are located, and that funds be furnished to the families of the struggling Hatters in proportion to their families' necessities.

To the men and women of labor, to all our people, we appeal to their sympathy, their judgment, and their patriotism to see to it that the Hatters and their families may be provided with at least such essentials of food, in order that their rights, their interests, their character, and their lives may be maintained, and that hunger shall not be the successful lash of the greedy employer to force the workers into abject submission.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor heartily adopts this appeal and urges upon all national, international and local unions, central bodies, as well as friends and sympathizers, to promptly and enthusiastically enter into the duty of contributing to the struggling Hatters support and thereby make the Hatters' victory an assured fact.

Send all contributions of funds or food to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y., and notify the President of the American Federation of Labor thereof.

Yours sincerely, urgently, and fraternally,  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.  
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

New York, April 17, 1909.

In the columns of the New York World some days ago there appeared an account of a tirade against labor leaders and labor unions, indulged in by the Rev. J. S. Belford of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity of Brooklyn, in the course of which the reverend gentleman refers to labor leaders as "idle, dissolute knaves."

Fortunately for religion, the remarks of the Rev. Belford will not be taken seriously for I humbly opine, with all due respect for the cloth (which the reverend gentleman so woefully disgraces in this instance) that he has indulged in his bitter tirade without regard to facts or reason. No, Rev. Belford, no one with common sense would represent or expect the trade unionists to be a lot of impeachable beings, but let me ask: Is it fair to classify "almost everyone" as being an "idle and dissolute knave" "and having his price" because in one or two instances a labor leader has been found wanting?

What a howl of just indignation would come from the clergy if some labor leader denounced "almost all of the clergy" as hypocrites when a single priest is reported in the news columns as recreant to his vows!

No, Reverend Sir, unjust condemnation of a movement which has accomplished more than any church to abolish the damnable child labor con-

ditions in the mills and mines owned by some of our "smug respectabilities" does not come with good grace from a man of God, a supposed follower of the gentle Nazarene Carpenter.

Did the Rev. Belford realize while he was hurling such entertaining epithets at the labor leaders, that a good percentage of them (and whom the writer knows personally, are as honest as the day is long) are members of his church?

He refers to labor leaders being supported in idleness and luxury. I know that there is harder work in store for a labor leader at times than actual work at the trade, and I am sure that officers are as necessary in conducting the business in a union as priests and bishops are necessary in ecclesiastic circles. A business agent's office is just as necessary to the union as a well appointed parsonage is to a church.

And let not the facts get away from us: The worker pays for both.

It would be wise for Father Belford to give the labor movement a closer study before again entering into a discussion as to how much a bricklayer is entitled to a day for laying 800 bricks. But if, however, he feels that from time to time he has to digress from the beaten path of a clergyman and get into the limelight to give us bad union men his views on union ethics let him remember the story of the bad boy who, being caught in the woods, chased by an infuriated bear with no means of defense but his fists, and the bear gaining on him, cried out: "Lord, I have never done much to please you, but if you can't help me please don't help the bear, and I'll show a fight that will make any man's hair stand on end."

T. H. CABASINO.

P. S. A few days after the article in question appeared in the New York World I sent a copy of the foregoing to that paper for publication, but up to date it has been ignored. It is evident that the New York World has only one side of the argument to present to the public.

New York, April 12, 1909.

The Suspender Makers' Union begs leave to call to your attention the fact that it has been organized for several years and succeeded in urging upon some of the manufacturers to place the union label on their products.

As a local directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, the suspenders made by our members bear the union label of the American Federation of Labor.

We would therefore ask that when either you or your friends are purchasing suspenders that you will insist that the same bear the union label.

By complying with our request you will be aiding not alone the members of the Suspender Makers' Union, but advancing the cause of union-labeled products generally.

You will readily understand that unless the manufacturers or retailers find that there is a demand for the union label they will consider it of no importance, which will result in destroying the conditions which we now enjoy after years of struggle through our organized effort. In order to maintain these conditions and to still further improve them, we appeal to you for your co-operation.

Trusting this will be impressed upon all of your members and their friends and hoping to reciprocate, we are

Fraternally yours,

SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION NO. 9560.

P. S. No product is to be considered union made unless it bears the union label.

Montgomery, Ala., April 9, 1909.

A friend of mine is contemplating buying a piano. Before placing his order I have advised him to await the final outcome of a piano contest that is being held by a piano concern, whereby they propose to give away a \$375 piano. I do not know that my friend would want the piano they propose giving away, as it does not state the make.

The house in question handles some good pianos and I desire to hear from some one, and have been told that you were authority on such mat-

ters. I want to know if we are fortunate enough to win one of the \$150 or \$125, or even a \$100 certificate if we will actually be able to purchase a piano for that much less than the same piano could be bought ordinarily from some other dealers.

I have appealed to several music teachers, and one man gave me a good suggestion, namely: that I write to the leading publications in the music line for their opinion, and we propose to be guided largely by your reply.

If you care to publish this inquiry I have no objection, as what I want is information.

W. R. BROWN.

#### NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD.

Dr. W. W. Carlton, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mason City, Iowa, has been tendered the position of chief of police of that city by Mayor Fred A. Kirschman. In the election of a week ago Mr. Kirschman pledged to give the city a clean administration, and in fulfillment of this pledge has made this tender to one of the most aggressive and capable exponents of municipal reform in the West, and, so that salary would not interfere, one of the wealthy citizens has come forward and made a tender of \$40 per month in addition to the regular salary.

#### REVOKES CITIZENSHIP.

On motion of Special United States Attorney P. S. Chambers of Pittsburg, Judge Hazel of the United States Circuit Court at Buffalo, N. Y., cancelled the citizenship papers of Jacob A. Kersner, husband of Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer.

The cancellation of the papers was based upon the allegation that they were obtained under false pretences. As Kersner disappeared from his home in Rochester about three years ago and knew nothing of the charges brought against him, no defense was made.

#### RECENTLY INCORPORATED.

The Lindenberg Piano Co., Columbus, O., by Paul Lindenberg, K. W. Curtis, R. J. Odell, Samuel A. Woodford, R. M. Lucas; \$50,000.

\* \* \*

Renz Action Co., New York City; to manufacture piano player actions. Capital, \$50,000. Incorporators are E. J. Renz, S. H. Voshell and G. Findiesen.

\* \* \*

Sinelnik & Frisfield Company, New York; to manufacture pianos, etc.; capital, \$10,000. Incorporated by Harris Sinelnik, 1448 Madison avenue, and others.

\* \* \*

G. A. Anderson Piano Company, Rockford, Ill.; \$100,000; manufacture and sell pianos and musical instruments; Gust. A. J. Anderson, L. I. Johnson, E. W. Swenson.

\* \* \*

Empire Piano Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; to manufacture pianos and musical instruments. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators are W. H. Rupert, Geo. W. Clark and Laura Lawson.

\* \* \*

Resotone Grand Co., New York; to manufacture musical instruments; capital, \$10,000. Incorporated by George D. Anderson and C. B. Page, 52 Broadway, and others.

\* \* \*

The Burlington Pipe Organ Company, Burlington, Ia.; capital stock, \$50,000. The officers and incorporators are: Richard W. Jackson, president; A. B. Jackson, vice-president; A. L. Vickers, secretary, and Herman Marquardt, treasurer.

#### HE WAS LUCKY.

Charles—"Yes, old Jones lost his leg in a railway accident; but he was always lucky."

George—"Luck? Where does it come in?"

Charles—"Why, don't you see, that was the leg which gave him so much trouble with rheumatism, and he got \$10,000 for it."

#### NEW YORK.

Trade continues slow.

News seems very scarce this month, at least none has reached the Journal.

It must appear strange, that among the many members of the New York unions some one cannot be found to supply the Journal monthly with the current news of the trade.

Local No. 16 has offered an amendment to the constitution providing for the classification of the members. The amendment will be found in another part of the Journal.

Special request is made to the members of the local unions to use their influence with their wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts in inducing them to join the Piano Workers' Women's Auxiliary.

Things relative to the coming joint picnic of the unions of Greater New York are beginning to stir themselves. An early beginning should bring a successful ending, or, as some would have it, the early bird catches the worm.

It is hoped the Joint Executive Board will see to the appointment of someone whose duty it will be to furnish the Journal with the current news of the city. This is a matter that has been delayed only too long; it should be attended to at once.

#### CHICAGO.

Trade is fairly good.

Now for the picnic.

Sunday, August 29, Elm Tree Grove.

Delmer has removed to his new factory.

The employees of the King piano factory struck recently. Starvation wages are said to have been the cause.

Albert Schaubel, former secretary of Local No. 1, has accepted the position of superintendent of the Thompson Piano Co.

The Tryber Piano Co., with its 15(0) men is about to move to South Bend, Ind. South Bend should experience a decided business boom in the very near future.

Don't shirk your duty. Pay your 10c donation per month to the striking Hatters like a man. Their fight is yours.

The Piano Movers of this city won a decided victory in twenty-four hours, gaining an increase of \$1.00 per week in wages. Now don't you piano workers feel ashamed of yourselves, you skilled mechanics at the industry? But, then, the Piano Movers presented a united front. Of course, they would win.

Through the courtesy of the Bush & Gerts Piano Co. the picnic committee of No. 1 is enabled to announce an extraordinary feature for the picnic, the giving away of two Bush & Gerts union label pianos, to the holder of the lucky number. Every ticket purchaser has a chance to win one of these exceptionally high-grade pianos. Watch for details.

Among the other many features of fun and pleasure scheduled for the picnic, August 29, will be races for cash prizes, \$150 having been set aside for this purpose. There will also be prize bowling, for which an additional \$50 has

been appropriated. Another feature, the giving away of handsome and useful presents to all children under twelve years of age, accompanied by parents. Children under twelve, if accompanied by parents, will be admitted free. Watch for details.

#### BAER ON A RAMPAGE.

At a recent meeting of the coal operators the fight between the coal operators and the miners' union was lost sight of when the two factions in the camp of the coal "barons" fell foul of each other. A decided difference of opinion developed between those who represented Harriman and adherents of the old "Divine-Right Baer" outfit. The Baer people were for punishing the miners at once for refusing to renew the agreement drawn up by the Roosevelt strike committee and which has been in force for the past three years. The men with whom E. H. Harriman's influence is strong deprecated hasty action.

The meeting became a dignified wrangle. The outcome was that a committee of eleven was appointed to formulate a course of action for the operators, with the understanding that there would be no report until later. It is understood that this delay will permit the operators to get together with the miners and so avoid a strike or a lockout.

The members of the committee are all on good terms with the miners and apt to be conciliatory.

#### MERITED ANTAGONISM.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, has resigned as head of the organization. The change comes about through the antagonism shown to Van Cleave by manufacturers over the country after his fight against Gompers, Mitchell and other labor leaders.

Van Cleave is president of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, which secured an injunction preventing Mitchell and Gompers from advertising a boycott on the company's product. These labor leaders are now under prison sentence for violation of this injunction.

The Citizens' Industrial Alliance is composed of manufacturers in every city in the United States.

#### MORE GRAFT.

The ceilings in the \$7,000,000 New York public library are being decorated with a cheap substitute for the pure gold leaf, which the specifications call for, was the charge made public Monday by the president and secretary of the Gilders' Union. It came as the result of an investigation authorized by their organization.

The sum of \$10,000 is allowed for the decoration of the two ceilings investigated by the unionists, and they say by the substitution that the two rooms could be done for less than \$10,000. Fifteen ceilings are to be decorated in all.

#### THEY ARE APT SCHOLARS.

A tremendous sensation developed in Tokio recently with the arrest of nine members of the lower house of the diet, the nature of the charges being withheld. It is believed, however, that bribery in connection with the recent difficulties of the Japan Sugar Company is alleged.

#### PREFERRED ALGIERS TO HEAVEN.

A celebrated Anglican divine, the late Bishop of Rochester, who had been ailing for some months, decided to consult Sir Frederick Treves, a noted surgeon. After a careful examination, Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict, and added: "Your lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera."

"Impossible," replied the Bishop. "Quite impossible. I have too much work to get through."

"Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or heaven."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the Bishop with a sigh; "then I suppose it must be Algiers."

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label, buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irlon.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

### GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

### ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Day-  
ton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark  
and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash  
Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln  
Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Joosten.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

### INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOET—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

### IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
BODE—  
Findahl & Nelson.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Waite Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.  
INDIAN TERRITORY.  
ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

### KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffen Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberta.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. E. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thiemert.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

### KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.  
MAINE.  
GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.  
MARYLAND.  
BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Wash-  
ington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.  
MICHIGAN.  
COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

### MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hangen-Meler Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

### MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.  
MISSOURI.  
APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music &  
Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parke Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

<b>SLATER</b> — Schaurer & Hill.	<b>MONTICELLO</b> — A. A. Moran.	<b>OKLAHOMA CITY</b> — J. W. Luke.	<b>TENNESSEE</b> — JACKSON— E. E. Forbes Piano Co.
<b>SIKESTON</b> — G. A. Garner.	<b>NIAGARA FALLS</b> — J. C. Schwackhamer.	<b>SHAWNEE</b> — Cromwell & Cromwell.	<b>MEMPHIS</b> — Bush & Gerts Piano Co.
<b>ST. JOSEPH</b> — J. E. Hagen.	<b>ROCHESTER</b> — G. Clay Cox & Co.	<b>WEATHERFORD</b> — Hester Brothers.	<b>E. E. Forbes Piano Co.</b>
<b>SPRINGFIELD</b> — J. E. Martin Music Co.	<b>SCHENECTADY</b> — Geo. A. Cassidy.	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> —	<b>FOUNTAIN CITY</b> — J. V. Ledgerwood.
<b>ST. CHARLES</b> — St. Charles Music Co.	<b>NEW JERSEY</b> —	<b>ALBION</b> — E. A. Collins.	<b>TEXAS</b> —
<b>ST. LOUIS</b> — Kleckamp Bros.	<b>TRENTON</b> — Bronson Piano Warerooms.	<b>HARRISBURG</b> — Kirk, Johnson & Co.	<b>AUSTIN</b> — Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of Texas.
<b>F. Beler &amp; Son.</b>	<b>WEEHAWKEN HGTS.</b> — B. H. Halsted.	<b>NEW CASTLE</b> — J. A. Breckenridge.	<b>DALLAS</b> — Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of Texas.
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> —	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> —	<b>PITTSBURGH</b> — J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537 Smithfield St.	<b>FORT WORTH</b> — Cummings, Shepard & Co.
<b>JACKSON</b> — E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>FARGO</b> — Stone Piano Co.	<b>PHILADELPHIA</b> — J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut St.	<b>PARIS</b> — Henry P. Mayer.
<b>NEBRASKA</b> —	<b>OHIO</b> —	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> —	<b>UTAH</b> —
<b>BROKEN BOW</b> — Ryerson Bros. Co.	<b>ABERDEEN</b> — D. P. Argo.	<b>PROVIDENCE</b> — E. C. Billings.	<b>OGDEN</b> — H. C. Wardleigh.
<b>GOTHENBERG</b> — George W. Erb.	<b>ASHVILLE</b> — J. C. Welton.	<b>Goff &amp; Darling.</b>	<b>SALT LAKE CITY</b> — Daynes & Romney.
<b>HOLDREGE</b> — D. W. Hillsbeck.	<b>BALTIMORE</b> — Hansberger Bros.	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b> —	<b>VIRGINIA</b> —
<b>HOOVER</b> — Geo. A. Helne.	<b>COLUMBUS</b> — W. L. Skeels.	<b>ABERDEEN</b> — K. O. Lee.	<b>CHARLOTTEVILLE</b> — W. C. Payne.
<b>HOWELLS</b> — E. Taborsky.	<b>CLEVELAND</b> — Hart Piano Co.	<b>BROOKINGS</b> — Miss Jessie E. Kelley.	<b>DAYTON</b> — Ruebush-Kleffer Co.
<b>KEARNEY</b> — Lucian Smith.	<b>EATON</b> — W. O. Gross.	<b>CLARK</b> — Arthur Ainsworth.	<b>WISCONSIN</b> —
<b>LEIGH</b> — Compton & Held.	<b>FREMONT</b> — Chas. Miller.	<b>DEADWOOD</b> — Fisher & Co.	<b>ASHLAND</b> — Ashland Music Co.
<b>LINCOLN</b> — Prescott Music Co.	<b>HAMILTON</b> — Pilgrim Music Co.	<b>DE SMET</b> — Sherwood Music Co.	<b>BARABOO</b> — Chas. Wild Music Co.
<b>NORFOLK</b> — C. S. Hayes.	<b>LEBANON</b> — E. Trovillo.	<b>FREDERICK</b> — F. M. Kendall.	<b>EAU CLAIRE</b> — Mrs. N. D. Coon.
<b>NORTH PLATTE</b> — C. A. Howe.	<b>MADISON</b> — Bates Music Co.	<b>HURON</b> — D. O. Root.	<b>LAKE MILLS</b> — L. H. Cook.
<b>O'NEIL</b> — G. W. Smith.	<b>MARION</b> — Will T. Blue.	<b>LEAD</b> — A. McGill.	<b>MILWAUKEE</b> — Gimble Bros.
<b>OMAHA</b> — W. E. Richards.	<b>NELSONVILLE</b> — F. M. Morris.	<b>MITCHELL</b> — J. Llewellyn Morgan.	<b>OSHKOSH</b> — S. N. Bridge & Son.
<b>PAWNEE CITY</b> — Wherry Bros.	<b>SALEM</b> — F. P. Brown.	<b>PARKER</b> — B. J. Palmer.	<b>RACINE</b> — Wiegand Bros.
<b>SCHICKLEY</b> — Chas. Bergquist.	<b>SCIPIO SIDING</b> — C. W. Miller.	<b>REDFIELD</b> — Geo. A. Sabin.	<b>RIVER FALLS</b> — G. A. Rasmussen.
<b>SCHUYLER</b> — Maple & Herde.	<b>WILLIAMSBURG</b> — C. P. Chatterton.	<b>VERMILION</b> — Lotze & Co.	<b>STOUGHTON</b> — E. J. Kjolseth Co.
<b>WAHOO</b> — Anderson & Thorson.	<b>XENIA</b> — Sutton's Music Store.	<b>YANKTON</b> — J. P. Nelson.	<b>SHEBOYGAN</b> — L. E. Minot.
<b>YORK</b> — P. L. Elarth.	<b>OREGON</b> —		<b>SUPERIOR</b> — Hall & Kriedler.
<b>NEW YORK</b> —	<b>PORTLAND</b> — Eller's Piano House.		<b>WASHINGTON</b> —
<b>BROOKLYN</b> — Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton	<b>OKLAHOMA</b> —		<b>TACOMA</b> — D. S. Johnston Co.
<b>BUFFALO</b> — Robert L. Loud.	<b>ANADARKA</b> — J. M. Youngblood.		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b> —
<b>CANTON</b> — G. E. Sims.	<b>CHEROKEE</b> — L. H. Burr.		<b>MANNINGTON</b> — Stewart & Wise.
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b> — Hazelton Bros., 68 University Place.	<b>ENID</b> — Asher & Jacobus.		

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.:

Amend Article 4, Section 3, by striking out all after the word "statement," on line two, and add matter as shown in black, Section to read:

Section 3. All applicants for membership may be elected upon their own statement and stating the class applicant wishes to join. Class A. Initiation fee, Five Dollars; dues, Twenty Cents per week. Members of this class shall be entitled to all benefits provided by the Constitution. Class B. Initiation fee, Two Dollars; dues, Ten Cents per week. Members of this class shall not be entitled to sick and death benefit. Strike, lock-out and victimization benefits shall be paid. It shall be the privilege of members of Class B to become members of Class A at any time by paying additional initiation fee and weekly dues, as provided by Class A. The additional initiation fee and dues to begin from time said member applies for transfer from Class B to Class A. This shall not prohibit a Class A member from becoming a member of Class B; weekly dues to begin from time member applies to be transferred. All applicants must be in good standing at time of application for transfer. At all time the Executive Committee of each local union shall have power to reject applicant from becoming a member of Sick and Death Benefit Fund. This applies to Class A members. All applicants for membership must present themselves for initiation. Except in cases of jurisdiction towns, it shall be left discretionary with the local union where application is made for membership. The initiation fee may be paid in bi-weekly installments of at least one dollar until paid in full. On the payment of one dollar the candidate to be initiated. This applies to Class B applicants. Dues and assessments to begin from date of initiation of Class A and B members. Piano, organ and musical instrument workers coming from foreign countries who furnish sufficient proof that they (at the time they left such country) were in good standing, members of a piano, organ or musical instrument workers' organization, organized on trade union principles, shall be admitted as a new member without paying an initiation fee, providing they join within four weeks after their arrival in this country. This shall apply to such countries where unions exist and accept cards of members of the International Union.

By Local Union, No. 16, New York, N. Y.:

Amend Article 5, Section 1, by striking out the entire section and substituting new section as follows:

Section 1. Every member shall pay into the funds of the union, as provided for in Section 3 of Article 4.

Local unions favoring either one of the above amendments should second same and forward such second to the International Office so same will reach the office not later than June 25, 1909. Seconds received after this date will not be counted.

Special: The amendments submitted by Local Union, No. 26, published in the February and March Journal, failed of receiving the required number of seconds, and therefore cannot be put to a referendum vote of the members. The amendments were seconded by Local Unions, Nos. 16 and 17.

The amendments offered by Local Union No. 19, published in the February and March Journal, failed of receiving the required number of seconds and therefore cannot be put to a referendum vote of the members. The amendments were seconded by Local Unions Nos. 1 and 17.

## STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, MARCH, 1909.

## Receipts.

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE

Local Union No. 1	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 11	75.00
Local Union No. 16	50.00
Local Union No. 17	50.00
Local Union No. 21	50.00
Local Union No. 31	25.00

## SUPPLIES

Local Union No. 1	2.00
Local Union No. 21	5.00
New York Joint Executive Board	8.00

## HATTERS' ASSESSMENT

Local Union No. 1	1.50
Local Union No. 2	75
Local Union No. 11	1.00

Local Union No. 16	8.00
Local Union No. 17	15.00
Local Union No. 19	1.00
Local Union No. 26	1.75
Local Union No. 27	1.60
Local Union No. 32	2.40

## LABEL ASSESSMENT.

Local Union No. 27	5.55
Local Union No. 32	5.70

## SUNDRIES.

Journal advertisement	50.00
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Total receipts \$134.25

## Expenditures

Ad. St. Paul Union Advocate	15.00
Ad. Union Labor Advocate, Chicago	15.00
Ad. Industrial Era, Buffalo, N. Y.	6.00
Ad. Labor New, Worcester, Mass.	20.25
Ad. Labor Journal, South Bend, Ind.	19.25
Papers for office	2.80
Telephone service	1.60
1000 2-cent stamps	21.00
1000 1-cent stamps	2.00
10 5-cent stamps	50
Charges on checks	1.00
Postage on Journal	1.05
Thos. V. Podzimek, service	50.00
Chas. R. Carlson, service	6.80
Assessment to A. E. of Local Union	20.00
Express charges	60
H. G. Adair Printing Co.	157.00
Office rent	10.00
M. Hage	10
Salary of President	100.00
Deficiency, March 1, 1909	116.00

Total expense \$520.15

Total receipts \$134.25

Total expense \$385.90

Deficiency April 1, 1909 \$151.65

CHAS. DOLLO, Int. Pres.

## FROZEN PUDDING.

To make frozen pudding use the half of a broken egg and two teaspoonsful of common baking soda. Add other necessary ingredients in sufficient quantities and let stand until frozen.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

„Unser“ Präsident: William Howard Taft.

Das bedeutet, daß wir vier Jahre größter Prosperität vor uns haben.

Leisten wir unterdeß dem „Union Label“ der verschiedenen Verbände allen nur möglichen Vorschub.

„Presto“ beschäftigt sich in letzter Zeit sehr eifrig mit uns, was sehr liebenswürdig von ihm ist. Warum schlägt es aber nicht gleich gehörig los, ohne daß es erst lübelt? Wenn es sich fürchtet, uns wehe zu thun, so geben wir ihm die Versicherung, daß wir ziemlich dickfellig sind.

Herr William Lincoln Bush, der Präsident der „Bush & Gerts Piano Company“, die ausschließlich Union Label Pianos und Blauer Pianos fabriziert, ist im kleinen Finger ehrlicher, furchtloser und aggressiver, als alle übrigen Pianobauer zusammen genommen im ganzen Leibe. Man lese die von ihm am Lincoln-Tage gehaltene und an anderer Stelle abgedruckte Ansprache und bilde sich danach sein Urtheil.

Im Bundesrepräsentantenhause soll nächstens ein Gesetz eingebracht werden, das das Zeichnen der Pianos, Musikinstrumente und sonstiger Fabrikate mittels Schablone zum Kriminalvergehen stampelt; hoffentlich wird der Antrag angenommen. Es handelt sich um die Unterdrückung einer ganz niederträchtigen Erpressung.

Der fallen gerade jene zum Opfer, die es am allerwenigsten ausschalten können. Da reden Chicagos Tagesblätter vom Arbeiterjoch. Das trifft nur die Reichen und wenn die etwas gezwikt werden, so schadet es ihnen gar nichts. Die können's recht gut vertragen.

Jedenfalls ist das Arbeiterjoch das gerechtere.

Der Kampf der Gutarbeiter tobt noch und der Sieg neigt sich auf ihre Seite, so sehr auch Mitglieder der „National Hatters' Association“ sich dagegen kräuben mögen. Man braucht sich nur die närrischen Sprünge anzusehen, die diese Herren machen, um die ihnen drohende Niederlage zu verbergen, wenn man wissen will, wie der Hase läuft.

Als Inbegriff aller Eitelhaftigkeit gebührt der „National Hatters' Association“ die Palme.

Mögen die Mitglieder derselben Hüte machen, die das Union Label nicht haben; wir organisirten Lohnarbeiter und keiner, der die Gerechtigkeit liebt und die Billigkeit, wird dieselben nicht tragen.

Uns genügt der „Union Label Hut“.

Die „Chicago Trade Union Label League“ bietet denjenigen Mitgliedern einer Trade Union, die in einer Lokal-Union unter ihren Kleidungsstücken die größte Menge Union Label Fabrikate aufweisen, einen Preis in barem Gelde. Einer jeden Lokal Union ist eine bestimmte Anzahl Preise zu-

getheilt. Jedenfalls sollte der dadurch veranlaßte Wettstreit sich ebenso wohlthätig als interessant erweisen, da gerade durch beständiges Agitiren und zziehen im Gebrauch des Union Labels die gute Sache am meisten gefördert wird. Der Wettstreit ist ein solch edler, daß eine jede Union sich daran betheiligen sollte.

Den liberalen „Due Bills“-Esserten nach zu urtheilen, die die verschiedenen Pianofabrikanten machen, müssen diese an ihrem Fabrikat ganz gewaltig verdienen, wenn sie nur einen geringen Prozentsatz ihrer Waare gegen bares Geld vertauschen. Es ist gar nichts Seltenes, daß die Pianobauer „Due Bills“ im Betrage von hundert bis hundertfünfzig Dollars verschenken, die sie beim Ankauf eines Pianos als Theilzahlung acceptiren. Wie man von einem Piano, das drei- oder auch vierhundert Dollars kostet, 100 bis 150 Dollars ablassen kann, das zu verstehen erfordert einen mehr als gewöhnlichen Wis, wenn das Piano wirklich das Geld werth ist. Wir neigen zu der Ansicht, ja glauben den Beweis liefern zu können, daß ein Piano, auf das 100 bis 150 Dollars nachgelassen werden, keine 300 bis 400 Dollars, sondern höchstens \$125 werth ist.

Mit den „Due Bills“ oder Coupons will man nur die Leichtgläubigen, die Gimpel fangen und sie verleiten, für theureres Geld ein sehr mittelmäßiges Instrument zu erwerben.

Dies ist ein Verlog, eine Täuschung, gewissermaßen die Zwillingsschwester der verbrecherischen „Schablone“.

## Eine Arbeiterfreundin.

Die „Chicago Daily Tribune“, die sich für eine Freundin der Arbeiter ausgibt, hat Vange, daß die verbündeten Arbeiter in Chicago mit der widerkehrenden Prosperität auf einer Lohnerhöhung bestehen.

Sie befürchtet, daß es zum Streik kommen und daß dadurch die Rückkehr der Prosperität aufgehalten werde.

Soweit derjenige Theil der organisirten Arbeit in Betracht kommt, deren Organ unsere Zeitung ist, wünschen wir der „Daily Tribune“ dafür aufrichtig zu danken, daß sie so gütig war, ohne jedes Entgelt die Vormundschaft für die Chicagoer Arbeiterbewegung zu übernehmen.

Ist es nicht auch die „Chicago Tribune“ gewesen, die, als kürzlich die Panik einsetzte, mit liebevoller Fürsorge in die organisirten Arbeiter drang, auf die zahlreichen Lohnerabsenkungen einzugehen, die damals angeboten wurden? Hatte sie damals nicht als Grund dafür die Geldfröhe angegeben? Wir scheitern so.

Würden die Arbeiter jedesmal auf die guten Rathschläge hören, die ihnen vorgebliche Freunde ertheilen, so würde es ihnen gar bald am Nothwendigsten fehlen, um Leib und Seele zusammenzuhalten.

In einer Zeit der Panik Lohnerabsenkungen — in guten Zeiten keine Lohnerhöhung.

Das ist schöner Freundesrath.

Die Freundschafft der „Chicago Daily Tribune“ für die organisirte Arbeit hat gottlob bei den Arbeitern noch keine Gegenliebe gefunden.

## Beseitigung des Union Labels durch den Tarif.

Das Verschenken von Coupons in Tabakpäckchen und das Aufdrucken des Union Labels darauf wird von einer Bestimmung der Payne-Tarif-Bill so unterzagt:

„Es soll nicht erlaubt sein, in Päckchen Rauchtabak, Fine Cut Kautabak oder Cigaretten, wie das Gesetz sie vorschreibt, irgend einen Gegenstand mitzuverpacken, beziehungsweise daran zu befestigen, außer dem Aufschlag und Etiquette des Fabrikanten und wenn darin verpackten Tabak und Cigaretten, wovon dem Gesetz gemäß die Steuer zu entrichten ist. Auch darf solchen Päckchen und deren Inhalt kein Versprechen und keine Offerte oder Certificat, wodurch ein Geschenk, ein Preis, eine Prämie, eine Rückzahlung oder eine Belohnung zugesichert wird, aufgestempelt, eingebrannt, aufgedruckt oder geschrieben oder irgendwie darauf bemerkt sein.“

## Verweigerten die Vereinigung.

In Chicago im Convent versammelte Delegationen der „Amalgamated Woodworkers“ haben es einstimmig abgelehnt, sich mit der „United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners“ zu vereinigen und ihr General Executive-Comite angewiesen, in den künftigen Konferenzen der Organisationen lediglich Trade-Übereinkommen zu arrangiren zu versuchen, welche für die beiden Unionen von Nutzen wären.

## Die erste Frau im Richterstande.

Mme. Jusselin wurde in Frankreich zum Mitglied des „Conseil de Prud'hommes“ ernannt, einem Gerichtshof zur Beilegung von Arbeiterstreitigkeiten. Frau Jusselin ist Kleidermacherin und Begründerin und Sekretärin des Verbandes der Kleidermacherinnen. Sie ist in Frankreich, wo nicht in der ganzen Welt die erste Frau, die zu einer richterlichen Stellung berufen ward.

## Läßt sich nichts dagegen thun?

Zeit dem Jahre 1855 sind in britischen Kohlenzechen mehr als 3000 Menschen umgekommen, nämlich:

1857—Lundhill bei Barnsley .....	189
1860—Misca-Zeche, Newport .....	145
1862—Hartley Zeche .....	202
1866—Tals Zeche, Poyte Mill bei Barnsley ..	360
1867—Herudale-Zeche, Abondda Valley, Glanorganshire .....	178
1875—Zwaithemain bei Barnsley .....	110
1877—High Blawrre bei Glasgow .....	200
1878—Florida-Mine, Haydock bei Wigan .....	189
1878—Cbbow Vale-Zeche bei Newport .....	268
1880—Misca bei Newport .....	120
1880—Seabam Zeche .....	164
1880—Pen-y-Craig, South Wales .....	101
1885—Clifton Hall, Lancashire .....	177
1890—Manerch Zeche, Monmouthshire .....	176
1892—Park Slip-Zeche bei Bridgend, South Wales .....	116
1893—Combs-Zeche bei Dewsbury .....	139
1894—Albion-Zeche bei Ponthypridd, South Wales .....	286



# Departamento Italiano



Il "NOSTRO" Presidente è William Howard Taft.

Adesso ci aspettiamo quattro anni di prosperità e di benessere finanziario.

Mentre godiamo la prosperità che è "di là da venire" non dimentichiamo di diffondere la marca d'unione nelle varie organizzazioni.

In questi giorni il giornale "The Presto" si compiace di dire tante belle cose sul nostro conto per le quali serbiamo molta gratitudine; però, perchè far tante chiacchiere prima di saggiare il ferro del chirurgo? Se si fa ciò per rendere meno amara la pillola, siamo franchi nel confessare che oramai abbiamo fatto il callo alle dicerie dei giornali.

William Lincoln Bush, presidente della "Bush & Gerts Piano Company" manifatturieri esclusivamente di pianoforti che portano la marca d'unione, possiede più onestà, franchezza e aggressività di tutti gli altri manifatturieri di pianoforti presi insieme. Leggete il suo proclama del "Lincoln Day" pubblicato in altra parte di questo giornale, e giudicate da voi stessi.

Alla nostra Camera Nazionale dei Rappresentanti sarà presentato un progetto di legge col quale viene considerato come onesta criminale il bollare "uso stencil" i pianoforti, gli strumenti musicali, e altri prodotti di tale manifattura. Speriamo che questo progetto divenga legge. Fra tutte le specie di abusi e ladroncelli, quest'affare dei pianoforti è il più abominevole. Adesso i giornali che sono sempre pronti ad alzare la voce contro i ladri si diano da fare.

"Tutto dipende dal cane che abbaia". Nel bollare fraudolento dei pianoforti—uso "stencil" — la vittima dell'estorsione è il povero, colui che dispone di pochi mezzi. Nel caso, invece, dell'imposizione del movimento operaio — come è denominato e condannato dalla stampa quotidiana di Chicago—la vittima è il ricco, colui il quale dispone di larghi mezzi.

Di queste due specie di abusi, quale è il più riprovevole?

La lotta dei Cappellai continua ancora vivace. I Cappellai sono sulla via della vittoria a dispetto della resistenza dei membri dell'Associazione Nazionale dei Cappellai. Per dimostrare come irragionevoli siano i manifatturieri "campioni della Libertà Americana," basta ricordare le loro strane idee che puzzano di antichità.

All'Associazione Nazionale dei Cappellai tocca il primato dell'ignoranza col Blue Ribbon.

Ebbene, lasciate che facciano cappelli senza la Marca d'Unione. Noi, gli operai organizzati e tutti coloro che, come noi, lavorano per il loro salario, e che sono in favore della giustizia e dell'equità, noi, dico, non li compremmo.

La nostra vecchia Marca d'Unione è abbastanza buona per noi.

La Lega della Marca d'Unione di Chicago, offre premi in contante ai membri di un'unione i quali possono provare di avere usato, fra tutti i membri della loro unione, il maggior numero di articoli che portano la Marca d'Unione. Per tale scopo vengono stanziati per ciascun'unione locale affiliata un determinato numero di premi. La gara è molto

interessante e nello stesso tempo benefica, poiché costituisce un'agitazione costante in favore della Marca d'Unione, e, come risultato le persone si educeranno ad usarla. Questo espediente è stato già dimostrato utilissimo, perciò ogni operaio unionista deve sperimentarlo.

Secondo le generose offerte, denominate "Due Bills," fatte dai vari manifatturieri di pianoforti, il guadagno sugli strumenti fatti da queste ditte deve raggiungere proporzioni enormi, poiché dette firme si contentano di una piccola porzione del prezzo nominale del pianoforte. Capita tutti i giorni vedere che i manifatturieri di pianoforti offrono "Due Bills" del valore di \$100 e di \$125 accettabili o \$150 al compratore di un pianoforte di \$300 come prima rata di pagamento su di un pianoforte. Per essere in grado di offrire \$100 o di \$100, se il piano vale davvero questa cifra, è necessaria un'abilità commerciale che esorbita dall'ordinario. L'editore di queste pagine crede, invece, e possiamo provarlo coi fatti che il valore reale del pianoforte per cui pagamento si accettano "Due Bills," non è superiore, al massimo, a \$125.

Il "Due Bills" o Cupon non è altro che un trabocchetto per fare pagare ai semplicioni, per un prezzo enormemente alto, uno strumento meno di mediocre.

E' una frode e un ingano, sono due abominevoli gemelli; se lo tengano bene a mente i cavalieri dello "stencil."

## I SEDICENTI AMICI DELL'OPERAIO.

Il "Chicago Daily Tribune", un giornale che dice di essere amico della classe operaia organizzata, teme che la classe operaia organizzata di Chicago insista nel domandare un aumento di paga, ora che, a quanto dicesi, la prosperità è alle porte.

Il "Tribune" teme che debba risultare qualche sciopero e che, a cagione di questi scioperi, il ritorno della prosperità possa essere rimandato per un tempo indefinito.

A nome di quella parte di classe operaia organizzata di Chicago rappresentata da questo giornale estendiamo i nostri sinceri ringraziamenti al "Daily Tribune" per la protezione che esso intende esercitare sul movimento operaio di Chicago, senza prospettiva di remunerazione.

Ma non è stato precisamente il "Tribune" che, soltanto poco tempo dietro, al principio della crisi, animato dalla stessa sollecitudine per la classe operaia organizzata, la consigliò ad accettare le riduzioni di salario fatte allora? Non ha forse il "Tribune" dato allora quel consiglio in base della crisi finanziaria allora regnante?

Se la classe operaia dovesse seguire i suggerimenti di questi suoi amici, fra breve si troverebbe in agonia.

Riduzione in tempo di crisi, nessun aumento in tempo di prosperità.

Ecco il consiglio di certi nostri amici.

Ma, grazie a Dio, l'amicizia del "Chicago Tribune" verso la classe operaia non è stata ancora riconosciuta dal movimento operaio di Chicago.

## PER RIMUOVERE LA MARCA D'UNIONE CON LA TARIFFA.

Uno degli articoli della legge Payne sulle tariffe proibisce l'usanza di dare couponi nei pacchetti di tabacco e di stampare la marca d'unione sugli stessi pacchetti. L'articolo che si riferisce a questo fatto dice come segue:

"Nessun pacchetto di tabacco da fumo e da bocca, nessuna specie di sigarette permesse

dalla legge dovrebbero contenere internamente o avere attaccati esternamente, oppure essere in qualsiasi modo da qualunque articolo che non sia la marca o l'involucro del manifatturiero. Perciò non dovrebbe essere permesso che il tabacco o le sigarette portassero seco qualsiasi genere di stampato, soggetto a tassa secondo le leggi fiscali, nè dovrebbe essere affissa su detti pacchi, oppure bollata, marcata, scritta o stampata sia sul pacchetto come nella materia contenuta, qualsiasi promessa o offerta di dono, prezzo, premio, pagamento o compenso."

## NON SI PUO' FARE PROPRIO NULLA PER PREVENIRLI?

Pubblichiamo qui appresso una lista di disastri minerari avvenuti nelle Isole Britanniche, in ciascuno dei quali perdettero la vita più di 100 persone. Questa statistica va dal 1856 in poi:

1857—Lundhill, presso Barnsley.....	189
1860—Risca Colliery, Newport.....	145
1862—Hartley Colliery .....	202
1866—Oaks Colliery, Hoyle Mill, presso Barnsley .....	360
1867—Ferndale Colliery, Rhonda Valley Glamorganshire .....	178
1875—Swaithemain, presso Barnsley.....	140
1877—High Blantyre, presso Glasgow.....	200
1878—Florida Mine, Haydock, presso Wigan .....	189
1878—Ebbow Vale Colliery, presso Newport .....	268
1880—Risca, presso Newport.....	120
1880—Seaham Colliery .....	164
1880—Pen-y-Craig, South Wales.....	101
1885—Clifton Hall, Lancashire.....	177
1890—Llanerch Colliery, Monmouthshire.....	176
1892—Park Slip Colliery, presso Bridgend, South Wales .....	116
1893—Combs Colliery, presso Dewsbury....	139
1894—Albion Colliery, presso Pontypridd, South Wales .....	286

## SI RIFIUTANO DI AMALGAMARE.

Col voto unanime i delegati degli "Amalgamated Wood Workers", raccolti in convenzione a Chicago, hanno deciso di non amalgamarsi con la "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners", come anche hanno dato la loro istruzione al loro comitato esecutivo generale che, in avvenire, tutte le conferenze tra le organizzazioni debbano avere di mira soltanto gli accordi di mestiere che possano essere vantaggiosi ad ambo le unioni.

## LA PRIMA DEL MONDO.

Mme. Jusselin è stata designata membro del "Conseil de Prud'hommes," un tribunale Francese sorto allo scopo di accomodare le dispute della classe operaia. Mme. Jusselin è una sarta ed è organizzatrice e segretaria dell'unione delle sarte. Essa è la prima donna che sia stata mai designata a una carica giudiziaria in Francia, e, probabilmente, in tutto il mondo non vi è stata mai una donna rivestita di quest'ufficio.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—CHAS. DOLD.  
40 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
- 2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.
- 3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.
- 4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
102 Shell Road, Carona, L. I., N. Y.
- 5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.
- 6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Baylles St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.
- 7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
- 8th Vice President—GEO. TRACEY.  
15 Maple Ave., Derby, Conn.
- 9th Vice President—FRANK HELLE.  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.48
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Business Agent, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll street. Corresponding Secretary, Lastin Holmes, 316 Baldwin street. Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Lewis, 583 Thompson street.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month, Association Hall, 232 North Ninth Street. Address all communications to Local No. 4 above address.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of this month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinc, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chilleml, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christlaner, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Mondays of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. F. Cabasino, 219 E. 70th Street. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Road, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richmond Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949.955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Emil Haag, 654 Humboldt Street. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 610 Morgan Street. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank T. Howard, 18 Berlin street. Financial Secretary, W. Drever, Ontario street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason, 15 Bryant Street. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crecent Street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month, Room 3 Labor Temple, Church Street. Corresponding Secretary, H. Muckle, 669 Euclid Avenue. Financial Secretary, Jas. Paten, 380 1/2 Crawford Street.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatori Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets second and fourth Monday of every month, Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Harding, 112 Birch Avenue. Financial Secretary, U. G. H. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

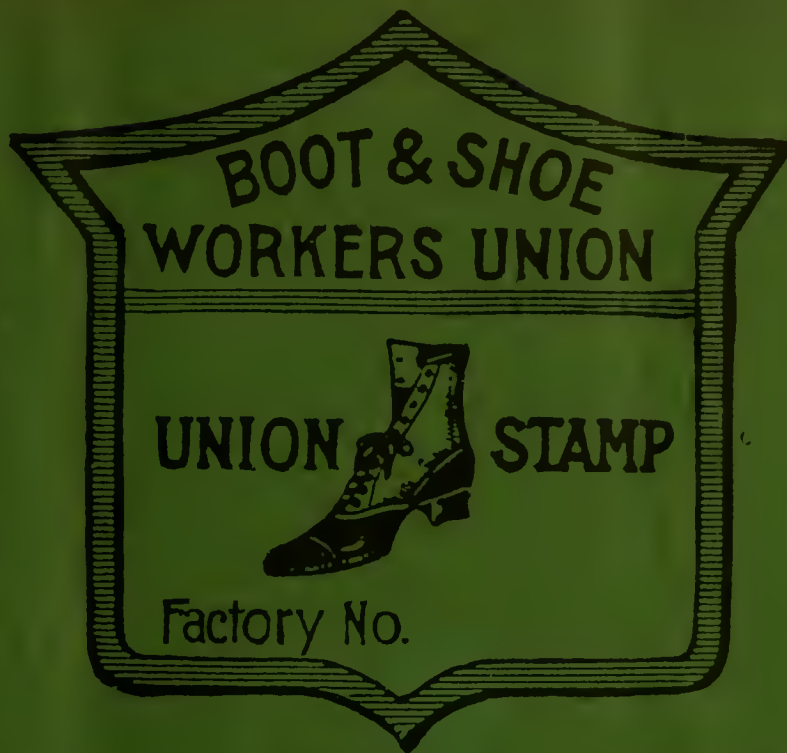
Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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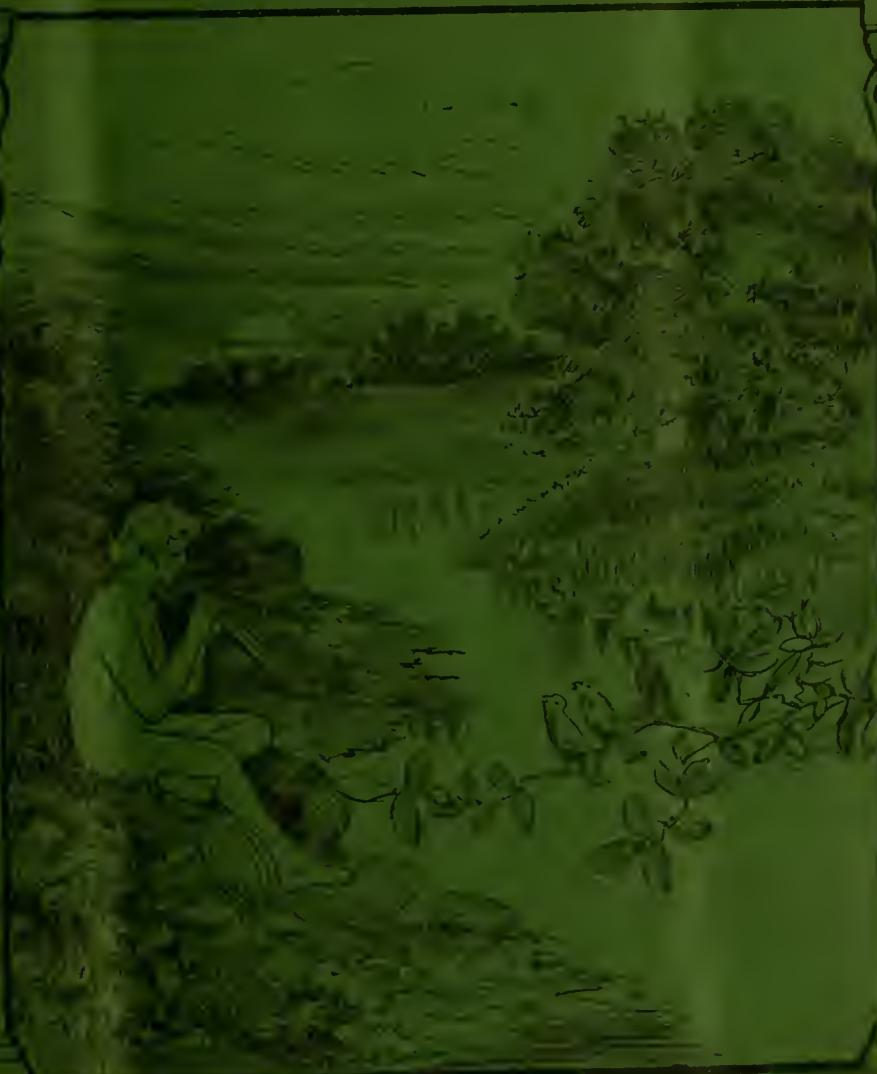
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# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

---

¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO., Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO., Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
LYON & HEALY CO., Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO., Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
THE JACOB DOLL CO., Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
THE KRELL CO., Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
THE ADAM SCHAAF CO., Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
O. WISSNER CO., Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WESER BROTHERS, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
SHUBERT CO., Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
WESTERN COTTAGE CO., Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO., Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

ISSUED BY  
PIANO ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
**UNION MADE**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF  
AMERICA

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1909.

No. 5

### RICH MAN'S PRAYER.

We thank Thee, Lord, and ever must,  
Because Thy ways are right and just!  
Thy presence makes our souls rejoice.  
We praise Thee with full heart and voice.  
Dost Thou not on us few bestow  
The power to keep the workers low?  
That we, the rich, from birth to grave,  
May never be without a slave?  
And we through Thee are able, Lord,  
To rule this horny-handed horde!  
It gives us pleasure when we can  
Deny the low-born working man  
The right to live on his own earth—  
Which we inherit from our birth.  
Thou hast assisted us to keep  
Them ever groveling at our feet!  
And why should they aspire to be  
In any state but misery?  
It fits them well, and it were ill  
If they were not kept in it still.  
Oh, Lord, we pray with all our heart  
That Thou from us will never part;  
We'll cling to Thee till our last breath,  
And naught shall separate but death  
Ourselves and Thee—our Lord, our Friend!  
Abide with us unto the end!  
And keep us safe and grant that we  
Shall know no want or misery.  
We ask this in Thy precious name,  
And also Thy protection claim,  
While to our hearts we fondly fold  
Thy image, Lord!—Thy name is Gold!

—From Barrier Truth.

### THE UNION SHOP.

While much is being said about the open shop, it is highly improbable that there will be any attempt to force the change on a large scale. As yet the opponents of the union shop have made all the noise. But the arguments advanced are so superficial and the alleged statements of facts so palpably unfair that many unionists do not think them worthy of reply.

The talk we hear about the "inalienable right to work" is pure buncombe, as such a right does not exist, except in the sense that a book agent has a right to sell his wares. It is patent to the most obtuse that there would be no involuntary idleness—no long, weary tramps from shop to shop in quest of a job—if workmen had a "right to work." What the luckless unemployed do enjoy is the right to seek employment, which is a far cry from the much talked of "right to work."

Another form of stating the anti-union case is to say the closed shop infringes on an employer's right to hire whomsoever he may please. This is one of those half truths which are more misleading than a falsehood cut from the whole cloth. No one, and least of all the sensible trade unionist, seriously denies the

exercise of this right to an employer; but this concession in no way impairs the right of ten or a hundred employees to refuse to work with an obnoxious craftsman. That is what union men do in some instances; they do not in reality ask that a man be discharged, but simply refuse to work with him. Associations of lawyers and physicians do the same thing, saying the objectionable one has been guilty of "unprofessional conduct" or "violation of the ethical code," while the unsophisticated workmen, with commendable frankness, but deplorable lack of finesse, blurt out that the object of their hostility "is a scab." The underlying cause and the purpose in view are the same in both instances, but few, if any, seem to find fault with the professional associations. The homely admonition that "it is not so much what you do as the manner in which you do it," seems to apply here.

Many good reasons are advanced in defense of the union policy, but it is not the purpose to discuss or even outline them here. There is abundant evidence that these arguments, presented fairly, appeal with force to the general public.

A well known educationalist, who has made a special study of labor unions, says he finds it easier to convince people of the mercantile and professional classes with whom he comes in contact of the fairness of the card shop policy than of any other phase of militant unionism. The writer also knows of a club of 20 or so men, not one of whom has a remote connection with the wage-earning class, who, after investigation, think the strict union policy is justifiable, if not a necessity, under existing conditions. Some of this is due to the feeling of revulsion that accompanies the discovery that what has been written on the subject is a riot of misrepresentation. This also demonstrates that unions will not be without forceful and friend-making arguments if the matters get beyond the academic stage.

It is stated above that in many instances union men refuse to work with non-unionists. In explanation of this it must be remembered that, contrary to current general belief, exclusion of non-unionists from the workshop is not a cardinal principle of all unions. The members of some organizations work with non-unionists, and though it may be true that many of these are weak sisters, yet some of the strongest and most successful unions are in this category. The determining factors in shaping the policy of the various unions will be found to be the economic conditions surrounding the various industries. If an industry is conducted in such a manner that non-unionists cannot be utilized to menace the position of the unionists, the lines are not drawn tightly, and the most effective and determined opponents of the closed shop are among the unionists of such crafts. On the other hand, if circumstances are such that the non-members may be instrumental in endangering wages or

working conditions, their employment is looked on with disfavor.

Trade unionists are aware that this policy has its weaknesses, the principal one being the impressment into the union of men who are unconvinced of its efficiency or desirability, and who are consequently far from being a source of strength. There are also unionists in the printing trade organizations for whom the open shop has no terrors. They believe any possible temporary decrement in membership following its institution would be more than offset by the progressiveness resultant from relief from the load of dead wood. It is a surety that unions would have to "spruce up" and pay more attention to those features that attract non-unionists. But this unterrified minority is seldom heard from, for its dreamy speculations are answered by the assertion that the open shop in the printing trade would lead to the adoption of unfair practices and reduction in wages by unscrupulous employers, with the inevitable climax that fair and generous employers would be compelled to do likewise. In this way the workers reduce the question to a dollars-and-cents proposition—and that is plainly what it is. Notwithstanding all their grandiose talk about "sacred rights," it is as plain as noonday that most of the advocates of open shops think they see "money in it." Their love of liberty is a newly-found emotion, but the pursuit of the dollar—clean or dirty—has been the ruling passion of their lives, and it is too much to ask us to believe that their grand passion has naught to do with their present hysterical situation.—W. B. Prescott, in the Inland Printer.

### WHY MEMBERS BECOME SUSPENDED.

Why do members allow themselves to be suspended?

The answer is a simple one. They were not union men at heart when they joined. They needed a job and they joined the union to get it. They accepted all the benefits the union gave and in return made it a business to give as little to the union as it was possible for them to do.

But some will say, I was hard pressed and could not afford it.

What rot!

A man working every day can afford to pay his dues.

Should he find, through sickness in his family or himself, and it is proven that he has not wasted his money, not one local of all our six hundred would allow his suspension, yea, not one member but what would gladly assist him. When a man allows himself to become suspended he proves beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the seed of unionism was never nurtured in his bosom.—Journeyman Barber.

**EX-PRESIDENT LEE ON THE STENCIL.**

President Payson's report to your last year's convention gave in full and succinct form the history of the acts of this body in relation to the stencil. The stencil piano has been a trade feature of some import during approximately the past forty years.

In the narrow industrial sense in which we use the word, what is a stencil? May it not, in its thus broadest sense be defined as a piano so marked on its fall board that the name thereon, as a name, suggests to the initiated no connection between that name and the name of any individual firm or corporation known to be piano makers.

I am leaving outside of my view what may be called the counterfeit or criminal stencil; one so marked that the palpable intent of such name can be only deception. A piano so marked is full brother to both the piece of debased metal, cast surreptitiously, which endeavors to pass as a valid coin, and to the uttered forged check or other negotiable paper.

This last named form of stencil can by neither a reputable nor a disreputable maker be considered as other than a fraud. And the men who make and sell it are, from my viewpoint, felons—obtainers of money under false pretenses.

Varying forms of stencil other than this last named, and the general stencil problem, have at divers times during the past ten years been subjects for discussion but for little definite action by your association. In reviewing the entire history of your connection with this subject, it seems to me you have, as a body, been afraid of it; that you have at no time had the courage to go on record to express a majority opinion. All your resolutions have been colorless.

Trade conditions have impelled many manufacturers to a stencil piano of one or another type, which have become recognized trade customs.

From a business standpoint I doubt if this can with reason be decried; and I doubt if any member ever received from a dealer for such a piano one dollar more than the intrinsic value of his product. Further, each of us will admit that both from the ethical side, and that of greater ultimate profit, that every one of us would prefer that his firm or corporation name, as his trade-mark should be placed on every piano he produces.

If each manufacturer retailed his own factory production, the stencil would soon become a petrification illustrating only a former period of a low form of piano life. And each manufacturer would, in a short time, have so educated his retail trade against the stencil that the custom would absolutely disappear. And further, the customer would benefit through the increased average merit of the goods which he would buy, for the reason that the piano manufacturer will not make as good a stenciled piano, as at the same price he will one which carries his legitimate name.

We all realize the intricacies of this stencil subject—it is one of many ramifications, and involves many situations purely ethical—and as many more, as matters of business, purely practical.

I believe that today every maker of large quantities of stencil pianos is for selfish reasons abstaining, so far as he may, from increasing his output of this form. If, in discussion of this subject, some action might be taken which would make the disappearance of the stencil one of marked evolution, I believe every piano maker would be financially benefited; one wherein the dealer—much as he may believe to the contrary—would benefit, and that the public would benefit as well.

I think it the duty of this body to declare its position in relation to the stencil, to the end that for the next few years at least the subject may have proper trade classification

so far as this organization may be able to fix its status. And I suggest that should any resolution be passed that it be not a limp, anaemic one, but clear, understandable and positive.

**KIRBY AN ARROGANT ASS.**

This is what the Sacramento Bee, under the heading "Van Cleave Succeeded by Another Arrogant Ass," has to say on the subject:

"J. W. Van Cleave has been succeeded as president of the National Association of Manufacturers by one John Kirby, who seems anxious to distinguish himself as even more brutal and arrogant in his attitude toward organized labor than his predecessor. In assuming the position, Kirby addressed the association in these words, with reference to the American Federation of Labor: 'My policy will be that of Mr. Van Cleave. I do not believe in compromise with criminals. It is better to bring the whole labor question to a pointed issue instead of temporizing and fooling with it. The only way to deal with this animal is to take it by the horns till it is made obedient. If we had to deal with the 95 per cent of labor men who are for justice and fairness, we could settle this whole labor problem in an instant.'

"Such senseless talk is responsible for much of the labor trouble in this country. Union men naturally resent it, and are embittered by it. If all the large employers of labor were of the stamp of Van Cleave and Kirby, there would be no end of strikes and lockouts, and a large part of the time of great industries would be paralyzed.

"This is supposed to be a free country, and yet Kirby has the assurance to speak of organized labor as a beast of burden, to be taken by the horns 'until it is made obedient.' Could senseless arrogance go farther than that? It smacks of the Middle Ages, when in Europe a workman was treated as an inferior creature, and could be kicked and cuffed by his employer without daring to complain or retaliate.

"Of course, Kirby is an ass, with no more heart nor brains than Van Cleave, whose attitude toward union labor has always been that of a Simon Legree cracking a bloody whip over the backs of toiling slaves. Such men are a disgrace to the nation and to any organization of employers which puts them to the front.

"Every fair-minded and well-informed man knows that wage-workers have an unquestionable right to organize for mutual benefit and protection, and that, on the whole, the lot of workmen has been greatly improved through organization, without harm to industry or the legitimate gains of capital. Labor has as good a right as capital to organize and combine to accomplish lawful ends by lawful means. The very foundation of prosperity and progress rest upon the industry of the masses, and no man who speaks contemptuously of labor and laboring men is a good citizen of this Republic.

"No doubt organized labor has its demagogues, its bad leaders, its treacherous, unscrupulous officials, ready to betray their trust for a few pieces of silver. But likewise capital has its Van Cleave and its Kirbys, heartless, purse-proud and insolent trampers on the rights of men infinitely more entitled to respect than themselves. No class has a monopoly of virtue and public spirit."

**HOW TO ASCERTAIN BEAUTY.**

Women who are in doubt as to their claims to beauty, should consult the following figures, that have been declared correct proportions for both the tall and short woman: Short woman—Height, 5 feet 4 inches; neck, 12½ inches; bust, 36 inches; waist, 21 inches; hips, 37 inches; around the largest part of the forearm below the elbow, 11 inches, which should gradually taper to 6 inches around the wrist. Tall Woman—Height, 5 feet 8½ inches; weight, 137 pounds; bust, 36 inches; waist, 25 inches; hips, 42 inches; top of arm, 14 inches; wrist, 6 inches.

**CALIFORNIA A GOLD MINE FOR ASIATICS.**

Senator Perkins, a few years ago, while addressing the United States Senate upon Chinese exclusion, submitted statistics showing that the Chinese had, in thirty years, sent or carried to China \$800,000,000. A prediction made in 1906 indicated that in a like period the money taken or sent out of the United States by the Japanese would exceed that sent out by the Chinese.

That this prediction is in a fair way of realization may be seen from the figures submitted, based upon the number of Japanese in California, as per census reports of 1890 and 1900, and from a "Statistical Pamphlet" published by the Asiatic Exclusion League.

In 1890 there were 1,147 Japanese in California; in 1900 there were 10,151, the rate of increase being 900 per cent. Estimating that each Japanese saves and transmits to his home 50 cents per day—and this estimate is possibly far too small—the amount for the decade ending 1900 would exceed \$12,000,000. The increase of the Japanese population in California, 1900-1908, approximates 55,000, and increase of nearly 8,000 a year. Figured on the 50-cent basis, the total amount, including that of the past decade, would approximate \$75,000,000 from California alone, and in the short period of eighteen years. If we should include in this statement all the Japanese on the mainland of the United States and in Hawaii—estimated at 200,000—the total amount would exceed \$250,000,000. Besides the savings and remittances of those engaged in agricultural and domestic occupations, we have an army of merchants and manufacturers, whose profits, derived from business transactions with Americans, runs as high as 30 to 35 per cent on the capital invested, and whose remittances to Japan are made through the numerous Japanese banks and mercantile institutions.

Is it any wonder that the Japanese Government encourages the migration of its people? If we closed our doors to her as she is doing in Manchuria and Korea, or burdened her trade with rebates and differentials, where would her gold supply come from? Had the enormous amount of gold of which California has been drained by Asiatics been received by white men and women it would have passed through the natural channels of trade and remained in the State for permanent investment, and our progress, instead of being remarkable, would be little short of marvelous.

By A. E. Yoell, Secretary,  
Asiatic Exclusion League.

**OF COURSE, IT'S KANSAS.**

A bill was introduced in the Kansas Legislature Feb. 16th and advanced which absolutely bars "independents" from the Australian ballot. The object of the bill is to drive all voters into the Republican and Democratic parties and to prevent the organization of a "labor" party. Representative Cron introduced a bill to tax all bachelors over forty-five years old \$25 per year. When a bachelor reaches the age of 45, Mr. Cron says, there is no prospect that he will get married and he ought to be taxed as a penalty for not raising a family.

**BOUND TO FIX HER HAT.**

Brooding over her brother's suicide, Miss Helen Carter, of Battle Creek, Mich., took chloroform to end her life. Later she changed her mind, calling the police by phone and explaining what she had done. An ambulance hustled her to the hospital where doctors pumped out the chloroform in time to save her life. Police say Miss Carter, before going to the hospital, delayed the ambulance until she could put on her hat with two yards of veil.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE

STUPENDOUS BUT TRUE

# 15th ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION PICNIC AND MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL

United Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers  
of Chicago, Local Union No. 1

## ELM TREE GROVE

West 65th St. and Irving Park Boulevard

# SUNDAY, AUG. 29th, 1909

**GIVEN AWAY** Two Bush & Gerts UNION LABEL Pianos **GIVEN AWAY**  
valued at \$350.00 and \$325.00 respectively

**\$200.00—IN CASH PRIZES—\$200.00**

☐ Handsome and useful presents for all children under 12 years of age, if accompanied by parents. ☐ The most momentous affair ever arranged. Tickets only 50c a person.

### LIST OF PRIZES:

**1st Prize**—One Bush & Gerts UNION LABEL Piano, value **\$350.00.**

**2nd Prize**—One Bush & Gerts UNION LABEL Piano, value **\$325.00.**

Every ticket holder is entitled to a chance on both pianos, providing ticket is presented at gate. The pianos will be on exhibition three weeks prior to picnic at The Stern Clothing Co., Corner North Ave. and Larrabee St., and L. Kleins, general merchandise, corner Halsted and 14th Sts.

### OTHER PRIZES—RACES

1. Men's Race, free for all, 100 yard dash. 1st prize, \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
2. Men's Race, Union Men only, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
3. Men's Race, Piano Workers only, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
4. Boys' Race, 13 to 18 years, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
5. Boys' Race, all under 13 years, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize \$1.00.
6. Men's Race, all over 175 pounds in weight, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
7. Ladies' Race, free for all, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
8. Ladies' Race, Trade Unionists only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
9. Ladies' Race, married ladies only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
10. Ladies' Race, single ladies only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
11. Ladies' Race, 13 to 18 years only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
12. Girls' Race, 13 years and under, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize \$1.00.

### BOWLING—PRIZES

TEAMS—Five in team.

1st Prize ..... \$20.00  
2nd Prize ..... 10.00  
3rd Prize ..... 5.00

SINGLES

1st Prize ..... \$15.00  
2nd Prize ..... 10.00  
3rd Prize ..... 5.00

# UNION MATTERS

## THE MODERN PANACEA.

At last we are favored, kind friends, with a cure.

For all our discomforts so hard to endure,  
Just try this prescription, the outcome is sure—  
Get out an Injunction.

If some rival merchant is getting your trade,  
If creditors kick when your bills are not paid,  
Or chickens scratch up all the garden you've made—  
Get out an Injunction.

If ever you're blessed (?) with a troublesome wife,  
If brother lodge members are stirring up strife,  
Or enemies threaten to blot out your life—  
Get out an Injunction.

This "dope" is a cure-all, with world-wide repute,  
For all kinds of trouble, however acute,  
And works mighty well in a labor dispute—  
Get out an Injunction.

If workers object to the wages you pay  
And try to get others to thinking their way,  
Or go on a strike for a shorter work day—  
Get out an Injunction.

More power to judges, injunctions and all!  
For when the "dear people" are crushed to the wall  
They'll wake up and vote for the right men  
some fall—  
Then death to Injunctions.  
—Clarence W. Dean.

The striking bakers of New York City won their fight for better conditions, a shorter workday and higher pay. The bakers returned to work immediately.

Secretary Tracy of the Label Department of the American Federation of Labor reports that about thirty-five international unions will affiliate with the department.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was tendered a farewell dinner at New York June 17, on the eve of his departure for Europe. A large sum of money was presented to him as a testimonial by his friends.

Max Morris, fourth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and secretary of the Retail Clerks' Union for a number of years, died rather suddenly in Denver recently. He was ill but a short time and death resulted from an operation. Deceased leaves a family and many friends to mourn him.

An agreement between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware has been reached after an extended conference. The Glass Workers were granted one-half the advance asked, and will return to work. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men in the Pittsburg district are affected.

The commercial telegraphers are renewing their efforts to thoroughly organize the men and women of their trade and make another fight for better conditions next year. During the past year wages have been gradually forced downward by the plutocrats in control

of the Western Union and Postal systems until as low as \$25 a month is paid to competent operators. Yet the rates remain at the maximum. The workers are undoubtedly paying the cost of the big strike.

\* \* \*

An arbitration board, appointed to settle the differences between the Georgia railroad and the white firemen in the employ of the company, was organized and has begun its work. Both sides have prepared lists of witnesses to be summoned and the first important hearing probably will be held soon. The board is composed of Congressman T. W. Hardwick, representing the firemen; Former Secretary of the Navy Hilary Herbert, representing the railroad, and Chancellor David S. Barror, of the University of Georgia, as umpire.

\* \* \*

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain. Statements just published show that this organization possesses funds amounting to over \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked up in secure investments, which bring in steady returns. On January 1, 1907, the membership of the union was 105,188. The union pays sick, death and superannuation benefits. The organization has just presented a demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week, and announces that it may ask for an additional increase at the end of another six months.

## THE LAKE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The co-operation of foreign unions in spreading the news of the strike and lockout on the Great Lakes has prevented the lake carriers from carrying out their scheme of importing strike-breakers. This has forced the Lake Seamen's Union to man its boats with inexperienced men. But 153 boats of the 485 in the Lake Carriers' Association are now running. The others are tied up in dock.

Meantime the International Seamen's Union has not as yet been forced to touch a dollar of its bank balance to meet strike benefits. The assessments coming from the union men on fair boats has taken care of the strike benefits, and the union is thus left with a large reserve fund, while over \$15,000 will come in monthly from the strike assessment of the other members of the International Seamen's Union.

Encouragement is being sent from unions abroad, notably from the Transportation Workers' Federation of Germany. The unions in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, have spread broadcast the news of the strike and lockout, and thus prevented men from leaving those countries to break the strike.

## WILL PARADE LABOR DAY.

Chicago, June 22, 1909.

To the officers and members of organized labor of Chicago and vicinity, greeting:

At the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation held Sunday, May 16, 1909, it was decided to hold a grand Labor Day demonstration and parade on labor's national holiday, Monday, September 6, 1909, under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and with this end in view the secretary was instructed to extend to your honorable body this invitation to cooperate and participate in this celebration.

The line of march will start from Ashland avenue and Jackson boulevard at 10 a. m. sharp, rain or shine, march east on Jackson boulevard to Michigan avenue, south on Michigan avenue to 16th street, countermarch back to Madison, Washington, Randolph and Lake streets and dishand.

The whole line of march is on asphalt pavement and is very short and guaranteed to be over with not later than 12 o'clock noon.

Unions engaging hands need not make contracts for over three hours' time as there will be positively no waiting in line for any union that is not ready to march at 10 a. m. sharp.

Every union participating in the parade will have a member appointed on the Labor Day Committee.

Now, more than at any time in the history of the labor movement, it is necessary to demonstrate our strength and power by our united presence, in order that the hostile influences of the Employers' Association, exercised through the courts by means of the injunction, and all other attempts to destroy the labor movement, may be counteracted, as the eyes of the whole country are on Chicago this year. Let us march on to the better and higher civilization.

The Labor Day Committee, in the name of organized labor, asks for only three hours of your time on this day, "Labor's National Holiday," Monday September 6, 1909.

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

E. N. Nockles, secretary.

P. S.—Labor Day Committee meets every Saturday at Federation headquarters at 2 p. m. sharp.

## UNEMPLOYED FACTORY SUCCESS.

The factory for the unemployed, established by the London, Canada, Trades and Labor Council, has aroused interest throughout Canada, and inquiries have been received from the United States regarding it.

Exactly twenty-five of the unemployed have been put to work, and what is more, they have done good work, and been paid for the work they performed. The factory is still running and is to be a permanent institution. It is no longer an experiment, for it has made good, and next fall its operations will be extended. In the summer months only a couple of men will labor to prepare material for the coming winter and finish goods on hand. It is from November to the close of March that the factory is most active—the time when work is scarce and men are idle. The experience gained in the operation of the London factory will be valuable in helping on similar factories to be started in other places next winter.

The factory manufactures toys, ironing boards and hangers. It pays no dividends to shareholders and does not aim at the accumulation of profits.

## MOSES CALLED FIRST STRIKE.

"The Church and Trade Unionism" was the subject of a recent address by James W. Kline, general president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, in the Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago. He praised the Methodist Church for its recognition of the trade unions and criticised it for upholding the man who desired to remain outside of the union.

"The church must get off the fence," he said. "If unions are good for some wage earners, they are good for all. It is the unions which have made wages good, and the non-union men have shared in this benefit without paying for it in any way.

"Moses called the first strike in the brick yards of Egypt, and Aaron was the first business agent. It was a success. We deplore the necessity of strikes and boycotts, but you must remember that the blacklist preceded the strike, and nine times out of ten strikes are justifiable."

## KEEP OVEN FROM RUSTING.

If the oven door of your gas range is left open for a few minutes when the oven is cooling off you will avoid the condensation of moisture that always follows, and thereby save the rusting out of the oven.



## OF GENERAL INTEREST

In eighteen years the Japanese in California have sent \$75,000,000 to their homes in Japan. The Chinese in thirty years have sent \$800,000,000 to China.

It is estimated by treasury experts that it would hardly cost the government an additional \$100,000 to collect the 2 per cent tax on the net earnings of corporations, as proposed by President Taft.

The Maryland Steel Company has announced that the wage scale which was cut 10 per cent on April 1, will be restored in all departments on July 1. Two thousand men are affected.

The jury in the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, on trial since January 12 on the charge of bribing Supervisor Furey, came into court and declared they couldn't agree, and were discharged.

Nearly 4,000 people were killed on the railroads of the United States in 1908, and about 70,000 were injured. Yet these figures indicate a decrease of 1,200 killed and 3,200 injured compared with the statistics of the previous year.

Each of the 350 employees of Smith & Sons' carpet factory at Yonkers, N. Y., received \$1,000 in cash on June 14. They were beneficiaries under the will of the late Mrs. Eva Smith Cochrane, which provided that each employee of the factory who had been working in it for twenty years should receive \$1,000.

The total immigration to the United States through Ellis Island during the month of May was 101,000, as compared with 112,000 for the month of April, according to figures compiled by the United States immigration commissioner. In May, 1908, the total immigration to this country through Ellis Island was 35,256. The immigrants who entered in May this year came mostly from southern Europe.

Eight thousand employees of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, of Pittsburg, have been notified that from the date of June 1 their wage rate has been computed on a basis of 10 per cent higher than has ruled since last April, when the same rate of reduction was made. President B. F. Jones, Jr., stated that the restoration of the old wage rate was due to generally improved business conditions.

Harry Orchard, star witness for the prosecution in the Haywood and Pettibone trials, and now serving a life sentence in Boise, Idaho, for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, will no longer be a favored prisoner. He has been transferred from a sinecure to the shoe department and put at hard labor. Since he was sentenced, Orchard has been a trusty, but Warden Shook, the new official in charge, has ordered that the man be treated as other prisoners.

### PROGRESS OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE.

As a result of educational work now going on there is every prospect that the plan of savings bank life insurance and old age annuities in Massachusetts will be successful even beyond the expectations of many of its enthusiastic advocates.

Important tangible results are already being achieved. In several of the industrial establishments where savings bank policies are being written, from 25 to 50 per cent of all the employees have taken out policies of one kind and another. The best showing thus far has been made at some of the shoe factories which were first to establish agencies, but the work is being successfully organized in other industries and equally good results are expected.

A Trades Union Auxiliary Committee of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, which was formed in December, has now arranged a plan of campaign by which each member of the committee will make himself responsible for a certain district or groups of unions, urging officers to arrange for discussion at their meetings of the ways and means of putting this plan into operation among their members. This committee will have the cooperation of the speakers of the Savings Insurance League, one of whom can ordinarily be secured for any meeting at which the matter is to be taken up. The officers of the Auxiliary Committee are as follows: President, John Golden of Fall River, international president of the United Textile Workers Union; Vice President, James Duncan, Quincy, national secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union and first vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary, Austin P. Kavey, secretary of the Waltham Central Labor Union.

An important move affecting employees of the city of Boston, and perhaps suggesting a settlement of the old age pension problem in other municipal governments, is the presentation of a bill to the Massachusetts legislature, providing that every city employee who is earning more than \$2.25 a day shall take out an annuity contract as provided by the savings bank insurance act. The petitioners for this bill are Representative Myron E. Pierce, Mayor Hibbard, Thomas H. Canning, Meyer Bloomfield and Louis D. Brandeis. The plan has been worked out in detail to serve as a substitute for the various other pension schemes that have been proposed for the employees of the municipality.

The office of the State Actuary, 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, has prepared several new tables of rates for policies, among the most important of which are tables of prices for insurance on the lives of children between the ages of ten and seventeen. These will meet the legitimate demand for insurance of young people at cost. The rates and any other information on the insurance side of the project may be obtained from the Actuary, Robertson G. Hunter.

The agencies of the Whitman Savings Bank and the People's Savings Bank of Brockton have multiplied until there are now about 60 of them. Several applications to become authorized agencies are also under consideration. Efforts are being made to induce several other savings banks to establish insurance departments, although as the facilities have been made state-wide by the agency system, the two banks now in the field can take care of the business of the whole Commonwealth.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT CANADA.

Canada is larger than the United States by about 178,000 square miles, and has a population of only one-twelfth the latter country.

Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms of Great Britain, and equal in size to eighteen Germanys.

Canada is almost as large as Europe and twice the size of British India. Eighteen times the size of France. Twenty times the size of Spain, and thirty-three times the size of Italy.

Canada is one-third the area of the British Empire, and half of this area is as yet not surveyed into provinces.

Only one-quarter of this vast area is occupied and less than one-eighth is under cultivation. Canada contains approximately 3,729,665 square miles—more than one-third of this territory is at present unexplored.

The unsurveyed districts of Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin are larger than China.

The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is greater than from London, England, to Halifax.

Canada extends over 48 degrees of latitude—a distance equal to that from Rome to the North Pole.

These are a few rudimentary points about Canada, well-known to the average school boy, but not known to those who decry the country.

### THE WORLD'S VOTE FOR SOCIALISM.

Germany .....	1907	3,258,960
France .....	1906	1,120,000
Austria .....	1907	1,041,948
Belgium .....	1906	469,094
United States .....	1908	*463,874
Australia .....	1904	421,270
Great Britain .....	1906	342,196
Finland .....	1907	330,000
Italy .....	1904	320,000
New Zealand .....	1905	311,844
Russia .....	1906	300,000
Hungary .....	1907	80,000
Denmark .....	1906	77,000
Switzerland .....	1905	70,000
Holland .....	1905	65,743
Norway .....	1906	45,000
Argentina .....	1906	35,000
Bulgaria .....	1902	30,000
Sweden .....	1905	26,000
Spain .....	1905	23,000
Chile .....	1906	16,000
Roumania .....	.....	8,000
Luxemburg .....	1906	4,000
Servia .....	1906	3,133
Canada .....	1905	2,867

Total ..... 8,824,929

\*Includes Socialist Labor Party vote of 15,421.

### ALTITUDE OF CITIES.

C. Z. K.—The altitude in feet of various cities above the sea level are as follows: Salt Lake City, Utah, 4,322; El Paso, Texas, 3,831; DuBuque, Ia., 1,400; Omaha, Neb., 1,300; Knoxville, Tenn., 1,000; Pittsburg, Pa., 935; Ann Arbor, Mich., 890; Indianapolis, Ind., 700; Cleveland, O., 645; Detroit, Mich., 595; Milwaukee, Wis., 590; Chicago, Ill., 581; Buffalo, N. Y., 580; Cincinnati, O., 480; St. Louis, Mo., 480; Concord, N. H., 375; Louisville, Ky., 480; Vicksburg, Miss., 352; Baltimore, Md., 275; Portland, Me., 189; San Francisco, Cal., 130; Washington, D. C., 92; Boston, Mass., 82; Albany, N. Y., 75; New York, N. Y., 60; Philadelphia, Pa., 60; Charleston, N. C., 27; Sacramento, Cal., 22; New Orleans, La., 10.

### FOR A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

The judiciary of Montana has been removed from the domain of politics, and accordingly from the domination of political parties, by a bill which was signed by Governor Norris.

Hereafter no political party or political convention can nominate candidates for the bench. Candidates in future can only be named by a certificate of nomination, signed by a certain percentage of the electors. The death blow is thus administered to the possibility of a political judiciary in Montana.

"Poor Henry, he was a good man." "Yes, madam, a good man." "Why, sir, he used to say his prayers regular every night—drunk or sober, he never missed."



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### Exclusively Union Label

Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rivé-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Goré, and many others.

A full and complete line of artistic, modern designs in Uprights and Grands. The most popular piano of the age. Every piano bears the trade-mark and name cast in the plate.

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## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR

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PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch.	\$ 1.00
Six inches.	5.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## VAN CLEAVE.

Poor Mr. Van Cleave  
Decided to leave  
The company he so long admired.  
He felt rather sore  
At the treatment they bore  
Him, the leader, with whom they conspired.

Van thought it quite wrong  
To smite him so strong  
Without reason, regard or compunction.  
We're sorry for Van  
We'd do all we can  
If it were not for fear of injunction.

— Office Boy.

Trade is generally improving.

A long felt want, let is continue to improve.

How about the Label in your hat, your shoes,  
your clothes or perhaps your piano or organ?  
Good union men employ only union men.

The Kimball piano is not union made, despite reports circulated from some unknown source.  
If you want a union piano look for the Label.

All UNION pianos bear the Label. If you do not wish to be considered an employer of scab labor, when purchasing a piano insist on the Union Label. They cost no more than others.

The Hatters have gained a partial victory. Good for the Hatters. If the members of organized labor will but push a little harder, it will soon be the privilege of the Hatters' Union to announce a complete victory.

Everybody shiver! This Kirby man from Dayton is going to bust the few remaining unions our good old friend Van failed to reach. Oh! this Kirby man is a great card in his own estimation. In the estimation of others, he is

a fair example of the long-eared and hairy Jackass.

The convention of the National Association of Piano Manufacturers has come and gone. In our next issue we shall take up some of the matters deliberated upon by our employers. The convention itself, from a manufacturer's standpoint, proved a highly successful affair.

Owing to the removal of the International Office from No. 40 Seminary avenue, to No. 1323 Greenwood terrace, delays in answering communications have, no doubt, occurred. We hope no one was inconvenienced. We are about settled in our new home and the business will in the future, as it was prior to removal, be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Cincinnati, with its thousands of Union men and women, and presumably hundreds of piano purchasers, is one of the few large cities where Union Label pianos are not manufactured nor offered for sale. We would be pleased to have the Chronicle or some of Cincinnati's foremost Labor Leaders enlighten us as to the cause of this condition.

The manufacturers, at their recent convention, rapped the stencil piano in a very mild and meek manner, as will be seen by the resolutions adopted and published elsewhere in this Journal. The old saying, "An open confession is good for the soul," does not seem to impress the average piano manufacturer to any great extent.

Undoubtedly the greatest danger that threatens labor unions today is the desire of new and inexperienced members for quick and big results. While this may be natural, it is very often disastrous. Some unions may make great gains in wages and hours, but are perhaps not a safe standard for others. A good reserve fund and thorough organization, which will insure permanent strength, should be the aim of all organizations. When this has been accomplished wages and hours are bound to follow. Let us profit by the experience of others.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

## SOUND LOGIC.

It appears to me an inconsistency upon the part of the supreme court to justify employers in maintaining a blacklist against organized labor and then deny organized labor the right to discriminate against what it considers unfair products.

I believe that while we may be temporarily disturbed by these decisions the final result will be beneficial to organized labor rather than harmful.

Our organization discovered some years ago that we had considerable difficulty in explaining to our friends in the labor movement the difference between a union shoe, a boycotted shoe and a non-union shoe, which obliged us to occupy three distinct positions. One is that a union shoe is one that bears the union stamp, and non-union shoes are all that do not bear the union stamp. Thus the non-union, the boycotted shoe and the convict-made shoe are all in the same category, and it appears to me that if organized labor generally takes the position that its members will patronize only union concerns that can and will furnish evidence that they are union concerns and withhold its patronage from every one else we will have made distinct progress, and fair employers will be inclined to shun the company of unscrupulous employers represented by such associations as falsely pretend that they are conserving the liberties of the people in their attempt to operate non-union shops.—John F. Tobin.

## DUTY VERSUS RIGHTS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Since the birth of the American Republic, we have accepted as supreme the doctrine of "the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In our systems of jurisprudence, and in our treatises upon statecraft and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind. We have been hearing about the rights of the child, the rights of women, the rights of capital, the rights of labor, civil rights and political rights, until the doctrine of human rights has become a thing working endless confusion and hatred.

In sharp contrast with this method of securing better conditions for mankind and a more harmonious spirit among men, is the doctrine taught by God. In the sacred word there is practically no reference to the rights of man—the emphasis is upon the duty of man.

When the strong oppress the weak, we immediately cry out that there has been a transgression of rights. The New Testament declares that the law of love and brotherhood has been violated.

If the rich operator oppresses the wage earner, reducing him to a starvation plane; if he so manipulates the market and closes factories so as to prevent the laboring men from enjoying food and comfort, the remedy that the Bible proposes, is not in emphasizing the rights of the poor, but in trusting in upon the employer the thought that in the treatment of his men he is to follow the law of love and of brotherhood.

Human rights will never suffer if human duties be performed. The time has come when duty must be emphasized. The duty of the mistress to the maid, of the maid to the mistress. The duty of the employer to the employee, of the employee to the employer.

Duty, then, and not rights, is the supreme need of the hour. For the doing of one's duty will carry one farther along than the mere granting of another's rights. Gradually, men are coming to learn this important truth. The growing spirit of altruism indicates it. The workingman demands justice, and he is right. But God demands more than justice. His imperative is Love. For love is the fulfilling of the law.—Rev. Chas. Stelzle.

## EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

"The legal liability of employers for injuries to their employees, in the United States" and a "Summary of the workmen's compensation acts of foreign countries" are the subjects of articles in Bulletin No. 74 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In the first article Lindley D. Clark discusses at length the more important principles of the common law as generally applied to the subject of employers' liability in this country, together with such variations as appear in certain States. The article also reproduces the laws of those States which have passed enactments on the subject, and presents the construction put thereon where they have been reviewed by the superior State courts or the Federal courts.

The impossibility of adequately securing to the workman the needed protection by a mere grant of right of action for injuries for which the employer can rightly be charged is only too evident from the discussion of the principles of law applicable.

In striking contrast with conditions in the United States is the position of the foreign workman who is injured by accident in the course of his employment. Practically every foreign country of any importance industrially has by legislation recognized the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries from accidents received in the course of his employment. Twenty-two foreign States have enacted such legislation, namely:

Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, Western Australia.

While there is some variation in the provisions of the foreign laws as to the circumstances under which workmen are entitled to compensation, as a rule compensation is not payable unless the injury causes disablement for a specified number of days or weeks.

The employer may usually be relieved from the payment of compensation if he can prove that the injury was caused intentionally or by willful misconduct, or, in some countries, by the gross negligence of the injured person or during the performance of an illegal act. In none of these 22 countries does ordinary negligence on the part of the injured employee work a forfeiture of the right to compensation.

The industries usually covered by the laws are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In a considerable number of countries only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers and technical experts, come within the operations of the law. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, the British colonies, and Hungary the laws apply to salaried employees and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, and Russia. Employees of the state, provincial, and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four of the countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Luxemburg, where the employees also bear a part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. In all the countries but Sweden the compensation is based upon the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and of periodical allowances for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lump-sum payments for permanent disability or death.

In most countries employers may contract with state or private insurance institutions for the transfer of the burden of payment of compensation. In a number of countries such transfer is obligatory. Provision is usually made for the protection of the beneficiaries in case of insolvency of employers.

The acts of nearly all of the countries are framed with the view of obviating the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. The laws are so specific with regard to compensation allowed and the regulations for its payment, that agreements are usually amicably made between the employers and the victims of the accidents. If disputes arise, however, the law specifies the necessary procedure for their settlement either by special arbitration tribunals or by the ordinary law courts.

#### HATTERS WIN.

Seventeen of the twenty-two factories of New England against which the United Hatters of America have maintained a strike of five months, have signed a bill of settlement with the executive board of the union, which ends the strike. Father Kennedy, a Danbury priest in the Catholic Church, brought the contestants together and then settlements were secured.

#### NEW YORK.

Trade is improving.

Hardman, Peck and Co. had another fire.

The tug of war contest will prove a very interesting event at the joint picnic.

Local Union No. 17 is continuing to initiate new members at every regular meeting of the local. Local No. 17 is the proud possessor of some very consistent hustlers.

Members of Local Union No. 14 are hereby notified that a fine of 50 cents will be imposed upon all members failing to attend at least one regular meeting of the local in every two months.

Mr. A. Nickel, head of the Wessell, Nickel & Gross Action Company, sailed for Europe on the steamer Washington July 1st. Mr. Nickel intends to visit his former home in Germany. The Journal extends to Mr. Nickel its best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

The moulding department of the Staib & Abendschein action factory will be removed to some obscure town in Connecticut, it is said. This change is made with a view of curtailing expenses.

The members of Local Union No. 17 say the Local will surely retain the silver cup won at the last joint union picnic. Local No. 17 is the most aggressive and progressive local in New York City; if the members once make up their minds to do a thing, it will surely be done. It is a safe bet that the local will be the holder of the cup after the coming picnic.

The ball game recently played between the employees of the Wasle and Staibs action factories proved a very exciting affair. The game was closely contested, the Staibs winning by a score of 8 to 6. And now the Staibs say they can repeat the dose, but the Wasles have something up their sleeve that may change the complexion of the next score. In the meantime, hurrah for the Staibs.

In order to have a larger attendance at the local meetings of No. 17, also to get fuller reports from the various shop branches the local has passed a resolution requiring each floor delegate to attend at least one meeting in every month. He will be required to make a report of the conditions in his branch and report back to the members of his branch the business transacted at the local meeting. Failing to attend the delegate will be fined 50 cents. In case of inability to attend meeting, the delegate will be required to furnish a substitute other than an officer of the local. Shop secretaries must furnish the secretary of the local monthly, as near the first of the month as possible, with a complete list of the shop delegates.

#### CHICAGO.

Trade continues fair.

Local No. 1 initiated 100 new members during the month of May.

All eyes of members of No. 1 are on the picnic; read page announcement in this Journal.

A Piano Workers baseball league is being formed; Thos. V. Podzimek is the moving spirit.

Local No. 1 recorded two deaths for the last month, the death of Brother Jos. Wesley and Brother M. D. Thompson.

Oh, you Price and Teeple! That base ball game with the Chicks was well played in spots, but those well played spots were so few and far between to permit of a score of 16 to 6 in favor of the Chicks.

The members of Local Union No. 1 are required under the law to attend at least one of the regular meetings of the local out of every four, or else be fined the sum of 25 cents. Members will please bear this in mind.

The regular meetings of Local No. 1 are held at Koelle's hall, corner Market and Randolph streets, every second and fourth Friday of the month. Of late the meetings have been exceptionally well attended, matters of great interest to the trade discussed and acted upon.

#### HATTERS CHEERFUL NEWS.

To the members of organized labor:

Greeting—It affords us great pleasure to inform you that after a five months' struggle with the National Association of Manufacturers we have at last made a substantial break in their organization—twenty-one manufacturers in the Connecticut Districts have resigned from their National Association and are now operating union factories and using the union label of our organization. While the twenty-one factories is quite a relief, and is of great value both morally and financially in the fight we are now waging, there are still outside some fifty factories, and we are determined to wage the fight against them stronger than ever until the last one agrees to operate a union shop and use our union label. The manufacturers and their agents have tried to make it appear that the fight is declared off. This is done for the purpose of stopping any donations which we may receive from the members of organized labor. The twenty-one factories which are about to open will not be under way for several weeks, and will not be able to render any financial assistance to those who are still out, and in the meantime our members who are still continuing the fight are badly in need of help.

We would urgently request that you make the most liberal contributions possible, and we now feel that we can promise, with almost a certainty, that every manufacturer in the hat industry who declared for the open shop on January 14th last will be compelled in the very near future to again recognize the union and use the union label of our organization.

Thanking you for your generous donations, which have made it possible for us to secure this partial victory, and assuring you that if you will do your part, the United Hatters of North America will be able to report a complete victory in the very near future. I am,

Respectfully yours,

MARTIN LAWLOR,  
General Secretary.

#### WILL MOVE TO BRAZIL, IND.

The Knights-Brinkerhoff Piano Company will remove from Charlotte, Mich., to Brazil, Ind., in the very near future.

Secretary W. T. Brinkerhoff said that plans have now been perfected and that Brazil will soon possess the growing industry of which F. A. Knight and W. B. Brinkerhoff are the controlling members.

#### SOME MEN'S LUCK.

His Wife—This afternoon I called on the family who recently moved into the flat across the hall.

Her Husband—Well?

His Wife—The man is so deaf he can hardly hear a word his wife says.

Her Husband—It does seem as though some men have more luck than sense.

## TRADE NOTES

Marcus N. Ahlstrom, vice president and traveler of the Ahlstrom Piano Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., died suddenly of apoplexy, aged 63 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Notices of the sale of property in the bankruptcy matter of the England Organ & Piano Company have been sent out to the creditors of that concern. Property to the value of about \$20,000, located at Houston Heights, has been ordered sold by Judge H. L. Borden, referee in bankruptcy.

The Grand Rapids Wood Carving Company has filed a trust mortgage, naming Mayor George E. Ellis as trustee and setting up \$33,297.50 liabilities. The long list of creditors is headed by the Commercial Savings bank with a \$10,000 mortgage and notes to the amount of \$7,000.

C. A. Widing, formerly superintendent of the North Milwaukee plant of the Smith, Barnes & Strohber Company; later with Arthur J. King, and latest running a small piano factory for himself, has engaged as factory superintendent with the Seybold Piano & Organ Company, Elgin, Ill. Mr. Widing began his new duties recently.

Constant brooding over business troubles has caused the mind of Orville H. Gibson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., well known as the inventor of the Gibson guitars and mandolins, to give way, and he has been placed in the local jail on the request of relatives. Brothers and sisters who live in New York have been notified of his condition, and will probably have him removed there. He is about 50 years of age and a bachelor.

J. R. Tren, for the past six months superintendent of the A. J. King piano factory, Bluffton, Ind., has resigned from the position, the resignation taking effect July 1st. Mr. Tren will leave during the next week for Chicago, where he already has a similar position awaiting him. It is said W. P. Richards, formerly with The Clough & Warren Company, Detroit, takes the place of Mr. Tren.

The movement which has been afoot for several months looking to the reorganization of the American Piano Player Company, of Norfolk, Va., has culminated in the removal of the old company's properties to Louisville, Ky. The new piano player manufacturing concern has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky with \$250,000 capital stock, all common, with J. B. Whathen as president; E. X. Jackson, first vice president; George S. Williams, third vice president and general superintendent; J. Bernard Dant, treasurer; T. L. Vaughan, secretary.

The Executive Committee of the N. A. P. D. of A. held a meeting and chose Boston as the meeting place for the officers' national meeting in January, the exact date not being set. They also fixed the dates for the convention at Richmond as June 16, 17, 18, although this time may be changed later. The Executive Committee also decided to appoint a committee to present a formal invitation to the manufacturers to come to Richmond and exhibit their goods in a hall to be set apart for that purpose.

pose, the intention being to extend a special invitation to the public in order to boost the southern piano trade.

### WANTS PIANO FACTORY.

The pretty town of Crete, Ill., wants a piano factory. But there is a diversity of opinion about the matter.

Many enterprising men of Crete wish to see a factory there and as so many of the male population of Crete have at some time worked in a piano factory, it is thought that it would be an opening for many. On the other hand Crete is known as the most beautiful residence town between Peotone and Chicago. People working in Chicago, Chicago Heights, Steger, Terre Haute and Danville live there or have their families live there; and come home as often as possible.

It is thought by the more conservative that a factory will ruin the town as a residence locality, or at least injure it. However, some parties are negotiating for a factory and a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.—Presto.

### OFFICERS ELECT.

National Association of Piano Manufacturers of America:

Frank S. Decker, president.

Jonas M. Cleland, first vice president.

J. Harry Esty, second vice president.

Harry Schaaf, secretary.

William Tonk, treasurer.

C. B. Garretson, A. L. Jewett, F. F. Story, nominating committee.

W. R. Farrand, W. B. Williams, Wm. M. Bauer, C. L. Ament, L. M. Ide, membership committee.

The executive, literature, and traffic committees will be appointed by the president.

National Association of Piano Dealers' of America:

President, Edward H. Droop.

First vice president, L. H. Clement.

Second vice president, Otto Bollman.

Third vice president, J. T. Wamelink.

Fourth vice president, J. P. Simmons.

Secretary, C. R. Putnam.

Treasurer, D. E. Woolley.

### NEWLY PATENTED.

Stringed Musical Instrument.—A S. Leslie, Sapperton, British Columbia, Canada. One of the objects in this case is to improve stringed musical instruments, such as violins, violas, violoncellos, and the like, so that the strings can be easily replaced when necessary and without loss of time, as is the case in an ordinary stringed instrument when a string is broken.

Piano-Pedal and Process of Making the same.—A. L. Ebbels, New York, N. Y. The intention in this improvement is to produce a process for attaching the toe of the pedal to a rod, the general purpose being to decrease the cost of manufacture and to increase the rigidity and strength of the complete, finished article. It relates to pedals for use with pianos, organs, and similar instruments.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT IVORY.

Billiard balls are made from tusks of a certain convenient diameter, known as "cow" ivory. Bull tusks run from twelve to thirty pounds in weight and bring \$5.50 a pound. Piano-key manufacturers use only the larger bull tusks, of a weight which cows never attain, say forty pounds or over. Ten years ago seventy pounds was a fair average for a shipment, while today fifty pounds is considered good. The heaviest pair of tusks within the memory of American experts are 224 and 239 pounds respectively. They were bought in

Zanzibar in 1900 by a New York house for £1,000. Their buyer had a long talk with the Arab who shot and sold them, and who killed the elephant with one bullet from a smooth-bore rifle. When he was questioned as to the beast's size, he said—in Swahili—it was as large as *n'ji m'sima*, which means, literally, "as big as all outdoors."

The raw stuff for present American manufacture is now procured, for the most part, at quarterly London and Antwerp sales. Every three months London sells an average of one hundred tons and Antwerp a little more. At the last sale prime ivory brought \$3.50 a pound. The grade of ivory known as "Cutch," and used solely for the making of bangles for Indian women, is a curious ivory staple with a special and, of course, local market. "Cutch" in the tusks runs from thirty to forty pounds and supplies endless delight to the vanity of the pampered prettiness of a luxurious harem.

### WHY MUSICIANS WEAR LONG HAIR.

"Why do musicians wear long hair?" said the barber. "Pshaw! I thought everybody knew that. They wear long hair to protect their ears, of course—their sensitive ears."

"All depends, with musicians, on the ears, the same as all depends on the eyes with painters. And the ears of musicians are delicate, liable to take cold, liable to aches, inflammations and what not. So they protect them with long hair, and you have no more right to laugh at the mane of a pianist or violinist than at the protective shields and pads of your favorite halfback."

### THE STENCIL RESOLUTION.

The following anti-stencil resolutions were adopted by the N. A. of P. M. of A. at their recent Detroit convention.

Resolved, That it be the sense of this body in convention assembled that the sale of the stencilled piano be not approved by this body, but that we, the manufacturers, in session agree, each with the other, to use our influence with all of our dealers to discard, whenever and wherever possible, the sale of stencilled pianos.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Penn Automatic Machine Company, New York, musical slot machines; capital, \$60,000; incorporated by A. Simon, D. H. Singer.

The Columbine Music Company, incorporated in Pueblo, Colo., for \$200,000; directors, R. T. Cassell, Carrie M. Cassell, H. A. Triggs and Emma Triggs.

Ariston Piano Player Company, Chicago, \$25,000; manufacture and dealing in piano players and other musical instruments; A. W. Wise, William H. Botham, A. Keating.

Witzel Brothers' Piano Company, Chicago, has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$25,000, for the purpose of continuing the business of dealing in pianos, musical instruments, music, etc., at 955 Lincoln avenue, Chicago.

### ESPERANTO FOR SOCIALISTS.

The national executive committee of the Socialist party officially has announced in New York that it has ordered a referendum on the question of making Esperanto the official language of the Socialist parties of the world.

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Under a rule adopted by the Oklahoma state board of public affairs only union labor will be employed on all public buildings; No contractor who is not willing to stipulate that he will employ union labor need bid on state work.

\* \* \*

Court at Havana, Cuba, decided that the laundry workers of that city who went on strike to improve their conditions composed "a combination in restraint of trade." Sixty women were arrested and compelled to furnish \$1,000 bail each or stay in jail.

\* \* \*

Norman Thackarey, foreman of the Arnold Print Works in North Adams, Mass., was convicted of violating the alien contract labor law, in the United States District Court, and fined \$200. It was contended he induced Clifford Galdard and Bernard Tugwell, two English mill hands, to come to this country and work in the plant of which he was foreman.

\* \* \*

The eight-hour law passed by the first Oklahoma Legislature was held constitutional by Justice Thomas Doyle of the State Criminal Court of Appeals, thus sustaining Judge J. C. Strang, of the County Court here, and overruling a recent opinion by Attorney General West, that the law was unconstitutional. The decision was given in the case of G. L. Byars, superintendent of the J. F. Hill Contracting Company, which is working its employees ten hours daily in paving Guthrie streets.

\* \* \*

The government in the United States District Court obtained a judgment for \$1,000 against James B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel. Regan entered into a contract abroad with Robert Foreau, a French chef, who was employed in the Criterion Restaurant in London. Foreau took up his duties at the Knickerbocker at a salary in excess of \$100. The walking delegate of the American Chefs' Association made complaint to the immigration authorities. Foreau was deported and Regan fined \$1,000.

\* \* \*

The Attorney General has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that a person coming to this country under contract to perform other than skilled or unskilled manual labor does not enter in violation of the alien contract labor law. The opinion was rendered in the case of William McNeir, to whom admission to the United States had been denied, by the board of special inquiry at Vancouver, B. C., because he was on his way to take a job as superintendent of a lumber company in Oregon at a salary of \$300 per month.

\* \* \*

The case of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, against Martin Lawler and others, and known as the Danbury Hatter's Case, down on the United States Circuit Court docket for trial, will come up for hearing in Hartford, Conn., next month. There are 240 unions associated with the defense. It will probably be the final disposition of this famous case, and the hearing is being eagerly awaited. The hatters were fined \$240,000 for boycotting Loewe hats. If the United States Court renders a decision for the whole amount, the additional costs will swell the total to over \$300,000, which the hatters will be forced to pay. In order to protect the members, whose homes and bank accounts were attached, the international union

gave security for the damages that might be assessed. This served to cripple the organization and the Hat Manufacturers' Association seized the advantage to force a strike and attempt to squash the union. But the hatters are not down and out by a long way.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### UNION MEN, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS TAKE NOTICE.

Piqua, Ohio, June 15, '09.

"Whereas, The Favorite Stove and Range Co. of Piqua, Ohio, have since the first of January, 1908, locked out the mounters from their shop and declared for an increase in working hours and a reduction of wages, and the 'open shop' in their mounting department, and are now running a strictly non-union shop; therefore be it

Resolved, That members of organized labor cannot be friendly nor recommend the use of their goods. And be it further

Resolved, That we uphold and endorse the action of the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union in resisting the reduction in wages and the increase of hours, and the 'open shop.'"

Our position has further been endorsed by the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union, the Trades and Labor Council of Piqua, Ohio, and all organized bodies of Piqua.

We ask your support to successfully resist the efforts of this firm to wipe out organized labor in their shop.

The trade mark on their product is:

"We guarantee Favorite Stoves and Ranges Best in the world."

The makers of this product are antagonistic to organized labor, and not deserving the patronage of any one whose sentiments favor honest efforts of workmen to maintain fair living conditions.

Can we count on you to give us your support? If so, let us hear from you at your earliest convenience. Thanking you in anticipation of receiving your favorable consideration, we remain, with all good wishes,

Yours fraternally,

Stove Mounters' Union, No. 23, Piqua, Ohio.  
FRANK GRIMSHAW, Sec'y,  
Box 615 Piqua, O.

Boston, May 15, 1909.

Local 19, at the regular meeting on Tuesday last, voted on the proposition submitted for a referendum vote, relative to the proposed Label Department of the A. F. of L. The vote cast was: 1 yes, 9 no.

The opinion expressed was that if the recognition heretofore given and the repeated endorsements by the conventions of the A. F. of L., of the label of our International Union, were worth anything, that our affiliation with the A. F. of L. should be sufficient in itself and that it rested more with the union itself, (i. e. a union having a trade label) to advance its interests by booming the label and preserve its trade autonomy.

Local 19, notwithstanding the position taken on the general proposition, as regards the A. F. of L., elected three delegates to the conference to be held Saturday, May 22nd, at Wells' Memorial Hall, by the Boston Central Labor Union, for the purpose of planning a Label Department in that body. The delegates elected are Chas. B. Carlson, Jas. E. Jennings and F. H. Murray.

A committee termed the Educational Committee was recently appointed to devise ways and means whereby the meetings of the Local

might be made attractive and encourage better attendance. A debate was arranged for the last meeting, the subject was: "That socialism is undesirable." Bro. J. E. Jennings in the affirmative and Bro. C. B. Carlson in the negative, followed by a general discussion by the members.

The debate proved a great success and there was a notable increase in the attendance at the meeting.

For the next meeting an entertainment, followed by a "talk" on "Why I am a trade unionist," by F. H. Murray, is on the programme.

Business in Boston is good and indications point to improvement all along the line.

Fraternally yours,

F. H. MURRAY.

### DECIDE FOR WORLD WIDE UNION.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in New York City, adopted the following resolution, which will be presented by President Samuel Gompers at the International Trade Union Congress to open in Paris on August 30, and reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the International Trade Union Congress recommends to trade union centers (general trade union federations or congresses) of all countries, the discussion of the proposition of establishing an International Federation of Labor, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being ordained and guaranteed; the purpose of the federation being for the protection and advancement of the rights, interests and justice of the wage workers of all countries, and the establishment of international fraternity and solidarity.

"Resolved, That it shall be the purpose of the labor movement of all countries to endeavor to the fullest extent to prevent the workers from one country being induced to immigrate to other countries during periods of industrial depression, or when trade disputes exist or are in contemplation; that it shall be the duty of the recognized representatives of the labor movement of the country affected to notify the international secretary, who in turn, shall at once communicate the situation to the representatives of the trade union movement of each country."

### SHOULDN'T WONDER

This is the way a contemporary figures it out and with an humble and contrite heart submits it to President Roosevelt:

If an S and an I, and an O and a U,  
With an X at the end spell Su,  
And an E and a Y and an E spell I,  
Pray what is a speller to do?

Then if also an S and an I and a G  
And a H E D spell slide,  
There's nothing much left for a speller to do  
But go commit slouxyesighed!

### DEATHS.

TITMINKINS—Bro. M. D. Thompson, June 15th, 1909, age 54 years, member of Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

WESLEY—Bro. Joseph Wesley, June 16th, 1909, age 56 years, member of Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

BENTZIG—Brother Andrew Bentzig, May 30th, 1909, age 44 years, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.

ECKHOLDT—Brother Theodore Eckholdt, April 17th, 1909, age 40, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.

HELD—Bro. Mathew Held, April 29th, 1909, age 46 years, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.

SCHLOSSER—Mary L. Schlosser, wife of Bro. John Schlosser, May 31st, 1909, age 33 years.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

### GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

### ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helms.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brackett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Jooston.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

### INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSFORD—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

### IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnes.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walte Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

### KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thaumert.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

### KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.

### MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

### MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

### MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knavtold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hagen-Meier Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

### MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

### MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klotz.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parkes Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

**NEBRASKA.**

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hilsabeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Heine.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

**NEW YORK.**

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.  
CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 University Place.

MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

**NEW JERSEY.**

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

**OHIO.**

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

**OREGON.**

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

**OKLAHOMA.**

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.  
ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.

OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1716 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Ainsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sabin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

**TENNESSEE.**

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

**TEXAS.**

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

**UTAH.**

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

**VIRGINIA.**

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kleffer Co.

**WISCONSIN.**

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schift, Welerman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.

**WASHINGTON.**

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

**AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.**

Amend Article 5, Section 1, by striking out "twenty" on second line, after the word "of", and insert "fifteen".

Section to read: Every member shall pay into the funds of the Union to which he belongs the sum of fifteen cents per week.

Amend Article 9, Section 1, by striking out the word "ten", on line twelve, after the word "than", and insert the word "eight".

Section to read: Every member who shall have been for not less than one year continuously a member in good standing of the International Union, and who is not under any restrictions specified in this law, shall be entitled, should such member be sick or disabled in such a manner as to render such member unable to attend to his usual avocation, to a sum of five dollars per week out of the funds of the Union; provided, such sickness or inability shall have been for at least two weeks or fourteen days and shall not have been caused by intemperance, debauchery or other immoral conduct; and no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a period longer than "EIGHT" weeks in any one year, commencing July 1st and ending June 30th, whether it has been continuous or periodical; but no member leaving the United States or the Dominion of Canada shall be entitled to any benefit during his absence. Union form cards for receipt for sick benefit shall be issued free to Local Unions by the International President, benefit to commence from beginning of second week.

Amend Article 10, Section 1, by striking out all between the word "paid", on line three, and the word "the", on line six.

Section to read: Upon the death of a member who shall have been such for one year the sum of \$50.00 is to be paid. If being a continuous member for five years, the sum of \$100.00 is to be paid, and if a continuous member for ten years and over the sum of \$150.00 is to be paid, the sum to be paid toward defraying the funeral expenses of said member, to nearest of kin or such person or persons as have the burial of said deceased member in charge; provided, however, that said member has not been at time of his death disqualified by any of the conditions prescribed by the laws of the International Con-

stitution. The President of the Local Union shall take charge of the burial of said deceased member if such member shall not have any person to take charge of said funeral.

Amend Article 10, Section 3, by striking out entire section.

Section reads: The sum of \$40.00 shall be paid to a member upon the death of his wife, on presentation of certificate of death and his membership book, provided said member has been in good standing for at least one year and is in good standing at the time of the death of the member's wife. Not more than one such benefit to be paid to any one member.

Local Unions favoring the above amendments will kindly second same and forward second to this office so same will reach the office not later than August 25th, 1909. Seconds received after this date will not be counted.

**SPECIAL.**

The amendment offered by Local No. 16 of New York, providing for a division of the members into classes, failed of receiving the required number of seconds, and can therefore not be put to a referendum vote. The amendment was seconded by Locals Nos. 17, 19, 32 and 51, total 4.

**Laws on Amendments.****ARTICLE XXII.**

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a majority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by any local unions and seconded by one-third of all the local unions of the International Union shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

The proposition to affiliate with the Label Department of the A. P. of L., recently submitted to a referendum vote of the members, was adopted almost unanimously.

The International office and Journal office have removed from No. 40 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill., to No. 1323 Greenwood Terrace, same city. Please take note.

The International Executive Board is offering cash premiums of \$2.00 for every application for membership procured from a non-union shop, providing not less than 25 such applications are procured by any one member.

**KIND WORDS.**

Sheridan, Wyoming, May 4, 1909.

I wish to thank you for the three or four copies of the P. O. & M. I. W. Official Journal, which I have received during the last three or four months. I wish to say that although being a member of two different labor organizations and as secretary of the Sheridan Co. Trades and Labor Council and as such getting sample copies of many trades journals, I must in all honesty say, that the P. O. & M. I. W. Official Journal is without exception, the very best union journal I have seen to date.

Wishing your organization the best of success, and again thanking you for your kindness, I am, fraternally,

R. C. BENTZEN, Sec'y.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

In einigen Städten geht das Geschäft ziemlich gut.

Denkt an die Hutmacher; ihr Kampf ist der Eure.

Van Cleave ist augenscheinlich entschlossen, den Arbeiter-Boycott gegen die Bud-Deffen und -Herde wirksam zu machen. Er spornet beständig dazu an. Nun die Arbeiter können's aushalten wenn Van Cleave es kann.

Eßt reines Brod und Gebäck, Gebäck das die Marke der Internationalen Bäder-Union trägt, und Ihr werdet einen Schritt weiter machen zur Vermeidung der Plage der weißen Rasse, der Tuberkulose.

Trotz anpreisender Anzeigen in sogenannten Arbeiterblättern ist der Douglas-Schuh kein Schuh für Unionleute. Der Schuh trägt nicht die Unionmarke. Wer ihn kauft, erklärt sich mit Lohnherabsetzung einverstanden.

Pianos kauft man in der Regel nur einmal im Leben. Dieses eine Mal wenigstens sollten Gewerkschaftsleute ihrem Handwerk treu bleiben. Pianos, die die Mark tragen, haben alle die Vorzüge für die die Gewerkschaftsbewegung stets eingetreten ist. Pianos ohne Unionmarke sind gerade das Gegenteil. Unionmänner und Frauen merkt's Euch, bitte.

Damit Ihr es nicht vergeßt: Alle Union-Pianos tragen die Unionmarke der „Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America“. Man kann die Marke an allen Union-Pianos und Orgeln auf der linken Seite innen im Instrumente finden. Instrumente, die die Marke nicht tragen, sind nicht von Unionleuten gemacht, was der Verkäufer auch behaupten mag. Bitte, daran zu denken.

Die Chicagoer Bauhandwerker haben einen Sieg auf der ganzen Linie gewonnen. Die letzten Schwierigkeiten, die der Glaser, wurden erst kürzlich zur Zufriedenheit der Glaser-Union geschlichtet, und das trotz des weisen Rathes der „Chicago Daily Tribune“.

Als Rathgeber für Gewerkschaftsleute hat sich die „Tribune“ furchtbar blamiert.

Tast hat versprochen! Welche Erleichterung! Wäre es nicht Thatsache, daß Versprechungen von Politikern schlechte Waare geworden sind, und nur gemacht und nicht erfüllt werden, so wären die Arbeiter berechtigt, froh in die Zukunft zu blicken. Doch glauben wir nicht, daß so verspätete Versprechungen die steigende politische Unabhängigkeit des Arbeiters unterdrücken, noch ihn dazu bewegen werden, jemals wieder das folgelsame Geschöpf politischen Schachers zu werden, einer Stellung, deren er sich so viele Jahre „erfreut“ hat.

Was hastet Ihr davon, Arbeiter?

## Pianofabrik für Australien.

Der amerikanische Konsul John A. Jewell berichtet, daß in Melbourne jetzt eine große Pianofabrik, die erste im Staate Victoria, im Bau begriffen ist. Pianofabriken ist nichts Neues in Australien, denn gute Instrumente sind, wenn auch in beschränkter Zahl schon seit den letzten zwei Jahren in Neu-Südwaales gemacht worden. Das Wachsen der Industrie hat seinen Grund in dem hohen Einfuhrzoll. Nach ihrer Vollendung wird die Fabrik imstande sein 2000 Pianos im Jahre herzustellen, doch ist dafür gesorgt, daß sie bei

Bedarf später vergrößert und Eisen- und Messinggießereien für Fabrikation von Eisenrahmen, Klavdelabern, Rollen u. s. w. errichtet werden können. Die Australier sind sehr musikalisch; fast in jedem Hause findet man ein Piano, und während der letzten fünf Jahre sind durchschnittlich jährlich nahezu 10,000 Pianos importirt worden.

## Unsere Pflicht als Unionleute.

Eine der Lasten, die unsere und andere Organisationen beständig drückt, ist die Gleichgültigkeit seitens der Mitglieder. Wie oft sehen wir nicht örtliche Unions-Versammlungen abhalten, in denen nur eben eine ansehnliche Zahl von Brüdern anwesend ist. Diese Zustände herrschen nicht nur in kleinen, sondern oft in solchen örtlichen Unions, die mehrere hundert Mitglieder haben. Einzelne Unions gehen sogar soweit, Mitglieder, die in bestimmten Zwischenräumen nicht die Versammlungen besuchen mit Geldstrafen zu belegen. Das sind sehr traurige Zustände. Wenn es einen Platz giebt, den ein Unionmann ein- bis zweimal monatlich besuchen sollte, so ist es seine Union, weil seine Union für ihn Alles bedeutet. Durch sie erreicht er kürzere Arbeitsstunden, durch sie höheren Lohn. Durch sie erreicht er bessere sanitäre Zustände. Durch seine Union hauptsächlich feht er den Arbeitern günstige Gesetzgebung durch und durch seine Union wird es seinen Kindern ermöglicht der Fabrik fern und in der Schule zu bleiben. Thatsächlich ist durch die Union die ganze Lebensweise des Arbeiters auf eine höhere Stufe gehoben worden. Ist es nicht werth, für eine solche Einrichtung zu kämpfen? Ist es in Anbetracht der Thatsache, daß die Union alles das für uns thut, nicht unsere Pflicht, die Versammlungen unserer Union regelmäßig zu besuchen, anstatt einigen wenigen die Versorgung der Geschäfte unserer Organisation zu erlauben? Die Union ist eine demokratische Einrichtung, denn sie läßt jedem Manne seine Stimme bei der Führung ihrer Angelegenheiten, aber wie können wir aktive Mitglieder in unserer Union sein, wenn wir die Versammlungen nicht regelmäßig besuchen.

Wir müssen es uns abgewöhnen, gerade nur unsere Beiträge zu bezahlen. Wir müssen den Zusammenkünften unserer Genossen beiwohnen. Wir brauchen alle Energie und Verstand in unserer Union, um Hindernisse zu überwinden, und die können wir am besten dadurch beseitigen, daß wir uns thätig an der Sache der Arbeit betheiligen, nichts laufen, das nicht die Unionmarke trägt, unseren Theil der Bürde mittragen, und gemeinsam auf das Ziel hinarbeiten, alle, die im Schweiße ihres Angesichts arbeiten, gänzlich zu befreien.

Der Mann, der nur einmal im Jahre ein Versammlung besucht und seine Beiträge nur unter Androhung der Ausstoßung bezahlt, ist des Namens „Unionmann“ nicht würdig. — The Workers' Journal.

## Unionfabriken blühen.

Sekretär Lawler von den Vereinigten Hutmachern berichtet, daß die Unionfabriken ihre Geschäfte in wunderbarer Weise ausdehnen. Zu den größeren Firmen die allgemeine Geschäfte thun, gehören: John C. Wilson, South Norwalk, Conn.; Union Hat Co., New York; Diamond Hat Co., New York; Judd & Dunning, Bethel, Conn.; Union Hat Co., Bethel, Conn.; Shelton-Aventport & Co., Danbury, Conn. Der Kampf stand nie günstiger. Die Besitzer „offener“ Werkstätten (die geschlossen sind) erleiden enorme Verluste an Geld wie am Geschäft.

## Es sind Künstler, nicht Arbeiter.

Die „American Musicians Union“ bestehend aus unzufriedenen Musikern, die sich von der „American Federation of Musicians“ losgesagt

haben, hat am 29. April in New York einen Convent abgehalten, um alle unabhängigen Musiker-Organisationen im Lande unter einen Hut zu bringen. Der Haupteinwand, den die Abtrünnigen gegen die reguläre Organisationen erheben, ist nach H. W. Starr, dem Sekretär der unabhängigen Union, der, daß sie als Künstler und nicht als Gewerkschaftsleute betrachtet werden wollen. Er erklärte es für lächerlich, eine Minimum- und Maximum-Stala für Musiker festzusetzen.

## EGGS BOILED TO MUSIC.

A well-known evangelist tells a story of a visit to a small town in one of the southern states, where he was awakened one morning by a soprano voice which came from the kitchen singing a famous hymn. As the bishop was dressing, he meditated on the piety of the servant. Speaking to her after breakfast of the pleasure it had given him, he was met by an unexpected answer. „Oh, thank you, sir,“ she replied; „but that's the hymn I boil the eggs by—three verses for soft and five for hard.“—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## IMPORTANT TO UNION MEN.

Rumors, the origin of which we have been unable to fathom, have it that the W. W. Kimball Piano Company of Chicago, Ill., has unionized its factory. These rumors are false from beginning to end and are only circulated for trade effect. The Kimball Company factory is a strictly non-union institution; the firm was placed on the „We don't patronize list“ of the A. F. of L. at the Norfolk convention. The firm is also on the „Unfair List“ of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

In order to be sure of a union-made instrument when purchasing, see that it bears the Union Label.

Instruments without the Label are not union-made.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, MAY, 1909.

INT. OFFICE EXPENSE.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 20.....	30.95
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00

SUPPLIES.	
Local Union No. 16.....	5.00

HATTERS' DONATION.	
Local Union No. 2.....	1.10
Local Union No. 16.....	5.00

Total receipts .....\$389.05

Expenditure.	
Rebate on checks.....	\$ 3.10
Telephone .....	1.40
Postal cards .....	4.00
Papers for office.....	1.15
Express charges .....	1.25
Typewriter ribbon .....	1.00
Cord and manila .....	.25
400 1c stamps.....	4.00
300 2c stamps.....	6.00
400 5c stamps.....	20.00
J. Johnson, special service.....	16.00
Wrapping paper .....	1.53
Chas. B. Carlson, special service.....	11.20
Office rent .....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Deficiency May 1st, 1909.....	167.75

Total expense .....\$348.63

Total receipts .....\$389.05

Total expense .....348.63

On hand June 1st, 1909..\$ 40.42

CHAS. DOLD,  
Int. President.

# **Departamento Italiano**

Le condizioni finanziarie sono discretamente buone in parecchie città.

Ricordatevi della lotta del Cappellai, la causa loro è anche causa vostra.

Van Cleave è evidentemente determinato a fare effettivo il boicottaggio operaio per le stufe della ditta Buck. Egli insiste costantemente su di ciò. Ebbene noi crediamo che gli operai possono resistere se Van Cleave può fare altrettanto.

Usando pane e altri articoli farinacei puliti, i quali portino la marca dell'Unione Internazionale dei Fornai, voi fate un passo in avanti per evitare la Piaga Bianca dell'Umanità: la Tubercolosi.

Le scarpe della ditta Douglas, malgrado l'altisonante reclame fatta sui giornali che dicono di essere popolari, non sono scarpe che confanno per le unioni operaie. Quelle scarpe non portano la marca d'Unione; il comprarle significa approvare le riduzioni dei salari.

I pianoforti, in linea generale, vengono comprati una sola volta durante tutta la vita. Almeno per questa volta gli operai-unionisti dovrebbero essere sinceri verso la loro classe. I pianoforti muniti della marca d'Unione garantiscono i perfezionamenti raggiunti dal movimento dell'Unione Operaia. I pianoforti senza la marca d'Unione sono tutto l'opposto.

Uomini e donne appartenenti alle unioni operaie prendetene nota.

Fa bene ricordare certe cose: Tutti i pianoforti manufatturati da operai UNIONISTI portano la MARCA D'UNIONE dell'Unione Internazionale dei Lavoratori di Pianoforti, Organi e Strumenti Musicali di America. La marca trovasi su tutti i pianoforti od organi UNIONISTI nella parte INTERNA a sinistra dello strumento. Gli strumenti che non portano marca d'Unione NON sono strumenti fatti da operai unionisti; perciò non state a credere a quel che vi conta chi li vende. Tenetelo sempre a mente.

Taft ha fatto delle promesse. Quali sollievo! Se non fosse vero che le promesse dei pollicanti sono divenute una merce molto comune, da essere promessa e non mantenuta, la classe operaia sarebbe giustificata se considerasse il futuro con occhio ottimista. Però noi non crediamo che le promesse, al giorno di oggi, soffochino la sorgente indipendenza politica dell'operaio, né esse potranno più far sì che l'operaio divenga un docile strumento di traffico elettorale, posizione che l'operaio ha "goduto" per tanti anni.

Che cosa ne pensate voi, o operai?

Tutti gli indizi dimostrano un risveglio dall'indolenza. Per indolenza noi intendiamo riferirci agli operai dell'industria di strumenti musicali. Ultimamente abbiamo ricevuto una grande quantità di lettere con le quali ci si domandavano consigli riguardanti i metodi migliori per promuovere l'organizzazione. Questo è indizio d'interessi che si risvegliano ed è un buon augurio per il futuro. Gli sforzi collettivi di tutti i membri della nostra organizzazione come è ora e come sarà appreso, danno, secondo la nostra opinione, un grande contributo per cambiare le attuali cattive condizioni.

Tentiamo, o compagni.

## IL NOSTRO DOVERE COME OPERAI UNIONISTI.

Uno dei nemici che la nostra organizzazione e tutte le altre organizzazioni devono costantemente combattere è l'indifferenza di una parte dei membri. Non vediamo ben di sovente unioni locali tenere le loro adunanze con un numero di soci presenti che sono appena sufficienti per costituire legalmente un quorum? Questo stato di cose prevale non solo in unioni locali piccole, ma spesso anche in unioni locali, i cui membri ammontano a parecchie centinaia. Alcune unioni locali sono dovute per fino ricorrere all'espedito di stabilire una multa per quei membri che non intervengono alla riunione una volta ogni tanto adunanza. Questa è una constatazione molto dolorosa. Se vi è un luogo che l'operaio unionista deve visitare una o due volte al mese, questo luogo è precisamente la sua unione, perché la sua unione rappresenta per lui ogni cosa.

E' per mezzo dell'unione che egli assicura a sé stesso un minor numero di ore di lavoro. E' per mezzo dell'unione che egli si procura un aumento di salario. E' per mezzo dell'unione che egli ottiene condizioni igieniche nei locali ove lavora. Egli deve in gran parte all'unione se consegue leggi favorevoli alla classe operaia. E' per mezzo dell'Unione che i minorenni sono tenuti lontani dagli stabilimenti, per essere mantenuti nelle scuole. In somma devesi all'unione se tutto il modo di vivere dell'operaio è stato innalzato al grado attuale.

Non vale adunque la pena di combattere per questa istituzione? In considerazione del fatto che l'unione sta facendo tutto questo bene per noi, non è forse nostro dovere di attendere regolarmente alle adunanze della nostra unione più tosto che lasciare che solo alcuni di noi accudiscano agli affari della nostra organizzazione? L'unione è un'istituzione democratica, poiché permette che ogni individuo pigli parte all'amministrazione degli affari; però come possiamo noi essere soci attivi nella nostra unione, se non interveniamo regolarmente alle adunanze?

Noi dobbiamo mettere da parte l'abitudine di pagare soltanto le nostre tasse. Dobbiamo anche assistere alle conferenze dei nostri compagni. Nella nostra unione abbiamo bisogno di tutte le energie e di tutte le menti per superare gli ostacoli, il che può essere fatto con un'attiva partecipazione alla causa operaia con acquistare soltanto gli articoli che portano la marca d'unione, e col dare il contributo dell'opera nostra per ottenere l'emancipazione di tutti coloro che si guadagnano di che vivere col sudore della loro fronte.

L'individuo che attende alle riunioni una volta l'anno e che paghi le sue tasse solo dopo minaccia di espulsione non merita il nome di "unionista." — Dal "Tile Workers' Journal." —

## ESPANSIONE DEGLI STABILIMENTI UNIONISTI.

Il segretario dell'Unione dei Cappellai, Mr. Lawlor, prova con cifre inconfutabili che gli stabilimenti unionisti stanno diffondendo i loro affari in modo meraviglioso. Tra queste grandi ditte commerciali sono incluse le seguenti: John C. Wilson Co., South Norwalk, Conn.; Union Hat Co., New York; Diamond Hat Co., New York; Judd & Dunning, Bethel, Conn.; Union Hat Co., Bethel, Conn.; Judd & Co., Bethel, Conn.; Snelton-Davenport Co., Danbury, Conn. La lotta non è sembrata mai migliore. I proprietari delle così dette "open shops," (i cui stabilimenti sono adesso serrati) perdono enormi somme di denaro non che reputazione e clientela.

## ESSI SONO ARTISTI NON LAVORATORI.

L'"American Musicians Union," composta di musicanti insoddisfatti, i quali si sono separati dall'"American Federation of Musicians" si prepara a tenere una convenzione a New York nel 29 aprile, allo scopo di unire sotto una sola direzione tutte le organizzazioni musicali indipendenti degli Stati Uniti. Il motivo principale che indusse gli affiliati dell'"American Musicians Union" a separarsi dall'organizzazione principale, è, secondo R. W. Starr, segretario dell'unione indipendente, che essi desiderano di essere classificati come artisti e non come facienti parte di un'unione operaia. Egli ha dichiarato che è ridicolo firmare un massimo o un minimo di paga per i musicanti.

## STABILIMENTO DI PIANOFORTI NELL'AUSTRALIA.

Il Console degli Stati Uniti John F. Jewell riferisce che un grande stabilimento di pianoforti, il primo nello stato di Vittoria, è in via di costruzione a Melbourne. La fabbricazione di pianoforti non è nuova nell'Australia, poiché durante i due ultimi anni a New South Wales è stato prodotto uno strumento di buona qualità. Di questo strumento non si era fatto finora largo smercio. Adesso l'incremento dell'industria è dovuto al rialzo del prezzo delle dogane. Quando lo stabilimento sarà completato potrà produrre 2.000 pianoforti all'anno, però, se le condizioni lo richiederanno, lo stabilimento potrà essere ingrandito, come anche si è pensato di gettare le basi per fonderie di ferro e di ottone per manufattare cornici di ferro, candelabri, ecc. Gli Australiani hanno una grande tendenza per la musica, tanto che quasi in ogni casa si trova un pianoforte, e durante gli ultimi cinque anni vi sono stati importati in media quasi 10.000 pianoforti.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, APRIL, 1909.

Receipts.	
INT. OFFICE EXPENSE.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 11.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
SUPPLIES.	
Local Union No. 1.....	12.50
Local Union No. 2.....	1.50
Local Union No. 9.....	1.55
Local Union No. 31.....	.80
BATTERS' ASSESSMENT.	
Local Union No. 9.....	1.75
Local Union No. 14, donation.....	10.00
Local Union No. 34.....	3.40
SUNDRIES.	
Journal subscription.....	1.10
Journal advertising.....	20.00
From Local No. 20.....	2.65
Total receipts.....	\$330.25
Expenditure.	
Postage on Journals.....	\$ 4.21
Papers for office, March.....	1.65
Papers for office.....	.57
Telegram.....	.50
300 1c stamps.....	3.00
500 2c stamps.....	10.00
20 5c stamps.....	1.00
20 10c stamps.....	2.00
Papers for office, April.....	1.91
Ad. in Souvenir.....	2.00
Ad. Los Angeles Label Bulletin.....	2.00
Ad. Bloomington Record.....	11.00
Assessment to A. F. of L.....	6.00
Jacob Fischer, delegate to Label Conference	21.50
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	160.00
Telephone.....	1.45
Office rent.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Deficiency April 1st, 1909.....	156.15
Total expense.....	\$198.00
Total receipts.....	\$330.25
Total expense.....	498.00

Deficiency May 1st, 1909 \$167.75  
CHAS. DOLD,  
Int. President.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Cancelling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.46
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.76
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

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## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlacht, 256 Vine Street. Business Agent, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germling, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlacht, 256 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll street. Corresponding Secretary, Lastin Holmes, 316 Baldwin street. Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Lewis, 583 Thompson street.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month, Association Hall, 232 North Ninth Street. Address all communications to Local No. 4 above address.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerer, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinc, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christman, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Mondays of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. F. Cabasino, 219 E. 70th Street. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 609 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 623 E. 83th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949,955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Emil Haag, 654 Humboldt Street. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 610 Morgan Street. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank T. Howard, 18 Berlin street. Financial Secretary, W. Drever, Ontario street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 320 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason, 15 Bryant Street. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent Street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month, Room 3 Labor Temple, Church Street. Corresponding Secretary, H. Muckle, 669 Euclid Avenue. Financial Secretary, Jas. Paten, 330 1/2 Crawford Street.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets second and fourth Monday of every month, Occident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Harding, 112 Birch Avenue. Financial Secretary, U. G. H. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street., Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 824.

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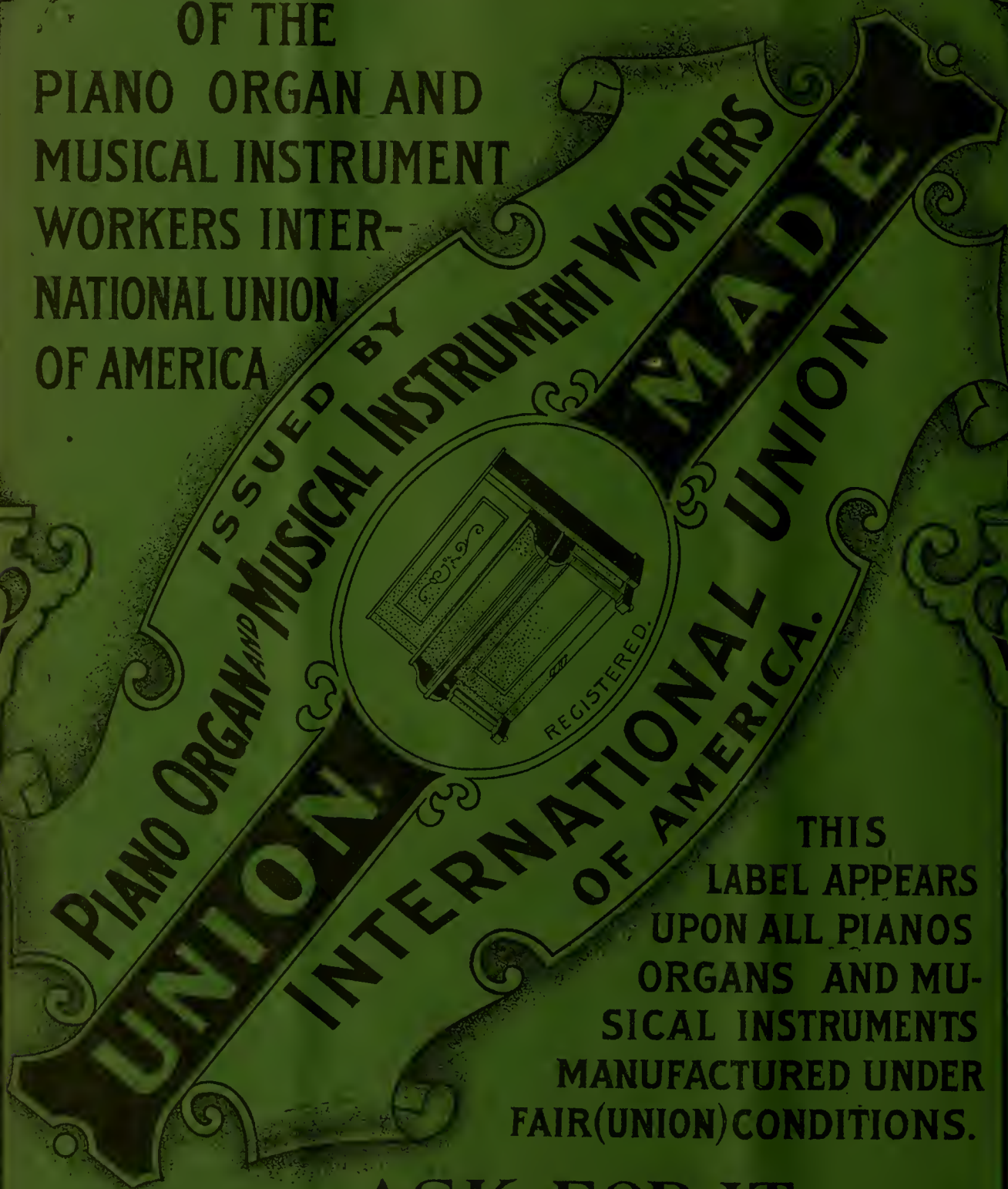
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, JULY, 1909.

No. 6

## MY NAME IS LABOR.

My name is labor! And though some despise Me, I am proud of what I am, or of what I have achieved. 'Twas God who raised me up, And gave to me my mighty part upon The stage of life, the same eternal God Who, not ashamed of work, was occupied Age after age in fashioning the earth, The universe and all that therein is! Behold the cities of the world. 'Twas I Who laid their strong foundations and who reared Their massive walls. You gaze with wond'ring awe Upon the pyramids and quite forget That I cut those huge stones and lifted them. Seest that august cathedral where, forsooth, A carpenter is worshipped? My own hand Its arches, buttresses and soaring spire Produced; yes, and the organ whose rich tones Do make the place indeed the gate of heaven. "There go the ships." My handiwork they are. I laid their keels and formed their ribs and sent Them forth upon the deep; and who but me Constructed those fleet trains which glide across The land upon those tracks of steel which I Have placed? And who but me hath wrought and strung The wire 'long which electric currents fly With varied messages from man to man? You speak of poets, painters, sculptors, yet I make the pens, the brushes and the blades With which they do their work, e'en as I make The swords which warriors wield, the telescopes Which wrest long cherished secrets from the stars And all the instruments of surgery. I cannot tell it all, nor is there need. This is enough perchance, to make you think. Despise me if you will! I proudly stand Before the world and point to what I am, And find a keen amusement in your sneers.

—William Carey Sheppard.

## WOMAN AND CHILD WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Many of the conditions surrounding woman and child workers in Great Britain are very bad and seem to casual observation to be worse than those of similar workers in most parts of America. But the darkest spots in the older country are probably no darker than some which may be found in America. This is the opinion of Dr. Victor S. Clark, expressed in an article on "Woman and Child Wage Earners in Great Britain," published in Bulletin No. 80 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The article is a study of the factory laws of Great Britain relating to the employment of women and children and a discussion of their effect upon the social and economic condition of these classes of workers.

The measures applying exclusively to woman

and child factory workers in Great Britain relate chiefly to time and duration of continuous labor and to employment in injurious or dangerous trades; recent enactments and proposed laws seek also to improve conditions in the homes of the operatives.

A child may begin working in a factory or above ground at a mine when 12 years of age, but must attend school regularly half time; at 13 years of age he may begin working full time under certain restrictions. From 14 to 17 years of age, inclusive, he is a young person in the eyes of the law. In textile factories young persons may work from 6 or 7 a. m. to 6 or 7 p. m., but not more than 55½ hours weekly, and in other factories either the same hours or from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., but not more than 60 hours a week. Women are in most cases subject to the same regulations as young persons, but in certain industries they may work a limited amount of overtime. For children and young persons overtime hardly exists in Great Britain.

Establishments where dangerous trades are carried on are required to observe, in addition to the provisions of the law, such rules for the protection of employes as may be made by the home secretary. Special regulations are in force regulating home work, and there are provisions prohibiting excessive fines for imperfect work and payment in goods or charges for extras. The employer is also required to allow a piece worker an itemized account of the price to be paid for each kind of work. The law is administered by 200 factory inspectors who are assisted by local authorities and by 2,000 certifying surgeons.

The number of children working half time in Great Britain has decreased materially in recent years, and this is said to have been due mainly to restrictive legislation. Employers no longer consider youthful labor the most profitable; the sentiment of parents is changing, and working people are better able to get along without the wages of their children. The law places general restrictions upon the employment of children outside of school and gives authority to local governing bodies to increase these restrictions. The general experience is that licensing not only lessens the number of children trading on the street but diminishes from year to year the number even of licensed children and helps to prevent juvenile crime.

It is now sought to establish the principle of the minimum wage for home workers by means of wage boards similar to those adopted by most of the Australian states. While no accurate estimate of the wages of such workers can be made they are probably for equal time not much over half the average wages in factories. The condition of home workers is much better in some industries than in others, and the proposed legislation seeks to equalize conditions so far as they relate to hours and wages and to level them up to the higher existing standards.

Regarding their economic effects the factory laws have been a potent cause in shortening and in making regular the working day of women and children, without interrupting the progress-

sive improvement in wages. There has been a decrease in the proportion of the female population working in industrial occupations and a concentration in larger manufacturing establishments of much female labor until recently distributed among the homes; there has also been a decrease in the employment of children.

The health and morals of operatives have been helped by improved factory accommodations, better sanitation, separation of the sexes during labor, and the guarding of dangerous machinery and processes. Educational requirements for children have helped to enforce compulsory education and the necessity for certificates of fitness for employment has made parents more solicitous for the health of their children. The industrial employment of women does not appear to affect materially their marriage rate. Among the most important social effects of the employment of married women are a lower standard of family comfort, unwholesome diet, reduction in school attendance of children, a lower birth rate, and a high infant mortality.

One movement tending perhaps to affect the condition of women workers more than that of men is the effort to provide for the apprenticing of young people or for their industrial training by other agencies. It has come to be recognized in Great Britain that one of the first ways to improve the condition of wage-earners from the weaker industrial classes is to increase their efficiency.

The value of a study of British conditions, according to Doctor Clark, lies in the more vivid appreciation that it gives of the possible evil tendencies of even regulated industrialism upon workers. Broader and more generous remedies must be discovered for these evils before it is too late. Such remedies are being experimented with in England. Present conditions in that country are an improvement upon those of the past; but the view is coming to be accepted that the influence of the law must exceed the bounds of the factory. There must be improvement of conditions in the homes of the workers, in the intimate affairs of domestic life, and this can be brought about only by gradually introducing higher efficiency, higher earnings, and a more intelligent distribution of home expenditures. Fundamentally, therefore, the problem has two aspects—economic and educational. The importance of both aspects is recognized, and the method of education is being worked out. Economic readjustment to make possible higher earnings is a yet untried field of legislation. England seems disposed to enter it experimentally, however, by establishing wage boards.

## ANOTHER VICTORY.

President Tole of New York Typographical Union No. 6 reports the signing up of a large Typothetie office and the transferring of Smart Set, Town Topics, Nautical Gazette, Psychotherapy, Young's Magazine and other publications from non-union printing houses to those controlled by the union.

### THAT MASSACHUSETTS DECISION.

Ben Butler, one time governor of Massachusetts, was once sternly asked by a judge of the Circuit Court whether he was attempting to show contempt for that court.

"No, your honor," replied Mr. Butler, "I am attempting to hide it!"

If any one can attempt to hide his contempt for a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts he must be without a sense of humor.

The court in making permanent an injunction against several labor unions at Boston ruled, in a decision attending the decree, that labor unions cannot impose fines on their members in order to force them to go out on a strike. The decision was rendered on a petition brought by L. D. Willcutt Sons & Co., of Boston, asking for an injunction against the bricklayers' and stone masons' benevolent unions restraining them from imposing a fine of \$100 each on two members of the union who had refused to go out on a strike.

Now a trade union is legal, or it is not. If it is legal then the rules made to govern its own members, to which rules the members assent, are legal so long as such rules are necessary to the maintenance of the union. If the members of a union cannot make rules for the government of themselves and their relations to the union then there is no union.

The wonderful labyrinthine reasoning of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by which it justifies, or attempts to justify, its interference—not between the unions and the public, but between the union and its own members—is as follows:

"So long as the by-laws of a union relate to matters in which no one is interested except the association and its members, and violate no right of a third party or no rule of public policy, they are valid. Fines may be imposed, for instance, for tardiness, absence, failure to pay dues or misconduct affecting the organization or any of its members, and for numerous other acts."

What is the refusal to strike but the worst possible "misconduct affecting the organization?" If it is an unlawful attempt at intimidation to fine a member for strike breaking, why not for any other cause?

**Does not this decision practically put the trade union out of business?**

In order that the public may know the humane and worthy reason for its getting into a union and helping its traitorous members to wreck it, the court goes on to say:

"If it be said that the member fined may take his choice either to leave the organization or abide by its rules, to which he has before assented, and that where there is a choice there can be no coercion, the answer is that in almost every conceivable case of coercion short of an actual over-powering of the physical forces of the victim, there is a choice.

"Is it difficult to realize what that choice is in these days of organized labor? Is it too much to say that many times it is very difficult, indeed practically impossible, for a workman to get bread for himself and his family by working at his trade unless he is a member of a union? It is true he has a choice between paying his fine and not paying it, but is it not frequently a hard one? May not the coercion upon him sometimes be most severe and effective? Such is not a free choice. And a market filled with such men is not a reasonably free market."

A "reasonably free market"—that explains the unconscionable prejudice behind the whole matter! A market of flesh and blood. A market of helpless human beings bidding against one another for the chance to live. This is the only "free" market—free for the ravages of the wolves of capitalism. Every trade union organization has as its supreme object the abolition of this hideous "free" shambles. And now this absurd aggregation of capitalist lawyers rules that the unions must be restrained by injunction for doing the very thing they are designed to do!

Now this same court concedes that the union may fine its members as much as it pleases in order to maintain and perfect what may at any time lawfully become a strike organization; but when it does become a strike organization it is rendered powerless by a court injunction!

Is not the same quality of duress upon the fined member in the one case as in the other—before the strike as during the strike? If this duress is strong enough during the strike to give the fine the character of unlawful intimidation, may not all other labor union fines be similarly stamped as illegitimate acts of intimidation? What then is to protect trades unionism in Massachusetts so long as this injunction is effective?

The capitalist press has given wide commendation and publicity to this stupid and illogical decision, but as usual it has ignored the minority opinion.

The minority opinion is as clear in its reasoning as was the dissenting opinion of Justice McKenna in the Moyer-Haywood case. Here is the minority opinion; its logic is irrefutable:

"The law does not do so vain a thing as to allow the formation of labor unions and to declare their right to initiate and by lawful means to carry on a justifiable strike and then refuse them the use of the only practical means by which their acknowledged rights may be secured."

The above sane and logical opinion proves that there are still men on the bench who are unwilling to unite with a subservient majority in prostituting their intellects to class conscious prejudice.

If there is anything sacred in human life it should be the integrity of the human mind. The service of capitalism has almost destroyed it in the highest courts of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States could not see the absurdity of its ruling in the Moyer-Haywood case. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts cannot see the absurdity of its ruling in this Willcutt-Driscoll case.

When men trained in logical analysis and deduction have lost the faculty of detecting absurdities in reasoning which are clear to the man in the street they are no longer mentally responsible, and for the safety of the republic they should be retired.

The members of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts who subscribed to the majority ruling in this Willcutt-Driscoll injunction case should be firmly and kindly segregated in a comfortable hospital for the feeble minded and given marbles to play with.

They should not be employed in an occupation in which their mental incompetence plays ducks and drakes with the aspirations of the people for human liberty and brings the courts of the country into public contempt.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

### HAVE YOU EVER

Roasted your officers at noon hour?  
Presided at a "harpoon throwing" contest?  
Missed three meetings of your union at a stretch?

Made a sacrifice for your union, and to what extent?

Taken more than a lukewarm interest in its deliberations?

Done any work for the union without wanting pay for the same?

Circulated "He said," "I heard," and "It is rumored" stories detrimental to some members?

Had opinions you failed to express on the floor?  
But expressed those opinions after the meeting adjourned in a "wet goods" emporium?—Paper Makers.

## ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

### MORAL VALUE OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Fair minded employers have given convincing testimony to the value of trade agreements between organized laborers and themselves, not only in maintaining industrial peace, but in preventing the baneful competition of sweatshop products with goods made under fair working conditions. Government officials, national and state, have borne witness to the beneficent power of organized laborers in aiding the enforcement of school, factory, sanitary and health regulations. Enlightened ministers of the gospel and teachers of morals have testified to the inherent strength of the union among laborers in strengthening and defending the morality of the individuals within the organization. Upon this high consideration for the social welfare, let me submit a case in point that will illustrate the moral significance of this very organization that the Supreme Court has found to be "a conspiracy in restraint of trade."

In a city on the Atlantic coast are two hat factories within two blocks of each other. In one of these factories the girls in the trimming department are organized as a local of the United Hatters of North America. In the other factory the girls in the trimming department are not organized. A little over a year ago the foreman of the floor where the trimmers work in the unorganized factory insulted one of the girl trimmers. She stood her ground and told him in plain language what she thought of him. She was discharged for insubordination. This girl wrote to the owner of the factory and had a registry receipt purporting to be signed by him. She never received any reply, and was out of work for some weeks. Some months after this incident a similar insult was offered to a girl by the foreman on the trimming floor of the organized factory. The girl, who was "shop woman" on that floor for the United Hatters of North America went to this foreman and said: "You cut that out. We won't stand for anything like that in this shop." He replied, "You go to hell! What have you got to with it, anyhow?" She answered: "I've got a whole lot to do with it, and if you don't go to that little girl and apologize, I will call a shop meeting right now." He replied: "If you do I'll fire you." She said: "No, you won't, either!"

Then this little woman, who is less than five feet tall, "called shop," and 170 odd girls laid down their work. She told the girls what the trouble was, and they agreed that they would starve before they would go back to work if the foreman didn't apologize to the little foreign girl he had insulted. Here the general superintendent came into the controversy, and after a conference in the office the foreman was discharged, and that little woman is still shop woman on that trimming floor, and there isn't any foreman in that factory who thinks he can insult a girl while she is at work just because she is a foreigner and poor.

Now, I submit that the organization of laborers known as the United Hatters of North America had more power on that trimming floor, not only to preserve fair wages and hours, but to preserve individual virtue and the hope and fidelity of the home for poor and sorely tempted working girls, than all the churches and universities within the limits of that city. Yet this is the organization that, in extending its benefits to other workers in other factories, is condemned as "a conspiracy in restraint of trade!"—Raymond Robbins.

### ORCHARD CONFIRMED AS LIAR.

That Harry Orchard lied when he "confessed" that he blew up the property of Walter H. Linforth in San Francisco is the implied opinion of the California Supreme court in a decision handed down July 6, and which affirms the finding of the trial court of \$10,800 damages for Linforth against the San Francisco Gas and Electric company, which appealed the case after Orchard made his "revelations."

WONDERS NEVER CEASE

STUPENDOUS BUT TRUE

# 15th ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION PICNIC AND MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL

United Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers  
of Chicago, Local Union No. 1

## ELM TREE GROVE

West 65th St. and Irving Park Boulevard

# SUNDAY, AUG. 29th, 1909

**GIVEN AWAY** Two Bush & Gerts UNION LABEL Pianos **GIVEN AWAY**  
valued at \$350.00 and \$325.00 respectively

**\$200.00—IN CASH PRIZES—\$200.00**

☞ Handsome and useful presents for all children under 12 years of age, if accompanied by parents. ☞ The most momentous affair ever arranged. Tickets only 50c a person.

### LIST OF PRIZES:

**1st Prize**—One Bush & Gerts UNION LABEL Piano, value **\$350.00.**

**2nd Prize**—One Bush & Gerts UNION LABEL Piano, value **\$325.00.**

Every ticket holder is entitled to a chance on both pianos, providing ticket is presented at gate. The pianos will be on exhibition three weeks prior to picnic at The Stern Clothing Co., Corner North Ave. and Larrabee St., and L. Kleins, general merchandise, corner Halsted and 14th Sts.

### OTHER PRIZES—RACES

1. Men's Race, free for all, 100 yard dash. 1st prize, \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
2. Men's Race, Union Men only, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
3. Men's Race, Piano Workers only, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
4. Boys' Race, 13 to 18 years, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
5. Boys' Race, all under 13 years, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize \$1.00.
6. Men's Race, all over 175 pounds in weight, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
7. Ladies' Race, free for all, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
8. Ladies' Race, Trade Unionists only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$10.00; 2nd prize \$5.00.
9. Ladies' Race, married ladies only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
10. Ladies' Race, single ladies only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
11. Ladies' Race, 13 to 18 years only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00; 2nd prize \$2.50.
12. Girls' Race, 13 years and under, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$2.00; 2nd prize \$1.00.

### BOWLING—PRIZES

TEAMS—Five in team.

1st Prize ..... \$20.00  
2nd Prize ..... 10.00  
3rd Prize ..... 5.00

SINGLES

1st Prize ..... \$15.00  
2nd Prize ..... 10.00  
3rd Prize ..... 5.00

## UNION MATTERS

### THEY'LL FIND SOME EXCUSE.

In lots of our unions throughout this great land,  
Tho' you'd hardly believe it, there's many a man  
Who is reaping benefits in many a way,  
Such as shorter hours and a longer pay,  
And time for fires, and overtime rate,  
And other good things that are now on the slate;  
Yet with all of this, they find some excuse,  
Why they're always behind on their dues.

Or if it's an assessment, it's just the same.  
They'll find some excuse, be it ever so lame,  
And refuse to assist the expenses to meet  
Of the brothers on strike, who are out on the  
street,  
Fighting a fight for each man in the craft,  
And the man who can't see it that way must be  
daft,  
And a dangerous nuisance, not fit to run loose;  
These fellows who would rather tell a lying ex-  
cuse,  
Then act like men and pay up their dues.

Just watch these fellows when the schedule goes  
thro'  
They hold out their mitt and want some of it,  
too;  
Or should some grievance arise in the shop,  
They want the committee to take it right up;  
In fact every good thing that comes in this way,  
They'll take it altho' their dues they won't pay.  
These gargoyles and spongers, with no more  
brain than a moose,  
Want all there is in it, but refuse to pay, dues.

If, by some mishap, they should go out on strike,  
They think it but fair to be treated just like  
The "Brotherhood Boys," who are paid up to  
date,  
And helped get the conditions that are now on  
the slate,  
If they don't get some strike pay they'll shoot  
off their gab,  
And the first thing we know they'll go in and  
scab.  
So, "Boys," keep your eyes on all those that  
refuse  
To pay up their union assessments and dues.

—W. G. Powlesland.

Frank K. Foster, for many years a conspicu-  
ous figure in the American labor movement, died  
at Waverly, Mass., recently, after a long ill-  
ness. Deceased was aged fifty-four years.

\* \* \*

H. B. Perham, of St. Louis, Mo., president  
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has been se-  
lected by the executive council American Fed-  
eration of Labor to succeed Max Morris as a  
member of that body.

\* \* \*

The erection of labor temples is rapidly be-  
coming a prominent feature of the organized  
labor movement in this country. It is announced  
that the organized workers of Superior, Wis.,  
are to build a \$40,000 labor temple and club-  
house.

\* \* \*

Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden, Fred A.  
Pouchot, and M. J. Boyle, Chicago business  
agents, recently convicted of conspiracy to ex-  
tort \$1,000 from the Joseph Klecka Company  
in connection with the calling and settling of a  
strike at the company's plant, were denied a  
motion for a new trial by Judge McSurely.

\* \* \*

Competition between Chicago companies hir-  
ing window washers has become so acute that

the washers met at 275 La Salle street recently  
to organize a union. The window washers are  
paid sixty-eight cents on every one dollar re-  
ceived by their employers. The rival companies  
began a slashing of prices which caused the em-  
ployes to lose from one dollar to one dollar and  
fifty cents per day.

\* \* \*

After a strike of the vestmakers in non-label  
shops in Greater New York lasting ten days, a  
complete victory has been achieved, and wages  
have been advanced from 20 to 25 per cent,  
with a shortening of four hours per week in the  
hours of labor.

\* \* \*

The balloting of the members of the Miners'  
Confederation of Great Britain to decide whether  
a national strike should be declared in support  
of the Scottish miners, who are resisting a wage  
reduction of sixpence a day in wages, was con-  
cluded and resulted in 518,361 votes in favor of  
a general strike and only 62,980 against it.

\* \* \*

It is not improbable that a strike of vaude-  
ville actors may take place in the near future  
in which the 4,000 members of the "White  
Rats" may be involved. The scaling down of  
salaries, the exactions of booking agencies, and  
the restrictions of the theatrical combines have  
raised havoc among the actor folks.

\* \* \*

Recently the Western Federation of Miners  
unveiled a monument in Fairmont cemetery,  
Denver, Col., in memory of John Murphy, late  
attorney, and George Pettibone, late a mem-  
ber. The monument was erected in acknowl-  
edgment of their faithful services and cost  
\$4,000. The money was donated by the rank  
and file of the organization.

\* \* \*

Something in the way of novelty for the Jour-  
neyman Barbers' International union is soon to  
take place. The novelty will be in the form of  
an international convention, and may be called  
a novelty because it is the first that the organiza-  
tion has held for a long time. It will be held in  
Milwaukee beginning October 5, and will occupy  
about one week.

\* \* \*

In reply to the lockout in the wood-pulp mills  
the labor unions of Stockholm, Sweden, have  
ordered a general strike throughout the king-  
dom, beginning August 4. All work will be  
stopped, if possible, except that of the city, gas  
and water employes, the attendants on the sick  
and laborers on farms. The unions hope in  
particular to stop all train service. This threat  
has caused some alarm, but conservative people  
do not think a general strike can be enforced.

\* \* \*

The Brooklyn C. L. U. has acquired sixty-five  
acres of land at Riverhead, L. I., where it is  
planned to erect a tuberculosis sanatorium at a  
cost of \$100,000. The local unions of Greater  
New York have been invited to erect pavilions  
of their own on the tract and a number of them  
are preparing to do so. Some time ago the  
unionists of Albany built a large pavilion in  
which many consumptives are being treated, and  
the workers of Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and  
other places in New York state are planning to  
do the same.

\* \* \*

Cornelius P. Shea, formerly president of the  
International Teamsters' union, who was found  
guilty of attempting to murder Alice Walsh, a  
former Chicago waitress, was sentenced to not  
less than five nor more than twenty-five years in  
prison. "Your services for humanity are urged  
here in your behalf," said the court, "because  
you have been active in the affairs of organized  
labor. But there is a prejudice in this commu-  
nity against organized labor because such men  
as you dominate it with your brutal methods.  
I believe I am helping the cause of organized  
labor by ridding it of one such as you."

\* \* \*

The Labor Temple at Houston, Tex., was  
totally destroyed by fire, which started at 1

o'clock on the morning of July 6. The Labor  
Council, Houston Labor Journal and thirty-two  
labor organizations were located on the second,  
third and fourth floors of the building. The  
labor organizations lost their records, banners,  
charters and all other papers, and it is estimated  
that each sustained an average loss of \$100.  
It will become necessary for everyone of the  
organizations to obtain copies of their charters  
and such records as is possible from sources out-  
side of Houston.

\* \* \*

Efforts to organize a building trades council in  
Chicago, under the auspices of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor, and opposed to the Associated  
Building Trades, of which Martin B. ("Skinny")  
Madden is president, is being made, a meeting  
having been called for that purpose. James  
Kirby, president of the building department of  
the American Federation of Labor, sent out  
notice for the meeting and will issue a charter  
to the council if it is organized. Ten unions  
in the building industry, with an aggregate  
membership of about 20,000, are relied upon  
by Kirby to start the organization. The plan  
has been under consideration since the forma-  
tion of the building trades department of the  
American Federation of Labor two years ago.

### REPUDIATE REFERENDUM.

The International Boot and Shoe Workers' union,  
at their meeting held at Syracuse, N. Y.,  
after abolishing the referendum for the first  
time, elected officers. The general officers were  
re-elected. They are: President, John F. Tobin,  
of Boston; vice-president, Collis Lovely, of St.  
Louis; secretary-treasurer, Charles L. Baine, of  
Boston; members of the general board, T. C.  
Farrell, Emmet T. Walls, and Warren M. Hatch,  
of Brockton; Gad Martindale, of Rochester; Z.  
Lesperance, of Montreal; C. E. James, of St.  
Paul; George Bury, of Cincinnati, and Mary  
Anderson, of Chicago; general auditors, August  
Wilkinson, of Cincinnati, Minot A. Burrell, of  
Randolph, and Patrick Gillen, of Brooklyn.

### FIRST SERVANT UNION.

The first labor union to be formed in Massa-  
chusetts by servants has been organized at Mal-  
den, and will be known as Domestic Workers'  
Union No. 1, with 130 members already enrolled.  
They have served notice on their employers de-  
manding an increase of wages. Their demands  
are a minimum of twenty cents an hour, with a  
working day of not less than five hours, substan-  
tial meals at regular hours while employed, and  
carfare when employment is at a greater than  
walking distance.

Success to the girls. If there is a class of  
workers that needs an organization to assist in  
getting better conditions, it is the servant girls.

### FILIPINOS TO HAWAII.

Japanese Portuguese, Spaniards and Porto  
Ricans having proved a failure as plantation la-  
borers, the Planters' Association of Hawaii will  
try to solve the labor question by importing  
Filipinos.

The Planters' Association was advised by cable  
from Manila that 700 Filipino laborers have  
been booked for the Hawaiian Islands and that  
many more will follow. One plantation has de-  
cided to experiment with Russian immigrants  
and the territorial board of immigration is ar-  
ranging to bring forty or fifty families from  
Russia.

### MINA BERGER ELECTED.

Mina Berger, wife of Victor Berger, Wis-  
consin's leading socialist, has been elected to  
the board of education of Milwaukee.

## ALL UNION PIANOS HAVE THE LABEL



## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### ARISE AND VOTE.

There are things that give us heartache as we see them every day,

And things that sting our eyes to bitter tears;  
There are things that set men swearing as they make the women pray,

Give pangs to saints, and cynics food for sneers.

In the hundred, hundred years

Little better life appears

Than it was those other times, so long remote;

And there is no other way

To bring on a brighter day

Than to think, and then to vote, vote, vote!

How we rant and rage and quarrel with the wrongs that won't come right,

And long for sword and helm and lusty war;  
For the days when deep conviction could strike holy in its might,

To leave on sin its burning, biting scar!

Yet within our very hand,

In this, our modern land,

Is a weapon stronger, surer than ere smote  
Wrong low in ancient years;

O cease your tears and fears;

Take up your weapon—vote, vote, vote!

You have force, and such as kingdoms and their kings have sought in vain,

Since the day when freedom shook her beauty free;

Hers the balm to heal all wounds, as hers the lips to soothe all pain,

Hers the beaconing of lovely things to bel

O she is our very own,

With her surging, singing tone—

A banner cry o'er all the land afloat;

Deep laden with that power

Which she brings us for her dower —

Hear freedom crying: "Vote, vote, vote!"

Ours the shame, if shame here bideth; ours the crime, if crime there be;

Ours the sorrow and the sinning and the rue;

We would cry upon the gods, in men-wise, while our gods are we,

Cease lamenting that but brands,

Take the world in these, your hands,

The victor song shall pour from every throat!

For never was more power

Than shall be yours that hour

When you arise and vote, vote, vote.

—Helen Sharpsteen.

The new Lincoln pennies coined at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., are ready for delivery. The Indian is replaced by a profile of Lincoln.

A huge demonstration by the organized labor party was held in Trafalgar square, London, recently, to protest against the visit of the emperor of Russia to England.

In 1866 the first national labor congress was held at Baltimore, August 20. The body met annually in different cities for several years thereafter.

James Farley, the noted strike-breaker, has announced his retirement in that role. Carry the news to Post, Van Cleve and Kirby. "Jim" is going to devote the future to his race horses.

The report of the internal revenue office at Milwaukee, Wis., for the year ending June 30, shows a reduction of the internal revenue amounting to \$322,000 for that period. Practically the entire loss is due to the falling off in the output of beer.

The record of casualties throughout the country during July 3 and 4, arising from the celebration of the Fourth, is as follows: Deaths, 19; injured, 344; property loss, \$541,370. These figures show a marked decrease of accidents as compared with former years.

The leading article in The National Civic Federation "Review" for July outlines the coming conference called by the Civic Federation on Uniform State Laws in Washington, D. C., January 5, 6 and 7, 1910. President Taft has accepted the invitation of the Federation and will make the opening address.

The police commissioners of Mobile, Ala., established on the 21st a curfew law for negroes. Beginning that night all negroes must be at home or in bed at 10 p. m. Any of them caught at large after this hour will be locked up. This action is reported as due to an epidemic of hold-ups said to have been perpetrated by negroes.

A \$6,000,000 biscuit company, which probably will enter into active competition with the National Biscuit company (the cracker trust), was organized in Hartford, Conn., papers of organization being filed with the secretary of state. The company is organized under the laws of Connecticut and is called the General Biscuit company. The \$6,000,000 capital is to be half common and half preferred stock.

Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage are assessed as possessing \$5,000,000 worth of personal property each in New York City, on the rolls presented to the Board of Aldermen on July 6. John D. Rockefeller's personal property assessment is \$2,500,000, and that seven members of the Vanderbilt family aggregate \$1,340,000. J. Pierpont Morgan is down for \$440,000, while the late H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller are each assessed \$300,000.

"The World's Prohibition Confederation" was formed on the 21st at the London Imperial Institute, by delegates from thirty nations. Its object is to unite for mutual help the organizations of the world which are working for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Guy Hayler presided. Among the Americans present were Charles R. Jones, chairman of the National Prohibition Committee; Edward P. Gaston and Dr. Willbur F. Crafts. The central offices of the Confederation will be in London.

The Retail Lumber Dealers' association of Mississippi and Louisiana was sued in the chancery court of Holmes county, Mississippi, under the anti-trust statute for the recovery of penalties aggregating \$14,184,000. The suit was filed by Attorney General Stirling. It is alleged that the offending agreement was entered into on March 14, 1906, by seventy-two concerns. The state seeks to recover \$197,000 from each concern, alleging that the agreement not to purchase lumber from several manufacturers, who sell also to consumers. The amount sued for is the minimum penalty under the statute.

Before us lies the great highway along which we must make greater strides if we are ever to reach the goal for which we are struggling, and

let me remind you, we cannot reach that goal without a proper development of the true spirit of fraternity. We must not only have a spirit of fraternity that will endorse resolutions of sympathy, but we must have a financial spirit of fraternity that will reach out in the hour of adversity, sickness, death and trouble and sustain and uphold our membership.—W. D. Mahon.

### STRIKES OF UNORGANIZED DANGEROUS.

A very ugly strike is on at the present time at the plant of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Works at McKees Rocks. There are practically 5,000 men involved. You would naturally suppose that the terrible labor unions were at the back of this strike, as they are the only ones, according to Van Cleave, et al., that create any disturbance in the labor movement. Organized labor has nothing whatever to do with this strike. It is an unorganized strike and one of the most dangerous kind that the country has to contend with. Being unorganized, they have no leaders, and the result is that a howling mob of foreigners surrounds the plant at the present time, and are liable to break out and destroy everything in sight.

### PROGRESS IN CUBA.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba established a Bureau of Information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the island, as its director.

Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of charge, by writing to Leon J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

### TO RESTRICT "CHINKS."

New Zealand has adopted a new anti-Chinese law which is a drastic measure. It provides that any "Chink" who desires to enter the country must be able to read a printed page of not less than 100 words of the English language, such passage to be selected by the customs officer at the place of landing. Any ship master who lands a Chinese immigrant who has not fulfilled the requirements mentioned is liable to a fine of \$250. The Chinaman will also be taxed \$500 and be severely dealt with if he attempts to evade the law.

### HIS SINS FORGIVEN?

Harry Orchard, murderer of Former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, according to his confession, was baptized at the Boise penitentiary recently. The service was read by Elder Stewart, a Seventh Day Adventist. Elder Stewart made the following statement after the ceremony:

"Orchard is a devout convert and feels his sins have been forgiven. He told me that he had fully determined to commit suicide if sent up for life, but that in his faith he had found consolation and was content to remain behind the prison walls for the rest of his natural life."

### A SPLENDID LAW.

A law has just gone into effect in Spain making voting compulsory. Absence or sickness are the only valid excuses for all male adults of legal age failing to vote. Justices, notaries, priests and men over seventy years old are excused. Failure to vote may be punished by publishing the person's name as publicly censured, by having taxes increased two per cent, by a loss of one per cent salary of the person if the offense is repeated, and prohibition of the right to hold office.



# Bush & Gerts High-Grade Pianos

## Exclusively Union Label

Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rivé-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Goré, and many others.

A full and complete line of artistic, modern designs in Uprights and Grands. The most popular piano of the age. Every piano bears the trade-mark and name cast in the plate.

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## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR

1323 GREENWOOD TERRACE CHICAGO, ILL.  
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## Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Agitate! Educate! Organize!

For now is the accepted time.

All union-made pianos and organs bear the Union Label.

Clean bread is undoubtedly the best bread—the label of the Bakers' Union stands for cleanliness.

Read the appeal of the striking Iron and Steel Workers and then dig down in your trousers and help sustain them.

The Hatters' fight is still on—don't be misled in this matter. To be sure you are on the right side, insist on the Hatters' Label when buying a hat.

About the Douglas shoe—the Douglas shoe is still minus the Union Label, hence undesirable footwear for union men. Remember this when you are on the hunt for shoes.

Now that the tariff question is settled to the satisfaction of the powers that are, prosperity will no doubt come to us in leaps and bounds. Well, we can stand a few of these leaps and bounds—and then some.

The piano manufacturers at their recent convention took another shy at the highly-polished piano, expressing a preference for the DEAD finish. We wonder whether this decision in favor of the dead finish was inspired by the manufacturers' solicitude for the piano purchaser. Polishers, please answer.

The product of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, Chicago, Ill., the well-known non-union piano concern, has at last been reduced in price to somewhat near its value. Kimball-make of pianos can now be bought for \$125. What an enormous profit this company must have enjoyed in the past. Despite this enormous profit the

wages of their employees are about the lowest paid anywhere.

The W. W. Kimball Company enjoys the proud distinction of having been placed on the "We don't patronize list" of the American Federation of Labor.

Editor Hohman, of the Bakers' Journal, seems to be wrought up over the attitude of the Rev. Charles Stelzle on the liquor question. In a recent editorial covering this subject, Brother Hohman calls the reverend gentleman some very unkind names, and he promises to close the columns of the Bakers' Journal to any further contributions Reverend Stelzle may make.

Our advice to Brother Hohman is, Don't get worried, the Reverend Stelzle so far has not succeeded in setting the world a-fire, and the chances are that he never will.

Gompers abroad is attracting the attention of prominent men, both in and out of the labor movement. If Brother Gompers' visit to Europe is barren of any other result than to let the world workers know that we in this country are alive, are up and doing, something will have been accomplished. Our belief, however, is that President Gompers' mission to the old world will result in much good for the wage worker of Europe as well as America.

## LABOR DAY.

Every member of organized labor should lend his influence and assistance to make Labor Day, September 6, 1909, a grand success. Our government has set aside this day as labor's national holiday. This was secured after hard work by those interested in organized labor. You should show your appreciation of their efforts in your behalf by laying aside your work that day and celebrating. It was said by those opposed to setting aside this day that labor did not want it; they did not care to be given an opportunity of resting at their own expense. But every time the first Monday in September comes around that argument is killed. It is being celebrated in a more fitting manner now than ever before because the wage earner is becoming better educated. When he becomes better educated he then becomes a better citizen; he is in a better position to judge for himself, and not be compelled to seek information every time a question confronts him on some other subject besides the one he is engaged in. Labor Day is a day set aside for laboring men to get together; get acquainted with each other; find out the class of people whom you work with; study the conditions under which you toil, and when you do this you are a better union man.

## AN IDEAL LABOR LEADER.

Earliest of labor leaders was Moses, the man who delivered from a cruel bondage the millions of Israelites who served the Pharaoh of Egypt.

The development of a leader is always a slow process. This is particularly true in the industrial world. For in the labor movement there is so much at stake, and there are so many interests involved that the raw enthusiast cannot be entrusted with the power of leadership.

Enthusiasm there must be, but it must be an enthusiasm founded upon intelligence and a genuine experience.

It required forty years of solitude in the land of Midian to transform the hot-blooded Moses, the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter, into the modest Moses whose name has become a synonym of meekness.

"Learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptian," nevertheless he needed the solitary life of the shepherd on the hillside to prepare him for the great task of leading out into liberty the slaves of the Egyptian ruler.

If ever Moses was a glib talker, he forgot how to use this weapon of the spellbinder, for when

he was called to his work, we are told that he himself protested, saying that he was "slow of speech." Perhaps both his modesty and his inability to speak fluently were in his favor as a labor leader, for his task was one which demanded not burning orations, but patient endurance. When he appeared before the oppressor of his brethren, his symbol of power was a shepherd's crook—typical of his former occupation, and witness that he, too, came from the ranks, and that his heart beat true to that of his suffering kinsmen.

He came, too, with the consciousness of a sure victory, because he knew that his cause was just. But more than that, he was confident because he came in the spirit of a strong moral faith. This emancipation which he was about to witness was more than an economic deliverance dependent upon brute strength, and the ability of a mere man to exercise unusual power. He had back of him the Omnipotent God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, the forefathers of the affiliated Israelites.

It was the religious element in this movement which made it all-powerful. The deliverance was to come so that the Israelites might worship more freely the God of their fathers. He was to become their Leader.

This day awaits another Moses—aye, many such. For again the masses need to be led out out of bondage. Not always the bondage of the ancient Israelites, although there is still a call for such service, but the bondage which enslaves man to his lower self.

The qualities that were so conspicuous in Moses must be found in the modern leader. He must be of the people, for he must understand their needs. He must have had an experience which sobered him, so that he is familiar with the deeper, truer things of life. He must depend not so much upon his speech as upon his character. He must have the power which can come alone through the consciousness that his cause is just, and that back of him, too, as He was back of Moses, stands the God of the common people, who is saying through him, "Let my people go."—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

## THE LESSON OF THE PANIC.

Reports from Boston, New York, Chicago, Toronto and some of the smaller piano centers show a revival of organizing activity. The work so far done in this direction in the cities named has proven very successful, and especially is this the case in Chicago and Toronto, with Boston and New York following in the wake.

If there ever was a propitious time for organizing it is the present. Standing on the threshold of a prosperous business era, with the many indignities accorded the workers of our trade during the days of the panic fresh in our minds, the desire for organization should become spontaneous and universal.

The suffering of the past two years should act as an incentive for greater and more persistent efforts. The prosperous era should bring prosperity, not alone to the employer, but also to the employee. While it is a regrettable fact, it is nevertheless true, the employees' prosperity, his happiness, never proved a serious disturber to the deliberations and peace of mind of the employer. He may have been a factor in their planning for the future, but if so, his talent, ability to work, his skill, his docility and submissiveness were weighed in the balance. His qualification as a profit-creator for the employer, no doubt, formed interesting topics for deliberation.

It is a fact that nothing was ever gained by the wage worker except through self-effort. This was never more truly exemplified than in the musical instrument industry. Every known benefit ever gained, whether in the matter of increased wages or reduction of the hours of work, was gained through organized efforts. The recent panic so clearly demonstrated the love and good will cherished by the employer for the employee as to make argument on this score certainly superfluous.

Let us emulate the employer, deliberate for our own future, for our own prosperity, our own happiness. Let us organize and concentrate our power as individuals for future collective efforts.

If we intend to profit during the coming prosperous times we must organize.

Take heed from the lesson of the past two years.

ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE.

### WORDS OF WISDOM.

The unfair employer—the man to whom no obligation is sacred and is ever on the alert to take advantage of his business rivals and his employees—is a curse and a detriment to any community. If all employers were fair and would act on the square there would be few strikes or lockouts. Under our present system of production the man who invests his capital in a legitimate business has a right to expect a reasonable profit. While we may not approve of the system and while we may agitate to replace it by a better one, we must yet realize that in the business world we must take things as they are. The wage-earner has a right to expect a fair or living wage, and the employer has a right to expect a fair or safe return on his investment.

There is no room for sentiment in business, either for the employer or the employee. The contractor, manufacturer or businessman has to meet the competition of keen rivals; he has to take risks and sometimes he fails and not only loses his business, but his invested capital. The first requirement of the business world is to transact business on a safe and equitable basis. It is the dishonest methods of the unscrupulous and unfair employer that is the greatest menace to real commercial stability that the worker is entitled to a living wage and the standard he set by committees representing both capital and labor, and let the employers agree to be fair in their competition and not cut below the standard scale of wages and business would be on an improved basis immediately.

The unfair employer seeks to gain an advantage over the fair employer by cutting wages and working his men a greater number of hours, thereby disarranging trade conditions. Thus, in the competition for work, employers are forced to figure contracts to the lowest possible cent to meet the unscrupulous competition. Merchants will sign an agreement to close on say Wednesday afternoon. Soon the dishonest and covetous will take advantage and slyly open to scoop in a little trade, with the result that ultimately every store will open and nobody any better off. The unfair employer is responsible for the system of poor workmanship. People want things cheap and give the preference, as a rule, to the lowest tenderer. The man who works his help long hours, who pays a low rate of wages and does inferior work, can tender at a lower figure than the man who tenders on the square, who pays good wages and puts up an honest job. The result is not hard to perceive. Ultimately every tender is on the basis of a rush job. The man who puts in an honest tender is out of the race, while his competitor, who is ready to throw his work together, lands the prize. There we have a fruitful cause of strikes. To meet this unscrupulous competition the fair employer feels obliged to reduce wages and is likewise compelled to lower the quality of his work.

Let us suppose for a moment that we carry out this system to its logical conclusion. Suppose that every shop is an open shop with the lowest standard of wages and the worst possible conditions, what advantage has the employer gained? When it is no longer possible to reduce wages, and in this respect all are on a common level, when profits have been cut to the vanishing point business is bound to suffer. The workers who do not receive a living wage will be poor customers of the merchant who will have to do business on a low wage standard. The prosperity of the merchant and the community

depend upon the standard of wages paid. The man who only earns a dollar a day is only one-third as valuable to the community as the man who earns three dollars a day. The merchant knows by experience that three-dollar mechanics are infinitely better spenders than the dollar laborer. Well-paid workmen are the real backbone of a community, and it is the amount of money in circulation paid out as wages that gauges the prosperity of a town or city. Thus we see that the tactics of the dishonest and unfair employer not only work to the detriment of the wage-earner, but disarranges business conditions and helps to bring on and perpetuate hard times.

If employers would get together, meet the representatives of the unions and agree to pay a mutually satisfactory rate of wages and act honestly with one another instead of trying to cut each other's throat, there would be no need to try and gain a dishonest advantage by reducing wages. The living wage is the basis of true prosperity. It is the unfair and unscrupulous employer who causes trouble, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is directly responsible for strikes.—Industrial Banner.

### Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The Washington legislature passed the eight-hour day for women and minors; also a bill providing for the appointment of a woman deputy factory inspector.

The employers' liability act passed by Congress in April, 1908, was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Connecticut on the 20th. It provides that employers shall be liable to employees for the negligence of fellow employees.

Fraternal organizations, building and loan associations operated exclusively for the mutual benefit of their members, labor organizations, or any corporations, operated exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes will be exempt from the taxation provided in the recently adopted corporation tax.

Now the Iowa Supreme court takes a thump at labor. The Des Moines city council rejected the bid of one Miller who operated an unfair shop. Miller secured an injunction and the case went up to the Supreme Court, which tribunal ruled that the council exceeded its authority and ordered that the complainant's bid be accepted.

The Colorado legislature has appropriated \$60,000 to reimburse members of the Western Federation of Labor for damages sustained in the war against their union by the Mine Owners' Association and Governor Peabody, who is now unhonored and unsung. The bill has been signed by the governor. This is a direct slap at the Citizens' Alliance, mine owners and the Pinkerton thugs.

The Victorian (Australia) Labor Council has added to its political platform the following new plank: "Establishments of State mines, farms, factories and shops, for the purpose of affording employment, under Government supervision, to persons requiring it, employees to be, as far as possible, consumers of the wealth they produce, and to receive as wages an equivalent of the net total produced."

In a decision handed down on July 6, the Supreme Court of the state of California held

that the boycott, both primary and secondary, is legal, but that the advertising of a boycott by means of picketing or other offensive means is unlawful. The court held that the lower court in restraining the Stabmen's union from pressing a boycott had gone beyond its authority—that the injunction of the lower court was too sweeping, and it stands instructed to modify its restraining order so as to permit a peaceable boycott.

That new child labor law in Pennsylvania is to go into effect January 1, 1910, is announced in the annual report of Chief Factory Inspector John C. Delaney, advance proofs of which were recently made public. Captain Delaney declares the new child labor statute "a step in the direction of improved conditions." Successful inauguration of enforcement of the new fire escape and exit law and the regulation of moving picture show laws are also announced.

The statistical section shows that last year 611,324 males and 200,078 females were still listed in the industrial and mercantile establishments of the State, of whom 32,403 were minors, there being for the first time a slight excess of girls over boys in industrial establishments. Department agents dismissed 716 minors who were employed under age.

The department inspected 12,183 industrial establishments and 1,133 stores, the balance of inspections being of theaters, apartment houses, schools, public buildings and the like. As a result, 656 fire escapes were erected and 1,608 machinery guards installed.

The report shows 114 fatal and 336 serious accidents, the chief inspector commenting upon the negligence shown by persons who suffered accidents in many cases.

### ACQUITTED BY HIGHER COURT.

The members of the Free Federation of Labor and, in fact, all progressive citizens are rejoicing over the federation's victory in the case of Manuel P. Rojas, the official reader for the cigar makers of the West India Cigar company, of Arceibo, P. R., who, the first week in June, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Municipal court, but who has just been acquitted by Judge Quinones in the District court, to which the case was carried by the Free Federation.

The reason for this legal fight was that Rojas had taken part in a protest meeting held by the workers against the violation of the eight-hour law and the employment of scab labor by Contractor Viera in the construction of the annex to the public school "Jefferson," and had been accused of inciting to riot by Francisco Tallada, captain of the insular police in this district, who no doubt wished to ingratiate himself with the Unionist politicians, who are in power here.

During the trial the fact was brought out that Rojas was accused by no one but the police captain, and that on the other hand there were scores of persons to testify that he had told nothing but the truth in denouncing Contractor Viera for his violation of the law. Rojas was given an ovation when he left the court room, and it is thought that this case will teach the police to keep their place in the future.

### THEY'RE NO GOOD.

Here is a good one: The plasterers in Fort Wayne, Ind., surrendered their charter, which was followed by a notification of an immediate reduction in wages of 10 cents an hour. They say the union was "no good," which was correct, as they constituted the union and were n. g. They wanted something for nothing, dropped their charter, and then handed something for nothing to the bosses in the shape of 10 cents an hour of good money. Did you ever hear of any worse blockheads? Later, The Fort Wayne plasterers announce that they are going to reorganize. They seem to have actually learned something.

## TRADE NOTES

The Segerstrom Piano Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$400,000, filed articles of incorporation and will build in Minneapolis or its immediate vicinity a factory building to cost \$125,000.

The Austin Organ Company, of Hartford, has received a contract for a \$25,000 concert organ, said to be the greatest in America, to be placed in the new auditorium in Atlanta, Ga. The contract calls for the installation of the big organ by April, 1910, and the work of building will begin at once.

Julius Breckwoldt & Co., of Dolgeville, N. Y., manufacturers of sounding boards and other supplies, have filed claims aggregating nearly \$800,000 against the state of New York as a result of the action of the State Forest Commission in condemning for forest preserve purposes portions of the Brown tract in the Adirondaeks.

Piano Action and Supply Company, Limited, is the style of the newest concern to cater to the wants of the piano manufacturers of Canada, and which is located on Carlaw avenue, Toronto. Though the Ontario charter secured embraces all lines of supplies, it is the intention, for the present, to specialize on actions only. The personnel of the firm, as far as the trade is interested, consists of Mr. H. J. Wharin, president, and Mr. H. F. Barthelmes, general manager.

The large property at Twenty-eighth and Courtney streets, Louisville, was bought some days ago from the American Tobacco Company by the American Piano Player Company, formerly of Norfolk, Va., but now of Louisville. Negotiations for the purchase of the property were conducted by C. H. Whitehouse and the piano player concern will occupy the factory as soon as possible.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the John W. Northrop Piano Company was held last week at the offices of the company, Champaign, Ill., at which time the following old board of directors were re-elected: C. B. Hatch, T. A. Burt, B. F. Harris, W. A. Johnson, G. J. Buttell, L. Wenzell, N. Dahlkamp. The stockholders were shown through the factory, and afterwards heard a satisfactory report of the business, and W. A. Johnson was elected president of the company by the directors. A resolution was also passed changing the name of the corporation to the W. A. Johnson Piano Company, as the former president has now disposed of all his holdings in the company.

Milwaukee pipe organ factories—there are now four—are doing an immense business in proportion to the size of the establishments to take care of orders. The Otto Hausemann Company is building several church organs ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$7,500. The Hann, Wagnerin & Weickhardt Company reports fine business, while the William Schnelke Organ Company has under way these orders: St. Anthony's Catholic church, St. Louis, \$10,000; Academy of the Incarnate Word, San Antonio, Texas, \$5,000; St. Stanislaus Catholic church, of Cleveland, O., at \$8,000. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the pipe organ activities in Milwaukee, the factories there are so diminutive that a stranger has difficulty in finding them. But Mr. Schulke, who displays more enterprise than the rest, declares that he will soon enlarge his plant and do more business. —Presto.

The Anderson Piano Company, at Van Wert, O., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, and Lee R. Bonnewitz has been named as assignee.

No statement of assets and liabilities has been filed, but it is understood that the liabilities are about \$60,000. The assets will be about \$30,000.

The assignment was probably precipitated by George H. Marsh starting an action on a cognovit note against the company for \$12,370.

It is understood that an effort will be made to reorganize a company to continue the business at Van Wert. Mr. Bonnewitz, the assignee, is proprietor of a dry goods store in Van Wert. He invested in the piano factory about a year ago, and has been acting as an adviser in the concern. The Anderson Piano Company was established by Gust. Ad. Anderson, now of Rockford, Ill., and for several years made good headway under the management of that well-known piano maker.

### SPIES IN BANKRUPTCY.

Henry Spies, a piano manufacturer of 1056 Seventy-third street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at New York. His total liabilities are \$32,124 and his assets nothing. The petitioner sets forth that he holds stock in the Spies Piano Company, of New York, also bankrupt, for which he paid \$12,000, but that his stock is now of no value whatever. His largest creditor is John Spies, of 153 East Eighty-second street, Manhattan, to whom he is indebted the sum of \$16,128 for money loaned at different intervals.

Another creditor is Malcolm R. Lawrence, lawyer, of 27 Montgomery place, Brooklyn, who has a claim against him for \$2,114, and he is indebted to the German Exchange Bank of Manhattan to the extent of \$10,00.

The Marin Realty Company, of 1056 Seventy-third street, Brooklyn, has a claim for \$1,192; the Grand Rapids Piano Case Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$1,622; A. C. Cheney Piano Action Company, Castleton, N. Y., \$1,341, and William H. Miller, of 17 East Twenty-second street, New York, \$1,250. Besides these, there are other numerous smaller claims.

It will be remembered that Mr. Spies first embarked in piano manufacture in 1901, when he established the "Majestic" piano. He then owned real estate in upper New York, and had formerly been a successful furniture dealer on the installment plan. His last piano venture was about four years ago in conjunction with his son, John Spies, who is now named as a creditor.

### INJUNCTION DENIED.

Judge Baker, of the Federal court in Indiana, denied an application on the 26th of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, of Elwood, Ind., for an injunction restraining the striking employes from picketing the plant of the company. The company complained that some of its employes had been attacked by strikers and intimidated; that the wives of some of the men who had remained at work had been threatened and hints made that homes would be dynamited; and, that but for the picketing of the strikers many employes would return to work, but under present conditions were afraid to do so. But Judge Baker denied the injunction because, as he said, the affidavits of the company did not make any specific allegations against any of the defendants, and did not show that the defendants had attempted to interfere with the freedom of the company in the labor market. He held that the strikers had a legal right to organize and leave their employer in a lurch, and that they could maintain a system of picketing so long as they did not interfere with the employer's access to the labor market. Elwood city authorities testified that the strike had been orderly.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

The Southern Piano and Organ Factory, Houston, Tex.; capital stock, \$70,000; to manufacture pianos, organs, etc. Incorporators: C. A. L. Reiling, C. Gent and Charles M. Gent.

\* \* \*

King Piano Company, Bluffton, Ind., incorporated in Illinois; location in Illinois, Chicago; capital stock, \$20,000.

\* \* \*

Louis B. Malecki Company, Chicago, Ill.; musical instruments; capital, \$16,000. Incorporated by Louis B. Malecki, 204 Wabash avenue, Chicago. New Jersey corporation.

\* \* \*

Operators' Piano Company, Chicago, Ill.; \$8,000; manufacturing, repairing and selling pianos and other musical machines; L. W. Severson, C. R. Dibble, Alfred Livingston.

\* \* \*

Segerstrom Piano Company, Minneapolis; capital, \$400,000. Incorporators, V. E. Segerstrom, W. M. Segerstrom, J. E. Pulver, T. W. Larson, Minneapolis; E. G. Setzler, Osseo.

\* \* \*

American Pneumatic Action Company, Davenport, Ia., to manufacture pianos; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by E. T. Turney, P. H. Johnston, Oswald Becker, S. G. McColloch, and others.

\* \* \*

Kelso & Company, New York; to manufacture pianos; capital, \$30,000. Incorporators: Minnie C. Kelso, 505 West Twenty-first street; Alice Pink, 151 West 151st street; Winifred Sullivan, 30 Broad street, all of New York.

\* \* \*

Price Talking Machine Co., 54 Clinton street, Newark, N. J., manufacturing talking machines, phonographs, musical instruments, etc.; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Homer S. Price, Malcolm G. Price, Harold H. Wilcox, all as above.

### UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 1.—President, John Algren; vice-president, Chas. Dold; corresponding secretary, Theo. Schlicht; financial secretary, Frank Helle; treasurer, Thos. V. Podzimek; conductor, Henry Schmeisser; sergeant-at-arms, H. Schroeder.

Local Union No. 39.—President, C. P. Hearn; vice-president, G. Manuell; corresponding secretary, W. Westerby; financial secretary, R. J. Whitton; conductor, B. Lamont; sergeant-at-arms, W. Brophy.

Local Union No. 41.—President, Wm. McCollough; vice-president, W. Hopper; corresponding secretary, H. McCaffery; financial secretary, Wm. Ewing; treasurer, W. Weiser; sergeant-at-arms, J. Pirrie.

Local Union No. 27.—President, H. Greb; vice-president, H. J. Nagel; financial secretary, Paul Klose; treasurer, J. T. Sullivan; sergeant-at-arms, J. Bonnander; finance committee, H. Neibling and A. Holmes.

### DOLD MAKES GOO-GOO EYES.

It is said to be more than likely that the piano workers employed in the W. A. Johnson piano factory, Champaign, Ill., will soon organize themselves into a union. Charles Dold, of Chicago, president of the Piano, Organ and Music Workers' International Union of America, was to have been in that city to meet with the local piano workers, but he sent word that he had been unexpectedly called to Toronto. Presto.

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

# CORRESPONDENCE

## CONFERENCE CALL.

Chicago, June 10, 1909.

To All Affiliated Leagues and Members—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that in pursuance of the constitution of the National Women's Trade Union League, the national conference will be held in Chicago, Illinois, beginning Monday, September 27th, 1909, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the conference has been completed.

Representation in the conference will be as follows:

Local Leagues shall appoint one delegate with vote to every twenty-five members, or fraction thereof up to five hundred members, and after that, one to every fifty.

If any Local League cannot send its full representation, giving satisfactory excuse to the National Executive Board, the number of delegates attending shall have full number of votes.

State Leagues shall be given one delegate with one vote.

In order to encourage interest in forming Local Leagues, members at large shall be given one vote each at the National Conference.

Affiliated organizations shall be entitled to one delegate with one vote.

The national officers, members of the Executive Board, delegates and members at large shall constitute the national conference and are entitled to vote at such conference.

Only those organizations and members whose dues have been fully paid for the ensuing year shall be entitled to vote at the national conference.

**Purpose**—The importance of our organizations and cause, the duty of the hour and the future of the work, lying as it does at the heart of the great question of women in industry—the conservation and preservation of the race, demand that every affiliated local and organization be represented and send its full number of delegates.

Be fully represented. Send to this important conference your ablest, most experienced, thoughtful and faithful members.

**Business**—The president will appoint the following committees from the delegates to assist in transacting the business of the conference: Credentials, rules and order of business, amendments, organization, resolutions, legislation, committee on the president's report.

**Accommodations**—The Chicago League will arrange for the reception and entertainment of the delegates free of charge.

**Note**—The place of meeting and any further information regarding the conference or the arrangements for the convenience of your delegates will be communicated in a later circular, or through the woman's department of the Union Labor Advocate.

Fraternally,

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS, President.  
ELEANOR H. WOODS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 21, 1909.

You are no doubt fully acquainted with the fact that the United States Steel Corporation is waging a war of extermination against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. It has declared for non-union plants under the "open shop" guise.

Our organization is resisting the order and are on strike in all the sheet and tin plates where organization prevails.

Five thousand sheet and tin workers are now idle and fighting against this great, grasping corporation in an effort to maintain the right of collective bargaining, and to uphold trades unionism.

We are endeavoring to carry the fight into the unorganized mills, as well as to maintain our former position.

We have a large corps of men in the field engaged in this work, and are assisted by several A. F. of L. organizers. Our members are being assessed to provide funds.

Our resources are limited, and heavy drains are being made upon them to carry on organization work. We must soon meet demands for assistance that will be made by those that long periods of idleness has left unprepared financially for this struggle. We want to provide such cases with the necessities of life, and we want to carry on our campaign among the non-union mills. To do either or both of these we must have money, and we are obliged to ask our friends in the trade union movement to give it to us.

We do not hesitate to ask this of them, for all realize this is a contest that means much to organized labor. Our success means the opening of a large field for the products of union labor where the union label is now a total stranger. It means more respect for the movement from those who are desirous of imitating the corporation's example.

If we lose it means encouragement to all enemies of the movement, and the possible closing of a good field for the products of other union men.

We appeal to you, therefore, to give us all the financial aid that it is possible for you to do, and which the importance of this struggle deserves.

Send any contributions to John Williams, secretary-treasurer, 503 House building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and rest assured that all moneys will be judiciously spent to uphold and advance the cause of true trades unionism—of manhood against mammon.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you may be able to give, we are,

Yours fraternally,

P. P. M'CRAL, President.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Boston, July 17, 1909.

Cards received in good condition. They are all right, just what I wanted, to not only boom the label but also to advertise locally that "19" is on the firing line again. The conference of the officers of Nos. 19, 21, 37 and 44 was held Friday, July 9th; sixteen out of twenty-six responded to the roll. Much interest was manifested, and it reminded me of the old days (and nights) of the joint executive board. Another meeting was held Friday, the 16th, and although the night was insufferably hot and rainy, ten were present. A committee was appointed to arrange for a reunion of the men in the piano and organ trades—present and former members of the union—to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the International Union in Boston, the date being set for the 5th of September. It is confidently expected that, with the hustling work promised by the "conference" members, a large increase in membership will result.

It is planned to send out 500 circular invitations where they will do the most good, and I have the greatest confidence that success will be ours.

In every factory business continues brisk and a busy fall and winter is the outlook.

I enclose a clipping from the Sunday Globe, showing that "Major" Kenny is still on his job.

Our old friend, John Burke, called on me recently. He would like to see the "old crowd" in the union again. He promises to come back (if he ever gets a job).

John Hassey is now a "merchant," having opened a grocery and provision store. Success to John.

Bill Downey, after several months of hard luck and sickness, is working at H. & D.'s.

Brother Stengel is the orator of No. 21.

Brothers Berg and Clothier are hustlers for No. 37.

President C. B. Carlson, of No. 19, deserves all the credit for bringing about the successful conference.

Carlson, of 19; Clothier, of 37, and Johnson, of 21, with Murray, as secretary, are the reunion committee.

F. H. MURRAY.

## LABOR REPRESENTATIVES SUCCEED.

The labor representatives in the Wisconsin legislature introduced ninety-two bills and resolutions. Of these, twelve received favorable consideration and were passed. Eight of them, however, were not permitted to pass in their original form.

All of these measures are of some benefit to the wage-earners, but of the measures in which you are especially concerned, is:

First, The child labor bill. This bill became a substitute by the committee on manufactures and labor, and as finally passed mainly amends some administrative features of the child labor laws;

Second, The eight-hour bill passed, but applies only to buildings and construction by the state;

Third, A bill providing for the safety of workmen in the construction of buildings passed;

Fourth, A bill to investigate the cause and effect of unemployment was passed, but as it passed without the necessary appropriation to carry on the investigation, it amounts to very little, except for what the bureau of labor and statistics can do in this direction;

Fifth, Joint resolutions against the importation of Mongolian labor, and one favoring international peace, passed.

## WE ARE SORRY—BUT!

From statements made by members of the Associated Hat Manufacturers before a supreme court judge in Bridgeport, Conn., on July 14, it would appear that their declaration for non-union factories and the strike of their employees that resulted therefrom have been to them a great financial loss. One firm estimates its loss to be \$113,000 by reason of cancelled orders, and another concern was obliged to refuse orders for 18,000 dozen hats because workmen could not be obtained to make them, on which there would have been a net profit of 16 per cent of the gross sum received.

This wail over losses was brought out in a suit in which an effort is being made to penalize to the amount of \$25,000 certain members of the association who settled their difficulties with the union of the United Hatters of North America without the consent of the Associated Hat Manufacturers.

The Associated Manufacturers who declared for the open shop are now suffering a retribution which they richly deserve.

## TYPOS TO PAY DEATH BENEFITS.

According to James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union, the convention to be held in St. Joseph, Mo., in August will consider a proposition to pay \$1,000 funeral benefits to heirs of deceased members. The union now pays a weekly benefit of four dollars to all members of sixty years of age who have been in the organization for twenty years. During the past year \$38,175 was paid out for funeral benefits and \$69,550 for old age pensions. The total amount expended for all purposes was \$458,061. There is \$259,000 in the treasury. The average wages earned during the year was \$897 per member.

## REFUSED SEAT.

By 41 votes the International Longshoremen's Association, in convention at Galveston, Texas, refused to seat as a delegate its former president, Daniel J. Keefe, federal commissioner of immigration and naturalization.

# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any Instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

## ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

## COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

## GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

## IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

## ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Hetss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

## HENRY—

Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Origgs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyda.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Jooston.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

## INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

## IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walta Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanaon.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Parsons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

## KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffen Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thaemert.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

## KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.

## MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

## MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

## MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

## MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Polson.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hangen-Meler Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

## MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

## MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klota.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefer & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parke Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichola.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fina & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH.  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
P. Beler & Son.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

COLUMBUS—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MERIDIAN—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
VICKSBURG—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

**NEBRASKA.**

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hilsabeck.  
HOOPEE—  
Geo. A. Heine.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
O. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

**NEW YORK.**

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.

CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

**NEW JERSEY.**

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

**OHIO.**

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Groes.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

**OREGON.**

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

**OKLAHOMA.**

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.

ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Hreckenridge.  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.

PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.

SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Ainsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sabin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

**TENNESSEE.**

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

**TEXAS.**

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

**UTAH.**

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

**VIRGINIA.**

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kleffer Co.

**WISCONSIN.**

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schlft, Weierman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjelseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Mlot.

**WASHINGTON.**

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

**AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.**

(By Local Union No. 27, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Amend Article 5, Section 1, by striking out "twenty" on second line, after the word "of", and insert "fifteen".

Section to read: Every member shall pay into the funds of the Union to which he belongs the sum of fifteen cents per week.

Amend Article 9, Section 1, by striking out the word "ten", on line twelve, after the word "than", and insert the word "eight".

Section to read: Every member who shall have been for not less than one year continuously a member in good standing of the International Union, and who is not under any restrictions specified in this law, shall be entitled, should such member be sick or disabled in such a manner as to render such member unable to attend to his usual avocation, to a sum of five dollars per week out of the funds of the Union; provided, such sickness or inability shall have been for at least two weeks or fourteen days and shall not have been caused by intemperance, debauchery or other immoral conduct; and no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a period longer than "EIGHT" weeks in any one year, commencing July 1st and ending June 30th, whether it has been continuous or periodical; but no member leaving the United States or the Dominion of Canada shall be entitled to any benefit during his absence. Union form cards for receipt for sick benefit shall be issued free to Local Unions by the International President, benefit to commence from beginning of second week.

Amend Article 10, Section 1, by striking out all between the word "paid", on line three, and the word "the", on line six.

Section to read: Upon the death of a member who shall have been such for one year the sum of \$50.00 is to be paid. If being a continuous member for five years, the sum of \$100.00 is to be

paid, and if a continuous member for ten years and over the sum of \$150.00 is to be paid, the sum to be paid toward defraying the funeral expenses of said member, to nearest kin or such person or persons as have the burial of said deceased member in charge; provided, however, that said member has not been at time of his death disqualified by any of the conditions prescribed by the laws of the International Constitution. The President of the Local Union shall take charge of the burial of said deceased member if such member shall not have any person to take charge of said funeral.

Amend Article 10, Section 3, by striking out entire section.

Section reads: The sum of \$40.00 shall be paid to a member upon the death of his wife, on presentation of certificate of death and his membership book, provided said member has been in good standing for at least one year and is in good standing at the time of the death of the member's wife. Not more than one such benefit to be paid to any one member.

Local Unions favoring the above amendments will kindly second same and forward second to this office so same will reach the office not later than August 25th, 1909. Seconds received after this date will not be counted.

**LAWS ON AMENDMENTS.****ARTICLE XXII.**

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a majority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by all local unions of the International Union shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE JUNE, 1909.****Receipts—International Office Expense.**

Local Union No. 1..	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00

**Hatters' Donation.**

Local Union No. 17.....	\$ 28.75
On hand June 1st, 1909.....	40.42

Total receipts .....\$119.17

**Expenditures.**

Papers for office.....	\$ 1.72
200 2-cent stamps.....	6.00
100 1-cent stamps.....	1.00
Steel seal.....	1.95
Photo.....	1.00
Moving office.....	7.00
Packing boxes and cord.....	1.75
Rubber stamps.....	1.10
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	100.00
Rent of Office.....	10.00
Salary of president.....	100.00
J. Johnson, special service.....	10.00

Total expense .....\$211.52

Total receipts .....\$119.17

Total expense .....\$ 211.52

On hand July 1st, 1909.....\$177.65

CHAS. DOLD, Int. Pres.

**DEATHS.**

BECK—Rosa Beck, wife of Brother Ludwig Beck, July 1st, 1909, age 45 years.  
KLAIN—Brother Charles E. Klain, July 13th, 1909, age 42 years, member of Local No. 27, Brooklyn, N. Y.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

Das Geschäft bessert sich im Allgemeinen.

Ein lange gehegter Wunsch! Mag es sich noch weiter bessern!

Wie steht's mit der Marke in eurem Gut, euren Schuhen, Kleidern und vielleicht eurem Piano oder eurer Orgel? Gute Unionleute geben nur Unionleuten Beschäftigung.

Das Kimball-Piano ist kein Unionfabrikat, trotz der aus unbekannter Quelle zirkulierten Berichte. Wenn Ihr ein Union-Piano wollt, seht nach der Marke!

Alle Union-Pianos tragen die Marke. Wenn Ihr nicht dafür gelten wollt, daß Ihr „Scabarbeit“ unterstützt, dann besteht beim Kaufe von Pianos auf der Unionmarke. Sie kosten nicht mehr als andere.

Die Gutmacher haben einen theilweisen Sieg gewonnen. Gut für die Gutmacher. Aber wenn die Mitglieder der organisierten Arbeit nur ein wenig kräftiger dran gingen, würde die Gutmacher-Union bald einen vollständigen Sieg verkünden können.

Alles zittert! Dieser Mensch Kirby von Dayton will die wenigen Unions, die unter alter Fremde Van noch übrig gelassen hat, sprengen. Oh, dieser Kirby ist in seiner eigenen Schätzung ein großer Trumpf; in der Schätzung Anderer ist er ein gutes Beispiel eines langohrigen und haarigen Esels.

Der Convent der „National Association of Piano Manufacturers“ kam und ging. In unserer nächsten Ausgabe werden wir Einige der Sachen, die von unseren Arbeitgebern berieten wurden, besprechen. Der Convent selbst war vom Fabrikanten-Standpunkte aus ein großer Erfolg.

Infolge der Verlegung des Internationalen Bureaus von Nr. 40 Seminary Ave. nach No. 1323 Greenwood Terrace sind zweifellos Verzögerungen bei der Beantwortung von Mittheilungen vorgekommen. Wir hoffen, daß Niemand dadurch Unannehmlichkeiten entstanden sind. Wir sind in unserem neuen Heim wieder eingerichtet, und die Geschäfte werden in Zukunft, wie vor dem Umzuge prompt und rasch erledigt werden.

Cincinnati mit seinen Tausenden von Union-Männern und Frauen und jedenfalls Hunderten von Pianofabrikanten ist eine der wenigen großen Städte, wo Union-Pianos weder fabriziert noch verkauft werden. Wir möchten gern vom Chronicle oder einigen der hervorragenden Arbeiterführer Cincinnati's über die Ursache dieses Zustandes aufgeklärt werden.

Die Fabrikanten sind auf ihrem jüngsten Convente sehr gelinde und sanft mit dem Schablonen-Piano verfahren, wie aus den an anderer Stelle dieses Journals veröffentlichten angenommenen Beschlüssen ersichtlich ist. Das alte Sprüchwort: „Ein offenes Gehändnis ist gut für die Seele“, scheint auf den Durchschnitts-Pianofabrikanten keinen besonderen Eindruck zu machen.

Die größte Gefahr, welche heute den Arbeiter-Unions droht, ist unzweifelhaft der Wunsch neuer und unerfahrener Mitglieder nach schnellen und großen Erfolgen. Das mag natürlich sein, ist aber oft sehr unheilvoll. Manche Unions mögen große Fortschritte in Löhnen und Arbeitszeit machen, sind aber kein sicheres Maier für andere. Ein guter Reservefonds und gründliche Organisation, die dauernde Stärke sichern, sollten das Ziel aller Vereinigungen sein. Wenn das erreicht ist, folgen Löhne und Arbeitszeit von selbst. Laßt uns die Erfahrung Anderer zu Nuzen machen. — Baltimore Labor Leader.

## Kirby ein anmaßender Esel.

Unter der Ueberschrift: „Van Cleave erseht durch einen anderen anmaßenden Esel“ hat die „Sacramento Bee“ folgendes über den Gegenstand zu sagen:

J. W. Van Cleave ist als Präsident der „National Association of Manufacturers“ durch einen gewissen John Kirby erseht, der besorgt zu sein scheint, sich in seiner Stellungnahme gegen organisierte Arbeit noch brutaler und anmaßender zu zeigen, als sein Vorgänger. Beim Antritt seines Amtes richtete Kirby mit Bezug auf die „American Federation of Labor“ folgende Worte an die Versammlung: „Meine Politik wird dieselbe sein, wie die des Herrn Van Cleave. Ich glaube nicht an Kompromisse mit Verbrechern. Es ist besser die ganze Arbeiterfrage auf die Spitze zu treiben als damit zu zögern und herumzumarren. Die einzige Art mit diesem Vieh umzugehen, ist, es bei den Hörnern zu packen, bis es gehorsam gemacht ist. Wenn wir mit den 95 Prozent Arbeitern zu thun hätten, die für Gerechtigkeit und Billigkeit sind, könnten wir das ganze Arbeiterproblem in einem Augenblicke lösen.“

„Solch' unsinniges Geschwätz ist für viel Arbeitertrübel in diesem Lande verantwortlich. Unionleute nehmen es natürlich übel auf und werden erbittert dadurch. Wenn alle großen Arbeitgeber wären wie Van Cleave und Kirby würden Strikes und Ausfälle kein Ende haben und große Industrien den größten Theil der Zeit lahm gelegt werden.“

„Dies ist angeblich ein freies Land, und doch hat Kirby die Dreistigkeit von organisierter Arbeit als von einem Lastthiere zu sprechen, das bei den Hörnern genommen werden muß, bis es gehorsam gemacht ist? Kann unsinnige Anmaßung noch weiter gehen? Das schmeckt nach dem Mittelalter, als in Europa ein Arbeiter wie ein niedriges Geschöpf behandelt wurde und geschlossen und gefesselt von seinem Herrn werden konnte, ohne Klage oder Widervergeltung wagen zu dürfen.“

„Selbst verständlich ist Kirby ein Esel mit nicht mehr Herz oder Verstand als Van Cleave, dessen

Stellung zu Unionarbeitern stets dieselbe war, wie die von Simon Legree, der eine blutige Peitsche auf den Rücken der arbeitenden Sklaven verschlug. Solche Männer sind eine Schande für die Nation und irgend einen Arbeiter-Verband, der sie in den Vordergrund schiebt.

„Jeder rechtlich denkende und wohl unterrichtete Mensch weiß, daß Lohnarbeiter ein unfragliches Recht haben, sich zu gegenseitigem Vortheil und Schutz zu organisieren, und daß im Ganzen das Los der Arbeiter durch Organisation bedeutend verbessert worden ist, ohne Schaden für Industrie oder für rechtmäßige Gewinne des Kapitals. Arbeit hat dasselbe gute Recht wie das Kapital, sich zu organisieren und zu verbinden, um gesetzmäßige Mittel zu erreichen. Die wirkliche Grundlage der Wohlfahrt und des Fortschritts ruht auf dem Fleiße der Massen, und kein Mensch, der verächtlich von Arbeit und Arbeitern spricht, ist ein guter Bürger unserer Republik.“

„Ohne Zweifel hat organisierte Arbeit ihre Demagogen, ihre schlechten Führer, ihre verrätherischen, gewissenlosen Beamten, bereit, das in sie gesetzte Vertrauen um wenige Silberlinge zu betrügen. Aber ebenso hat das Kapital seine Van Cleave's und seine Kirbys, herzlose, geldstolze und unverschämte Niedertreter der Rechte von Männern, die unendlich mehr Achtung verdienen, als sie selbst. Keine Klasse hat ein Monopol auf Tugend und Gemein Sinn.“

## Gesunde Logik.

Es scheint mir ungereimt, wenn das Obergericht Arbeitgebern das Recht zuspricht, eine schwarze Liste gegen organisierte Arbeit zu führen, und dann organisierter Arbeit das Recht abspricht, sich gegen Fabrikate zu entscheiden, die sie für unredlich hält.

Ich glaube, daß, obwohl wir vorübergehend durch diese Entscheidungen Kummerhüfte werden können, das Endergebnis der organisierten Arbeit mehr Nutzen als Schaden bringen wird.

Vor einigen Jahren entdeckte unsere Organisation, daß wir bedeutende Schwierigkeit hatten zu liefern in der Arbeiterbewegung den Unterschied zwischen einem Unionschuh, einem gebohrfotteten Schuh und einem Nichtunionschuh klar zu machen, was uns zwang drei verschiedene Stellungen einzunehmen. Die eine ist, daß ein Unionschuh ein solcher ist, der die Unionmarke trägt, und Nichtunionschuhle alle sind, die nicht die Unionmarke tragen. So gehören der Nichtunionschuh der gebohrfottete und der in Strafanstalten gemachte Schuh alle in dieselbe Klasse, und es scheint mir, daß, wenn organisierte Arbeit gemeinsam die Stellung einnimmt, daß ihre Mitglieder Union-Geschäfte begünstigen wollen, die beweisen können und wollen, daß sie Uniongeschäfte sind, und ihre Kundschaft allen Anderen entziehen wollen, wir ganz entschiedene Fortschritte machen werden. Und, rechtliche Arbeitgeber werden geneigt sein die Gesellschaft gewissenloser Arbeitgeber zu meiden, die durch Verbände vertreten werden, welche fälschlich vorgeben, die Freiheiten des Volkes zu bewahren, indem sie versuchen Nichtunions-Verhältnisse zu betreiben. — John F. Tobin.

# Departamento Italiano

In linea generale la richiesta di mano d'opera migliora.

Questo era un bisogno sentito da lungo tempo, perciò speriamo che continui a migliorare.

Come vi regolate circa la Marca d'Unione nel vostro cappello, nelle scarpe, negli abiti e forse anche nel pianoforte o nell'organo? Ricordatevi che un bravo unionista si serve sempre degli articoli manifatturati da operai unionisti.

I pianoforti della ditta Kimball non sono manifatturati da operai unionisti, a dispetto di alcune voci provenienti da sorgente ignota. Se desiderate acquistare un pianoforte lavorato da unionisti, chiedetene uno che porti la Marca d'Unione.

Tutti i pianoforti manifatturati da UNIONISTSI portano a Marca d'Unione. Se non volete essere considerato come nemico del lavoro organizzato, insistete sulla Marca d'Unione quando comprate un pianoforte. Il loro prezzo non è superiore a quello degli altri.

I Cappellai hanno ottenuto una vittoria parziale. Bravo ai Cappellai! Se i membri del lavoro organizzati avranno un po' più di tenacia l'Unione dei Cappellai avrà il privilegio di annunziare una completa vittoria.

Ognuno trema! Il terribile Kirby di Dayton minaccia di sconvolgere quelle poche unioni che il nostro vecchio amico Van Cleave non è riuscito ad annientare. Oh! questo Kirby ha un'opinione troppo alta di sé stesso. Nel salutare gli altri, però, egli ci dà l'idea dell'obbroscuro e peloso Somaro.

La compagnia dell'Associazione Nazionale dei Manifatturieri di Pianoforti è venuta e se ne è andata. Nel prossimo numero ci occuperemo di alcune deliberazioni dei nostri padroni. La convenzione per sé stessa dimostrò di essere, dal punto di vista dei manifatturieri, un'efficace questione affaristica.

A cagione del trasloco dell'Ufficio Internazionale dal Num. 40 Seminary Avenue, al Num. 1323 Greenwood Terrace, abbiamo dovuto ritardare, nostro malgrado, di rispondere ai comunicati. Ci auguriamo però che questi ritardi non abbiano procurato seri inconvenienti. Adesso siamo di nuovo sistemati nei nuovi uffici, perciò in avvenire gli affari saranno trattati, come nel passato, con prontezza e diligenza.

Cincinnati, con le sue migliaia di uomini e donne che fanno parte dell'Unione Operala e, presumibilmente con centinaia — e anche migliaia — di persone che comprano pianoforti, è una delle poche grandi città ove i pianoforti con Marca d'Unione non sono manifatturati e nemmeno messi in vendita. Ci piacerebbe che il "Chronicle" o qualche altro magno giornale di Cincinnati — che si vantano di difendere la causa operaia — ci illuminassero circa i motivi di questo stato di cose.

Nella recente convenzione, i manifatturieri hanno trattato la questione dello "stencil" per i pianoforti in modo veramente dolce e lusinghiero, come rilevasi dalle risoluzioni adottate e pubblicate in altra parte di questo Giornale. Il vecchio proverbio che "un'aperta confessione fa bene all'anima" pare che non sia conosciuto a fondo dalla maggior parte dei manifatturieri di pianoforti.

Senza dubbio il più grave pericolo che oggi minaccia le unioni operaie è il desiderio dei nuovi e inesperti membri, i quali vorrebbero ottenere subito grandi risultati. Mentre ciò, da una parte, è ben naturale, dall'altra parte è spesso disastroso. Molte unioni possono guadagnare molto nell'aumento della paghe e nella riduzione delle ore di lavoro, però questo non vuol dire che tutte le unioni possano fare altrettanto. Un buon fondo di riserva e una potente organizzazione, che garantisca una forza permanente, devono essere la mira di ogni organizzazione. Quando si è ottenuto ciò, allora si può pensare a migliorare le paghe e le ore di lavoro. Approfittiamo dell'esperienza degli altri. — Baltimore Labor Leader.

## FILO DI LOGICA.

Mi sembra incoerente che la corte suprema abbia pensato di giustificare l'atto dei padroni nel tenere una lista nera contro la classe operaia organizzata il diritto di premunirsi contro di ciò che detta classe organizzata considera come prodotti disonesti.

Io credo che mentre possiamo, per qualche tempo, essere disturbati da queste decisioni, il risultato finale sarà proficuo anziché nocivo alla classe operaia.

A'cuni anni dietro la nostra organizzazione scoprì che era molto difficile spiegare agli amici del movimento operaio la differenza che passa tra le scarpe manifatturate da unionisti, quelle boicottate, e quelle manifatturate da non unionisti. Le scarpe unioniste sono quelle che portano il timbro dell'unione; le scarpe non unioniste sono quelle che non portano alcun timbro dell'unione. Di modo che le scarpe non unioniste, quelle boicottate e quelle lavorate dai carcerati appartengono tutte alla stessa categoria, perciò, secondo la mia opinione, se i membri delle unioni operaie patrocinano esclusivamente articoli unionisti, che possono fornire e forniscono prove di essere articoli manifatturati da unionisti, e non patrocinano tutto ciò che non è il prodotto di unionisti, noi avremo fatto un grande progresso, poichè gli stessi padroni, i quali tengono al punto di onore, sono inclinati a tenersi lontani da quegli altri padroni senza scrupoli rappresentati da associazioni tali che falsamente pretendono di conservare la libertà delle persone, mentre tentano di tenere su opifici non-unionisti. — John F. Tobin.

## KIRBY UN ASINO ARROGANTE.

Ecco quel che un giornale di Sacramento, Calif., il "Sacramento Bee," pubblica sotto il titolo di "Il Successore di Van Cleave è un altro Asino Arrogante."

"A J. W. Van Cleave è succeduto, come presidente dell'Associazione Nazionale dei Manifatturieri un certo John Kirby, il quale pare che sia ansioso di dimostrarsi ancor più brutale e arrogante del suo predecessore nella sua attitudine verso le unioni operaie. Nell'assumere il nuovo ufficio, Kirby ha tenuto

questo discorso all'associazione, riferendosi alla Federazione Americana del Lavoro: "La mia politica sarà quella di Mr. Van Cleave. Io non credo che dobbiamo venire a un accordo col criminale. E' meglio discutere la questione operaia in modo netto e preciso, anziché temporeggiare e scherzare con essa. L'unico mezzo per poter trattare con questa bestia è di pigliarla per le corna e non a ridurla obbediente. Se avessimo da fare col 95 per cento degli operai i quali sono propugnatori della giustizia e dell'equità, potremmo in pochi istanti accomodare tutto il problema della classe operaia.

"Questi discorsi inserati sono responsabili di una gran parte del guai che si verificano in questa nazione. Naturalmente gli operai unionisti ne risentono le conseguenze, e l'animo loro s'innacchisce ancora più. Se tutti i padroni che impiegano migliaia di operai facessero dello stampo di Van Cleave e Kirby, gli scioperi sarebbero senza fine, e le più grandi industrie diverrebbero paralizzate.

"Noi ci gloriamo di dir che questo è un libero paese, tuttavia si permette a un Kirby qualunque di parlare della classe operaia organizzata come di una bestia da soma, da essere afferrata per le corna fino a ridurla all'obbedienza." Si può parlare in un modo più arrogante e più insensato di questo? Sembra di trovarci in pieno Medio Evo, quando in Europa gli operai erano considerati come creature inferiori e potevano essere pigliati a calci e a pugni dai loro padroni, senza che osassero menomamente di lamentarsi o di fare rimozioni.

"Kirby dimostri di essere un somaro, senza cuore e senza cervello peggio di Van Cleave la cui attitudine verso le unioni operaie è stata sempre quella di un Simon Legree, che faceva schioccare la frusta insanguinata sul dorso degli schiavi. Uomini simili sono una vergogna per la nazione e per ogni associazione di padroni che li eleggono a certe cariche.

"Ogni uomo ben disposto e ben informato sa che la classe operaia ha l'indiscutibile diritto di organizzarsi per mutuo beneficio e per reciproca protezione e che, dopo tutto, la classe operaia si è molto migliorata per mezzo dell'organizzazione, senza recar danno all'industria e a legittimi guadagni dei capitalisti. La classe operaia ha gli stessi diritti dei capitalisti per organizzarsi e fonderli insieme allo scopo di conseguire i fini legali mediante mezzi legali. La vera base della prosperità e del progresso è posta sull'industria delle masse, perciò nessun uomo che parla sprezzantemente del lavoro e della classe lavoratrice è un buon cittadino di questa Repubblica.

"Senza dubbio anche le unioni operaie hanno i loro demagoghi, i loro cattivi condottieri i loro traditori, i loro ufficiali senza scrupoli, pronti a tradire la fiducia in essi riposta per un pugno di monete. Ma, dall'altro canto, i capitalisti hanno i loro Van Cleave e i loro Kirby, senza cuore e orgogliosi che calpestano insolentemente i diritti di uomini i quali hanno diritto al rispetto molto più di loro stessi. Nessuna classe sociale ha il monopolio della virtù e del pubblico encomio."

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—CHAS. DOLD.  
40 Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
- 2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.
- 3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.
- 4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
102 Shell Road, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
- 5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.
- 6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Baylies St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.
- 7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
- 8th Vice President—GEO. TRACEY.  
15 Maple Ave., Derby, Conn.
- 9th Vice President—FRANK HELLE.  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.55
Treasurer's account book, 200 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
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Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

- Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Steinfeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.
- Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Business Agent, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
- Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

- Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, 46 LaSalle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
- Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll street. Corresponding Secretary, Lastin Holmes, 316 Baldwin street. Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Lewis, 583 Thompson street.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month, Association Hall, 232 North Ninth Street. Address all communications to Local No. 4 above address.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinc, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christlaner, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Mondays of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. F. Cabasino, 219 E. 70th Street. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlen Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949,955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Emil Haag, 654 Humboldt Street. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason, 15 Bryant Street. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent Street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1158 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Sts., W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kilt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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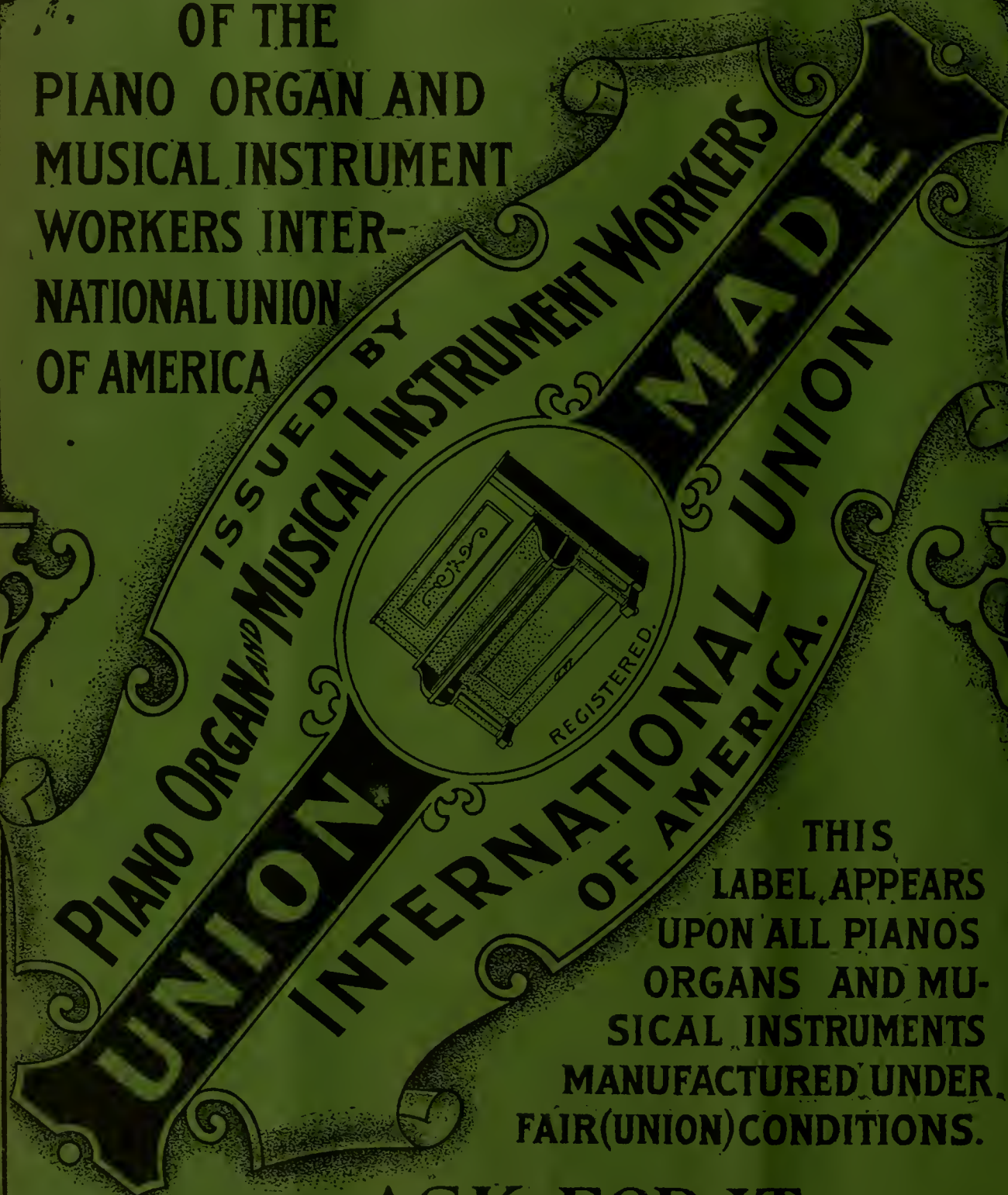
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

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¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1909.

No. 7

## LET HER COME.

Ef women had the right to vote they'd down  
 the Demon Rum.  
 An' shet up every gamblin' place 'twixt here  
 an' kingdom come;  
 They'd sterilize the city streets an' elevate  
 the polls,  
 Till vice an' crime would have to hide in their  
 respective holes.  
 Then when these cruel monsters got their ugly  
 features hid  
 Tho nation's womanhood would go an' set upon  
 the lid;  
 For woman is commissioned to reform the  
 world, although,  
 Jest by casually observin', you might never  
 think 'twas so.

Ef women had the right to vote we fellers  
 couldn't chaw,  
 An' smokin' vile tobaccy would be plumb agin  
 the law.  
 We'd never smell the fragrant weed in street  
 er train er room,  
 We'd have to use patchouli er some feminoie  
 perfume.  
 But civic right an' righteousness in mighty  
 streams would run—  
 We'd never see another spot, not even on the  
 sun;  
 The great millennium would dawn, them suf-  
 frage leaders say,  
 An' sorrow, sin, an' sickness would ferever  
 flee away.

Now by her ever-changin' form, diviner than  
 of yore,  
 An' by her superstructure, which she calls her  
 pompydore;  
 By all her charmin' arts an' wiles, an' by the  
 great horn spoon,  
 She ought to have the ballot, an' she ought  
 to have it soon.  
 Her husband an' her father, an' the other  
 powers of sin  
 Are holdin' back the golden age—that's why it  
 don't begin;  
 Let loose them tides of goodness that are wait-  
 in' to be hurled  
 By the power of votin' woman on a poor de-  
 fenseless world.

—Clarice W. Riley.

## MODERN VIOLIN MAKING.

When a first-class violin maker, using a hand-  
 ful of tools in a back room of his home, can  
 turn out probably twenty-four violins a year  
 ranging in value from \$100 to \$300 each, it is a  
 business which "looks good" on the face of it.  
 But the first class violin maker isn't trained  
 in the United States and there are few countries  
 in Europe today where the finished artist is  
 turned out. Oldest of these training schools is  
 that at Mittenwald, founded more than 150 years

ago by the famous Matthias Kotz, contempo-  
 raneous with Stradivari and with him a student  
 of the immortal Amati.

This famous school long has been maintained  
 by the German government and in many ways  
 is one of the most select schools in existence.  
 Only sixteen students may matriculate there in  
 any one year. The age limitation is between 13  
 and 17 years. The term of apprenticeship is  
 three to four years. But in contrast with other  
 schools on the continent, the graduate of the  
 Mittenwald school is a violin maker. From ma-  
 terials in the rough he is capable of turning out  
 a complete instrument at concert pitch. He is  
 not a "parts" specialist in any sense. And if  
 he be a fully competent violin maker, he has  
 grasped the highest technical skill of the trades-  
 man and combined with craftsmanship the sense  
 of the artistic, without which his instrument  
 must fail.

Piano making may be a trade. Violin making  
 must be an art. Since the violin as an instru-  
 ment was evolved by Caspar Tieffenbrucker  
 about the middle of the sixteenth century, the  
 violin maker has shared honors with the virtuoso,  
 who has made of it the acknowledged master-  
 piece in instrumental music. Today in the mak-  
 ing of modern high class violins the world is  
 recognizing the graduate of the Mittenwald  
 school. The Chicago music house which has one  
 of him in its repair shop considers itself fortu-  
 nate.

To the violin maker who cherishes his art  
 nothing is more a challenge to his temper than  
 the "labor saving machine." That such a ma-  
 chine has touched a component part of a violin  
 at any stage in its production is sacrilege. It is  
 a thought akin to an idea that in the production  
 of a piece of statuary a sculptor had used a  
 modern pneumatic chisel for the work!

Approximately there are sixty pieces of wood  
 in a first class violin, every one of them the  
 product of the workman's hand, using hand  
 tools. It is suggestive of the artist side of the  
 violin maker when the most important and sig-  
 nificant piece of wood in the instrument is a  
 splinter of unvarnished spruce, about ten inches  
 long, which a schoolboy might not stoop to pick  
 up if it were lying on the sidewalk in front of  
 him.

Did you ever hear of this "bar" of a violin?  
 Almost to a certainty you never saw it if you  
 haven't heard of it. It is a sort of complemen-  
 tary piece to the sound post which easily may  
 be seen inside the instrument, standing upright  
 just back of the right foot of the bridge.

This bar, however, lies parallel to the G string  
 quite on the other side of the bridge, glued  
 snug and close to the underside of the spruce  
 belly of the instrument. Its thickness ap-  
 proaches a quarter inch. In shape it resembles  
 the printer's bracket, tapering away toward  
 each end with a total length of ten inches or  
 more. In its widest portion it may approach  
 half an inch.

It is this hidden bar, however, fastened at  
 high bow tension just under the C string on

which so much of the tone quality in the instru-  
 ment depends. Out of position a fraction of an  
 inch or slack in tension by a few ounces the  
 hopes of the violin maker may be delayed in  
 fruition by it. He cannot be sure of the instru-  
 ment until it has been wholly finished, and when  
 the violin has been finished according to his  
 best skill and judgment it may have to be pulled  
 apart again in order to replace this exacting,  
 stubborn bar.

How largely the artistic side of the violin  
 maker needs to be inherent and trained is seen  
 in the fact that no two instruments made by  
 him are to be counted upon as of equal quality  
 and tone. He may have two violins in process  
 of making. Some particularly attractive grain  
 in a hard maple back, neck, and scroll of one of  
 them may tempt him to give even greater care  
 to this instrument. But when he is done with  
 the instrument the bar causes much anxiety.

At what point shall he cease placing and re-  
 placing this delicate bar? When shall he decide  
 that the sound post is placed at the absolute  
 point of greatest effectiveness? It is from the  
 highest proportioned tension of the bar that the  
 greatest volume of sound possible to the instru-  
 ment is reached. When is that volume satis-  
 factory?

To the layman familiar with modern machine  
 methods in veneering and molding the idea holds  
 that the back and belly of the violin are molded  
 to form. They may be—in the fiddle factory;  
 from the hands of the violin maker they are  
 shaped from slabs of wood of commensurate  
 thickness by patient cutting from the blocks.

The back, neck, and scroll of the violin are  
 universally of hard maple. It is one of the  
 hardest of woods, and, with the curly effect of  
 the grain, which may be brought out in the  
 working, it is one of the handsomest of woods,  
 also. The ribs of the instrument, bending to  
 the violin form and holding back and belly to-  
 gether, also are of hard maple.

The belly of the violin universally is of spruce,  
 a wood lending itself in highest degree to the  
 resonance which must determine the tone of  
 the instrument. This wood, however, is far more  
 subject to the effect of weather, moisture, and  
 temperature than is the hard maple. It bears  
 the heavy pressure of the bridge, which averages  
 about sixty-five pounds; the cutting through of  
 the two "F" holes invites the wood still more  
 to crack, as it is disposed to do.

The finger board of the instrument is of ebony  
 which is imported from South America, as are  
 the keys, tailpiece, and button. The bridge is  
 of hard maple, and in the standard instrument  
 the distance between the bridge and the nut at  
 the head of the finger board is a little under  
 thirteen inches.

All this wood material entering into the best  
 type of violin is as carefully selected as knowl-  
 edge of woods can make possible. It is sea-  
 soned by natural processes of sunlight and air  
 under shelter and may remain five to ten years  
 in such storage before the violin maker touches  
 tool to it.

But with this most careful selection possible to eye and touch, the inherent differences in wood fiber lend most to the inequalities of tone that are found in two instruments of like careful workmanship. In the vast majority of cases the back and belly of the violin are in two pieces each, fitted together longitudinally in the middle. This fitting and gluing of top and bottom pieces is done to a closeness bordering upon the microscopic. In this best workmanship no bits of wood are glued inside to reinforce the matched edges; only the bar under the G string breaks the smooth faces of the inner surfaces, front and back.

Tieffenbrucker, or Deuffoprugger, may have evolved the violin as an instrument in the sixteenth century, but it was reserved for Antonio Stradivari of Cremona to perfect it somewhere about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In the history of the violin Tieffenbrucker occupies the position of Watt in the development of the steam engine; it was another person than Watt altogether who developed the modern locomotive.

Amati, however, taught Stradivari, as he taught Kotz and Jacob Steiner. After which Stradivari took first place among the violin makers of history. Today the great instruments which attract the masters of the violin are of the handicraft of Amati, Stradivari and Guarneri. The possessor of one of these originals in good preservation virtually is possessor of a fortune!

Today, however, the finished violin maker tells you that if he knew the secret chemistry of the varnish used by these old masters he might nurse the ambition to equal them. But of all the lost arts of trade or craft of art, this of the varnish used by the old makers of the violin is as little likely of resurrection.

Oddly enough the modern violinist would be likely to object to the use of this old varnish if some one tomorrow were to reproduce it! This old finishing fluid is characterized by an unusual softness. Pressure of a warm thumb upon it will leave a mark after more than a century. While the modern violin maker says that the modern varnish is good he knows it is inferior to the chemistry of that used by the old masters. It hardens to glassy brittleness, and, as such, lacks the subtle properties of the old, waxy finish of the Stradivarius.

As compared with the modern best instrument, too, the old violin of the master makers is deficient in the hands of the present day virtuoso. The neck of these old instruments is too short to accommodate the seven or more "positions" which the modern violin score may call for. In the days of the Stradivarius the soloist, posing for applause, attempted no more than E in the third position before he retired. If he struck it clear and full and resonant he got a hand; if he failed he was hissed.

Today the brilliant master of the violin finds notes beyond the end of the finger-board! In this effort, however, he finds the neck of the genuine Stradivarius too short. The remedy is found by the violin maker's cutting the neck of the old instrument and inserting a section of wood just short of the scroll end. In the original Stradivarius violin the reach between the nut and bridge was about twelve and a half inches; the modern concert instrument has a reach of a little more than thirteen inches.

"Where moth and rust do corrupt" is a bit of biblical phraseology particularly applicable to the possessors of some of these old violins. Unknown to the average layman there is a small worm which feeds upon both the maple and spruce material in those old violins which may have been stored somewhere in fancied safety. This small moth maggot, measuring from one-fourth to a half inch in length, doesn't like the flavor of varnish, however, which has been the saving influence in numbers of these old instruments.

Its point of attack upon the wood is from the inside of the instrument. But as it bores toward the varnished surfaces it stops short of the var-

nish flavor. This fact has allowed the violin maker to take the worm-eaten old Stradivarius or Amati, remove the belly of it, and by careful workmanship patch holes and furrows that have been run through the wood.

Today the amateur violinist may expect to buy a pretty good modern violin for \$100. Such an instrument will rank reasonably with the \$300 modern upright piano. Three hundred dollars is a pretty stiff price to pay for one of the best of new instruments for concert work. But the virtuoso who seorns a modern instrument for the expression of his art may need to invest a small fortune in that best obtainable instrument from the hand of one of the old master makers. Salo, Lupot, Kotz, Steiner and Maggini have left behind their rare old violins worth many times their weight in gold. But the possessor of a genuine "Strad" today feels that he holds an instrument representative of the highest achievement of the violin worker's art.

#### LABOR'S FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

No movement is at the present time more deeply stirring the ranks of organized labor throughout the United States than the campaign against tuberculosis. Politics, strikes, boycotts, and all other issues are being side-tracked to make way for the fight which is to save the lives of thousands of laboring men. Meetings are being held and movements started in hundreds of cities for the purpose of stimulating the labor forces to activity in anti-tuberculosis work.

This uprising against the worst foe of the workingmen is of such recent growth that in spite of its present magnitude and daily development, few people are aware of its significance and importance. Several years ago some of the larger national and international labor unions, notably the printers and cigar makers, began an anti-tuberculosis movement among their members, which resulted in the establishment by the printers of a sanitarium in Colorado Springs. Two years ago Mr. Paul Kennaday, of New York, spoke before the American Federation of Labor, and stirred many of the other unions to definite action against tuberculosis. This movement ripened about a year ago, when in Albany, N. Y., the laboring men got together and built a pavilion chiefly for the benefit of their afflicted members. The members of the Central Federated Union of that city, numbering about 6,000, each pay five cents a month for the maintenance of this pavilion. But more than the pavilion was the interest they aroused in the ranks of labor throughout New York State and the country in general.

The results of the movement have been the establishment of a labor department by the State Charities Aid Association and a special lecturer to the unions, and an effort to enlist the aid of laboring men throughout the State in the campaign against tuberculosis. The American Federation of Labor, at its recent Denver Convention, adopted resolutions of approval of the general course followed at Albany, and called upon its affiliated unions throughout the country to follow this example. Several of the State Federations of Labor have also urged action against tuberculosis. The International Tuberculosis Exhibit, held in New York recently, stirred the workingmen of that city and Brooklyn to a realization of danger and responsibility, and they, too recently took definite action in the warfare against this disease. From here the movement has spread all over the United States, until almost every labor union of any importance in almost every trade is beginning to discuss tuberculosis at its meetings. Hartford, Conn.; Galveston, Tex.; Newark, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Trenton, N. J.; Reading, Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Boston, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa., are a few of the cities that are leading in this effort.

In Connecticut, largely through the efforts of John F. Gunshannon, a movement has been organized in Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven and several other cities, through which the various

employers and employees of the factories are paying for the treatment of their fellow consumptives. Mr. Gunshannon's plan is to interest each factory in an effort to care for its own consumptives. Subscriptions are taken among the workmen, and in almost every case the employer contributes a sum equal to the total contributed by his men. These various factory units are so organized into a central body that the stronger ones are able to help the weaker. The money raised goes for the support of needy consumptive workmen in tuberculosis sanatoria.

In this way hundreds of factories in almost all of the large cities of Connecticut have been organized and a large number of sick workmen and their families are being cared for.

That tuberculosis is particularly fatal to the workingmen may be clearly seen from the fact that at least one-third of the deaths during the chief working period of life are caused by pulmonary tuberculosis. Every other workman who becomes incapacitated must ascribe his condition to consumption. Dr. Lawrence F. Flick says: "Tuberculosis is peculiarly a disease of the wageworkers, and this is so for the very good reason that one of the causes of the disease is overwork." In some trades, such as the metal polishers, brass workers, and stone workers, from 35 to 50 per cent of all deaths are caused by tuberculosis. Dusty trades are particularly dangerous.

#### NEED OF FOREST PRESERVATION.

"In the last ten years," says the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, "forestry has advanced in this country from an almost unknown science to a useful, growing profession. In that time the number of technically trained foresters has increased from less than a dozen to over 400. Ten years ago there was not a single forest school in the country. Now there are several professional forest schools which rank with those of Europe, and a score more with courses in elementary forestry whose usefulness is steadily growing. Forest lands under management have grown from one or two tracts to many, aggregating 7,503,000 acres, scattered through thirty-nine states. The National Forests have increased from 39,000,000 acres, practically unused and unprotected, to 165,000,000 acres used, guarded, and improved both in productiveness and accessibility. The number of states which have state forests has increased from one to ten; and of those which employ trained foresters, from none to eleven. The membership of forest associations has increased from 3,600 to 15,800. Ten years ago, except for a few of the foremost botanists, European foresters knew more about American forests than did the people of this country. In Europe they were then using preservatives to prolong the service of beech ties, and so adding from twenty to forty years to their life. Here, on the other hand, scarcely a treated tie had been laid, though there are now sixty treating plants, twenty-seven of which treat ties exclusively, and an engineer who recently returned from Europe reports that both in size and mechanical perfection the treating equipment of this country is ahead of any to be found abroad.

"And yet American forestry has only safely passed the experimental stage and got ready to do something. Action, immediate and vigorous, must be taken if the inevitable famine of wood supplies is to be lessened. We are now using as much wood in a single year as grows in three, with only twenty years' supply of virgin growth in sight. Only the application of forest knowledge with wisdom, method, and energy, in the next ten years, can prevent the starving of national industries for lack of wood."

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# UNION MATTERS

## PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.

He declared that he was loyal to the union worker's cause,  
And he ranted of his staunchness without any halt or pause.  
He would spout of unionism, from the dawn till set of sun,  
And he said that as a booster he would surely rank A-1.  
He would spout upon the corner and he'd spout within the hall,  
And he spouted in the barroom till he'd make the ceiling fall.  
When he saw non-union workers he would fairly writhe with rage—  
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage.

He would rise up in the morning with his talk works running free,  
And he'd holler unionism till as hoarse as he could be.  
He would damn the "scabs" a plenty, but he dearly loved the most  
To heap curses loud and hearty on Van Cleave and Sawdust Post.  
He was always loudly wailing that the honest workingman  
Got the lemon handed daily by the "scab" employing clan.  
Early morning, noon, and evening in such talk he would engage—  
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage.

"We are victims," he would holler, "of the host of greed and graft!"  
He would cuss the man who didn't join the union of his craft.  
"We've just got to hang together or degenerate to slaves  
And go down to death forgotten and be dumped in unmarked graves!"  
He would orate and palaver till the atmosphere was blue  
And insist that what he told them all the work- ingmen should do.  
In the union hall he'd rampage like a lion in in a cage—  
But he clean forgot the label when he spent his weekly wage. —Exchange.

The labor unions of Indianapolis, Ind., have recently leased a farm of thirty acres west of the city, which they intend to improve and use for picnics and outings.

\* \* \*

The amalgamated glass workers have adjusted their differences with the independent manufacturers. About 8,000 men have been conceded an increase of 8 per cent in wages.

\* \* \*

The Lake District of the International Seamen's Union has been on strike against the Lake Carriers' Association's notorious "Shipping-Federation," blacklist, "farewell" scheme for more than forty-three days.

\* \* \*

The International Pressmen's Union has purchased at chancery court sale the Hale Spring property, located in Hawkins County, Tennessee. The union intends to establish a national home for aged and indigent and disabled pressmen and stereotypers.

The bill posters of Boston, Mass., who were on strike for three weeks for an increase in wages and better working conditions against the Donnelly company of that city, have been successful in winning their strike, winning a complete victory.

\* \* \*

At the recent annual convention of the International Typographical union, a resolution requiring local unions to affiliate with the central bodies of the American Federation of Labor in all cities was adopted.

\* \* \*

The job printers of Chicago are to have an increase of \$1.50 a week October 1. The scale agreed to by the Chicago Employing Printers' Association and the Chicago Typographical Union makes it \$21 for a forty-eight hour week. Saturday to be shortened by special arrangement to work not more than eight hours and forty-five minutes in any one day.

\* \* \*

A force of printers employed by Rand, McNally & Co. went out on a strike a few days ago. The trouble arose when officials of the company discharged several printers for "pernicious activity" in organizing a union in the company's printing shop.

Forty-five men obeyed the strike order and the leaders declared they will tie up the entire shop within a few days. The concern has operated on a non-union basis since the printers' eight hour strike four years ago.

\* \* \*

The girl cigar makers employed in the factory called "Puerta de Tierra," of San Juan, Porto Rico, are out on strike against a proposed wage cut of 35 per cent, and they assert that the prospects of winning their fight are excellent, as there is absolutely no excuse for the attempted wage reduction, and the bosses will not be able to replace the striking employees.

\* \* \*

Over 100 labor leaders from all parts of the Union, delegates to the international convention of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, were entertained sumptuously at an open air banquet at Mount Kisco, New York, on the 18th, by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, as chairman of the National Civic Federation committee on welfare work for industrial employees.

\* \* \*

Chicago lathers by an overwhelming majority have voted to discontinue the trust feature of their five unions and will hereafter accept international union traveling cards from other cities. It has been the custom of the examining board of the unions to compel strangers coming to the city to pay from \$50 up for the privilege of working. As such members rarely had that amount of money they had to leave the city. Many complaints were made to International President W. J. McSorley, who came to Chicago. He called a mass meeting and the members rescinded the rule.

\* \* \*

The basis on which it is planned to open great industrial schools in every section of the country was explained by John Mitchell of the National Civic Federation, which is back of the movement. It became clear, too, that the educational authorities are in a measure pledged to the general plan and that the first real experiment in the New York public schools is to be made this fall.

"In a general way," said Mr. Mitchell, "The subjects to be taught would depend on the industrial circumstances of the locality.

"For instance, where there is a shoe manufacturing vicinity there should be a shoe trade school. Where there are textile works there should be textile schools. I think even rail-reading could be taught."

In honor of the return in October of Samuel Gompers, who has been in Europe studying continental labor conditions and problems, all the labor organizations of the Eastern States will unite in a monster parade in Washington, if the plans adopted by the Central Labor Union of that city are carried to completion. October 15th is the day fixed for the celebration.

The labor unions of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Wheeling, Harrisburg and other cities will be invited to send as large delegations as possible to be in the line.

The day will culminate with a meeting in Convention Hall, which will be a rallying point for many men who have gained reputation in the field of organized labor.

The address of Mr. Gompers on this occasion, it is anticipated, will be fraught with international significance, as he will discuss the labor conditions as he has seen them abroad.

## STOCKHOLM STRIKERS WINNING.

Nearly forty of the large factories of Stockholm have accepted the strikers' peace terms and announced that they will at once reopen under normal conditions. This will mark the first big break in the ranks of the employers, and it is believed that the example will be followed by the other employers and that within a few days the general strike will be over.

Charles Lindley, a socialist member of the Riksdag, addressing a strike meeting today, declared that if troops were used against the strikers the first shot fired might be a harbinger of a movement that possibly would become a revolution and precipitate the overthrow of the monarchy.

## IMPORTANT MEETING.

One of the most important gatherings of women union workers ever held in this country will take place in Chicago on September 27, when the second diennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will begin. Eighty delegates from all parts of the country and several women union leaders from France, Germany, Italy and England will be here. Miss Mary Macarthur of the British Women's Trade Union League is coming from London and Mrs. Werner Hagemann of Munich and Miss Agnes Herman, secretary of the Verband Kaufmannischer Weiblicher Angestellten of Berlin, are expected.

## PREPARE FOR EVICTION.

The United Mine Workers have chartered a three-masted schooner to bring a cargo of lumber and building materials to Glace Bay for the construction of a number of temporary dwellings for the striking miners obliged to give up possession of the company houses. Arrangements were made some time ago for the leasing of a plot of land with the view of erecting shacks. Twenty-seven eviction writs were served in one day recently.

## FORSTALL GOVERNMENT.

Anticipating a court order sequestering its funds pending the trial of the suit for damages begun by the newspapers of Stockholm in connection with the recent strike, the Swedish compositors' union has transferred all its possessions to private hands.

## FINED FOR SCABBING.

A fine of \$25 was placed against Albert Hurling, by Local Union No. 17 of New York, for scabbing during the F. G. Smith and Gabler strikes.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

At a conference of the Australian premiers it was decided to introduce a sweeping measure, the establishment of wage boards throughout the commonwealth. The commonwealth parliament, it is announced, will create an industrial appeal tribunal.

An appeal to the Supreme court of the State of Illinois will be taken by Edgar T. Davies, chief of the state department of factory inspection, in case the Illinois Manufacturers' association succeeds in obtaining an injunction restraining the enforcement of the new ten hour law for women.

Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, made request upon the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the condition under which men are working for the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, Pa.

Judge Burdet, of the Kanawha Circuit Court of West Virginia, has granted an injunction restraining the Attorney General from enforcing the 2-cent fare law against the Norfolk & Western Railway on the ground that it is confiscatory and unconstitutional.

The constitutionality of the National Employers' Liability Act of 1908 has been upheld in a case decided by Judge Tricheb in the Eastern District of Arkansas, namely, the case of Watson, Administratrix, vs. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & San Francisco Ry. Co.

After September 1st it will be unlawful for women to work in any factory, shop or store in Michigan more than nine hours per day, or fifty-four hours in any week. The law was passed by the last Legislature and will force a number of stores to give their clerks a weekday half-holiday.

Gov. Hadley of Missouri has signed the woman's nine-hour law. The law regulates the employment of girls and women in factories, restaurants and other such places. Employment is limited to nine hours a day and prohibits their employment later than 10 p. m. or earlier than 5 a. m.

In a decision handed down by Judge James A. Macfarlane of the Pittsburg district concerning the petition presented by the 8,000 striking employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company, of McKees Rocks, in which compulsory arbitration was asked, the law is declared unconstitutional and the petition is refused.

The court says before action can be had both the strikers and company would have to join in the request.

The Chicago Federation of Labor decided at a regular meeting to keep hereafter a complete record of judicial decisions in labor cases adjudicated in Cook county, injunctions issued, names of the judges giving the decisions and their political affiliations. It was explained that the object of keeping such a record was to guide the officials of the affiliated labor organizations in making political endorsements of judicial candidates at elections. The action of the

federation follows its fight against so-called "injunction" judges.

Under the new State law which becomes effective on September 1st, employers in New Jersey will be lawfully responsible for accidents where personal injury or death results to an employee who exercises reasonable care in his work.

The new law makes employers responsible for any accidents that may happen by reason of defects in plants or machinery which arise from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or any person in the service of the employer.

Judge Sanborn, in the United States Circuit court, issued a temporary injunction restraining organizations of brewery workers from interfering with the business of the Daneiger Brothers Brewing company of Kansas City, Mo., but later set it aside without prejudice to the complainant. This leaves the complainant the right to enjoin from time to time individual members of the unions.

It is alleged that the Daneiger brewery was placed on the union's unfair list recently because it sold beer to the Royal Brewing company of Kansas City, whose employees were on a strike. The union officials denied this.

The injunction granted in the case of the Kolb Coal Company against John H. Walker, Frank J. Hayes, Adolph Germer and other members of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, not only prohibited persuading members of the union to desist from work during the strike, but by a construction of the injunction, prohibited the general officers of the organization from calling a strike. This injunction has gone further in the interest of the employers than any one before, excepting the notorious case in which Judge Jenkins enjoined the firemen and locomotive engineers from quitting work and leaving the employ of a receiver who was operating a railroad for the United States court.

Joseph P. Gambrel caused the arrest of Henry Hess and Clarence Browning, president and secretary of the Lathers union, of Springfield, Ill. Gambrel accuses the union officers of conspiring to prevent him from working. After the release of the two men from jail they stated that the union had voted to refuse Gambrel a working card because it did not deem him competent as a workman. He is too old to join the union as an apprentice, they say, and to admit him to membership would get them into trouble with the international organization.

### HE WAS STUNG.

By allowing swarms of angry bees to sting him on the bare arms and legs, J. B. Webster of Roxbury is slowly but surely recovering from an attack of paralysis, and already has regained the use of his left arm and can walk a mile.

Four months ago Webster could not walk at all, and had no use of his left hand. He heard that bee stings were an efficacious cure for paralysis and rheumatism.

He hesitated for some time to try such extreme measures, but finally decided to do so, and today, to all effects and purposes, is a well man.

### DEVINE RESIGNS.

P. M. Devine, business agent of the Toronto Local Unions and 7th vice-president of the International Union, has tendered his resignation of both positions in order to accept the superintendency of the Wright Piano Co., Limited, of Strathroy, Canada. We wish Broth Devine a happy and pleasant future.

### TO WAR ON UNCLEAN BAKERIES.

The Chicago health department has declared war on filthy underground bakeries as a result of an investigation which has just been completed.

The bulletin issued by the commission of health says:

"The chief sanitary inspector reports that deplorable conditions as to drainage of the bakeries in the 'loop' district were found on inspection after the heavy rainstorm of Saturday morning, Aug. 17. About forty of these establishments had their floors submerged with sewage; in a number of cases to a depth of several inches. Notwithstanding the presence of this filth, attempts were made in many instances to carry on the preparation of bakery products and other food material.

"The inspection showed employees working barefooted and barelegged over the submerged and filthy floors, engaged in their usual occupation of preparing noon-day lunches.

"The action of the department in respect to establishments which conduct underground bakeries has resulted in the serving of notices to discontinue these bakeries and a number of such cellar bakeries in this district have already been discontinued. It is clear that the conditions justify like vigorous action on the part of the department with respect to the remainder of these foul kitchens.

"Steps have been taken to refuse licenses to any new establishments of this character in underground locations which, with proper action against the existing restaurant conditions of this nature, will result in their speedy elimination from such undesirable locations.

"Conditions such as were found after the heavy rainfall of Aug. 17, present a typhoid fever menace, not only to the persons working therein, but equally so to the 50,000 persons who daily partake of the foodstuffs served by these restaurants in the 'loop' district."

Note—The Bakers' Union label appearing on bread or breadstuff is a positive guarantee of cleanliness.

### CITY OF GARMENT WORKERS.

Members of the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' association are promoting a plan to erect a group of eight buildings in Chicago at a cost of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of centralizing the garment trade. The association is composed of eighty-three firms with an estimated business of \$40,000,000 a year. The buildings, it was said, would be factories, homes, clubs, gymnasiums, and libraries and the plan would abolish "sweat shop" conditions in the garment factory district.

The plan was evolved by President Sol H. Shoninger of the association, which met at the Grand Pacific hotel. There is to be a "manufacturing city" within a city, the purchase of forty acres on the shore of Lake Michigan being contemplated. Members of the association employ 8,500 men and women.

### MEMORIES OF STRIKE RECALLED.

Mr. Charles Dold, of Chicago, international president of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, was in Toronto holding a series of meetings connected with the organization. Mr. Dold reports that there is a decided increase in the membership of the international trade union.

Mr. Dold came into prominence here in connection with the strike declared by the employees of the Toronto factories on the night of August 30, 1906.—Canadian Music Trades.

## ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### THE LANDLORD.

The landlord used to come around  
As regular as a clock.  
Upon the door we'd hear him pound—  
Oh, 'twas a glad and joyful sound  
To hear that landlord knock!

He knocked upon the entry-way,  
He knocked upon the door;  
He came around the first of May,  
And saw the puppies at their play,  
And then he knocked some more.

That landlord used to hand us knocks  
Because we had a cat,  
A bird, a rabbit in a box,  
A half a hundred Plymouth Rocks—  
What think you, now, of that?

But when he acted meanest yet  
Was over Gwendolen;  
When she was born, the little pet,  
He growled and said, "You mustn't let  
This thing occur again."

We have another landlord now,  
And he is different.  
We've bought a parrot and a cow—  
He doesn't holler, any how,  
Or press us for the rent.

Now Gwendolen has sisters four  
And she has brothers two;  
They pound the walls and pound the floor,  
And still this landlord doesn't roar  
Like that one used to do.

We've put that landlord mean to rout,  
And I will tell you how:  
We have a cottage further out,  
With vines and roses 'round about,  
And I'm the landlord now.  
—American Lumberman.

The amount of wages paid in the mines and mills connected with the mining industry in Queensland last year, was over £2,000,000.

A movement was recently launched to force the colored residents from the district of Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and Kenwood, suburbs of Chicago.

William Travers Jerome announced recently that he would be a candidate for re-election as district attorney of New York. He will run independently.

The entire force of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh has been placed upon full time. Several thousand employers are affected.

Government experiments to show how peat might be used to relieve the drain on coal supplies showed that the deposits in the United States were valued at \$38,000,000,000.

The success of the electrically illuminated baseball grounds at Cincinnati, O., has been so pronounced that it is now proposed to have football games, as well, on the illuminated field.

The turnover of the whole co-operative movement in Great Britain last year amounted to over £105,000,000, the net profit on which was declared at slightly more than £12,000,000.

Jewish immigration is increasing daily. Thousands of Jews who were preparing to immigrate to America during the last year and a half, but who failed to come because of the financial flurry, are now arriving.

Alabama, the ninth State to be added to the original thirteen, is the first to approve the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution which provides for an income tax. On the 17th Governor Comer signed the ratifying resolution recently passed by the legislature.

Because farm labor is so scarce in Kansas, the farmers of large tracts of land there have adopted gasoline traction engines to pull their plows. The plows are run in gangs of from ten to twenty-four and two men on an engine and two on a gang plow can do the work of about twenty ordinary laborers.

A French chemist has recently proclaimed that cider is an antidote for typhoid fever. The acid in it is the agent, as it destroys the germs. Cider in Europe is more generally used as a beverage than in this country. Germans appear to prefer cider after it becomes sour, but Americans usually prefer it while it is sweet.

Last year \$56,000,000 was spent by the railroads of the United States for cross ties. The average price of the ties was 50 cents. Forty-three per cent of the ties were of oak and 19 per cent of yellow pine. Owing to the growing scarcity of suitable timber, other woods are being used after treatment with various preservatives, and it has been found that these treated woods outlast the more expensive untreated oak ties.

The simplified spelling board, which began its reforms three years ago with an unassuming list of 300 words, now publishes an index of 3,261 words in need of revision. Some of the newcomers are: Hed for head, and, similarly, spred, helth, etc.; words ending in "ice" and pronounced "is," as justis, copis, cornis; delv for delve, carv for carve, and many others that make the unfamiliar eye squint.

As the result of a merger of two Chicago and one Milwaukee breweries the city of Toledo, O., may become the home of another beer making plant.

The new brewery probably will be built by a consolidated company which will have a capital of at least \$10,000,000. The new concern likely will be called the Brand Brewing company, and will be a merger of the Brand brewery and the Globe Brewing company of Chicago and Dick Brothers Brewing company of Milwaukee.

The statistics of exports and imports of the United States for the seven months ending July 31, 1909, as given by the statistical sheet of the Department of Commerce and Labor for July, were as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance exp.
M'd'se ....	\$ 897,425,504	\$820,287,488	\$ 67,138,016
Gold .....	\$0,496,119	23,405,477	57,090,642
Silver .....	34,409,032	26,798,145	7,610,887
	\$1,012,330,655	\$880,491,110	\$131,839,545
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1909.....	\$6,023,025,213 exp.		
1834 to June 30, 1909.....	8,645,644,530 exp.		

### GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, rector of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, New York City, died at his country home in St. James, L. I., at the age of 67 years. Death was due to dropsy.

His varied activities and his many-sided nature were in no way more plainly revealed than by the names by which he was known. "Priest of the stage," "priest of the hotels," "friend of the workmen," and "friend of wealthy society" were some of his titles.

Part of the congregation of St. Leo's Church was made up for years of residents in hotels among which it is located. Father Ducey was known in every hotel in his section.

He numbered among his friends hundreds of actors and actresses, who were his frequent visitors. He also visited them in their homes and on the stage. Others of his friends were families conspicuous in society.

He denounced Tammany Hall and corrupt political conditions. He continually attacked the Tweed ring and at his own expense hired balls to speak for anti-Tammany candidates. He was particularly bitter against corrupt lawyers, and was known in many police courts, where he aided poor men. His constant attendance at the Lexow investigation brought forth a sharp criticism from Archbishop Corrigan. Father Ducey's personal charities amounted to large sums.

### UNCLE SAM'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROHIBITION.

Uncle Sam's pocketbook suffered a big shrinkage because of the prohibition wave during the fiscal year ending July 30 last, during which period there was a decrease of \$5,290,773 in whisky tax receipts, as shown by the preliminary report of the internal revenue bureau, just issued by Acting Commissioner Robert Williams, Jr.

Whisky tax collections last year were \$134,868,034, as against \$140,158,807 for the preceding year. The receipts of beer and other fermented liquors amounted to \$57,456,411, a decrease of \$2,351,205 compared with 1908.

Internal revenue receipts from all sources were \$246,212,719.

Illinois led the country with \$43,441,771 internal revenue paid into the treasury. Other states in which the tax exceed \$20,000,000 were Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

### PROHIBIT INSIGNIA OF WHITES.

By a recent act of the Georgia legislature, signed by Gov. Brown on the 17th, the use by Negro secret societies of the insignia, ritualistic work, grips, etc., of orders composed of whites is prohibited. This law legislates out of existence the Negro organizations of Elks and Knights of Pythias, but the Negro Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations may continue in operation by changing their badges, rituals, grips, etc., as the latter have names slightly different from the white Masonic and Odd Fellows organizations.

### NEW TABLE OF VALUE.

"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the table of values."

Therupon the pupils repeated in chorus:

"Ten mills make a trust;

"Ten trusts make a combine;

"Ten combines make a merger;

"Ten mergers make a magnate;

"One magnate makes the money."

—Virginia Pilot.



## Bush & Gerts High-Grade Pianos

### Exclusively Union Label

Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rivé-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Goré, and many others.

A full and complete line of artistic, modern designs in Uprights and Grands. The most popular piano of the age. Every piano bears the trade-mark and name cast in the plate.

*The dealer will never meet a BUSH & GERTS PIANO  
in competition under another name. Catalog, prices  
and terms mailed upon application*

## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

Display Ads	PER ISSUE
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Six inches. . . . .	5.00
Quarter page. . . . .	5.00
Half page. . . . .	10.00
Full page. . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

## Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Hard times, hard times, come again no more.

Trade continues good in the West, the East is not faring as well.

Gompers is having a great time on his European trip, that is to say, he is having his ups and downs.

The McKees Rock strikers should receive the unanimous support of every liberty loving human being. The world does not record a more brutal state of slavery than that existing among the employes of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Despite newspaper reports to the contrary our Swedish Brothers, who have been on strike for a number of weeks against the unbearable conditions imposed by the employers, are slowly but surely marching toward victory. But a few days ago a number of manufacturers severed their connection with the Manufacturers' Association and acceded to the demands of the strikers, foreshadowing an early and complete victory. Any assistance our members may be able to render should be rendered at once.

The Douglas shoe does not bear the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers, is therefore a non-union shoe and unfit for wear of UNION men.

Desperate efforts are being made to befuddle the minds of the trade unionist and the unionist sympathizer, by interested parties, the Douglas firm being the main director, through false and misleading circulars. We would advise that no attention be paid to them, the only positive assurance of the Douglas shoe being UNION made is the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, which appears on every boot and shoe made under union conditions.

Conflicting reports are being circulated anent the Hatters' strike. Some reports have it that

the strike has been adjusted, others again say that the strike is partially settled and again others claim the strike to be on in full force. The best information we can gain is to the effect that a number of manufacturers have settled their difference with the union, but that a majority of the manufacturers are still making stubborn resistance. Our members will be duly notified of any settlement that may be made at any time and until then special vigilance should be employed to shun the non-label or scab hat.

A peculiarity of the present state of trade in the musical instrument industry is the fact that while almost all Western piano manufacturers are busy and working their factories full time, the New York factories are running on half or three-quarter time.

Is this an indication of a removal of piano activity from the East to the West or does it indicate the supremacy of the cheap piano over the old-time high grade instrument? Will some wise-acre please answer?

Union men, as such, should be consistent, they should purchase union product whenever and wherever possible. The possession of a union card is not always an indication of union principles. Among the many union products now manufactured we find pianos, organs and musical instruments, these instruments all bear the union label, we also find despite this fact, union men, union officers, union agitators, proud possessors of musical instruments minus the label or scab product.

This, in our opinion, seems to be making a farce of unionism.

## AGAIN, ORGANIZE.

The only advice, the best advice, we can offer the employes of the musical instrument industry is, organize, cement your forces, unite.

The advice is given in the belief that the workers of this calling are desirous of securing for themselves fair remuneration for their labor, reasonable hours of labor and fair factory conditions.

It is our belief that the employes of the musical instrument industry have placed some value on their power to produce.

Our advice is based on the belief that he that labors has the sole right to determine the value of labor.

It is true this right is not now vested in the laborer, it has been perverted into the hands of the buyer of labor.

This is wrong, injurious and detrimental to the entire working class.

It is an unnatural state of affairs.

If we desire to establish an equitable price for labor we must first place ourselves in a position where we can exercise a controlling influence.

We must like Patten the Wheat King, Rockefeller the Oil King, Morgan the Steel King and many others, control the commodity we bring to the market.

Patten, Rockefeller and Morgan controlling various products can set the market price to their liking and they do so set it regardless of justice or equity.

Patten, Morgan and Rockefeller early realized the value of organization, they did not attempt to fix prices until their organization had been perfected.

It took them years, to bring this about though met with many trying obstacles they at last succeeded.

Their efforts of past years are richly rewarded at the present.

Their preserverance to gain control, brought control and subsequent riches.

We cite Patten, Rockefeller, Morgan, their efforts, as examples worthy of emulation by the wage worker.

We desire to urge upon the man that toils

the necessity of controlling the commodity he brings to the market, his labor.

No matter what obstacles you may meet with, no matter what hardship you may have to undergo, unite, organize, secure control of your labor.

Otherwise you will always be at the mercy of the buyer of labor.

Again, Organize!

## STAY AWAY.

The Bricklayer and Mason tells of instances in which signs were posted on buildings being erected by non-union labor reading, "Keep away from and out of this building." It is said that these signs were posted for the purpose of keeping union men out of the building during construction. We quote:

"But the sign contains a word of argument that should apply not only during the construction of the building, but for all time to come. Let union men and their friends take this sign for what it says and obey it. Keep out of and away from this building now and for all time. When it is finished and the proprietor who has built it with cheap labor throws it open for rent, let would-be tenants know that you have been admonished to 'keep out of and away from this building,' and as others made the admonition apply when the building was under construction it is up to you to make it apply now, and you are going to see to it that the injunction is obeyed.

"Keep away from places of business that are unfair to organized labor everywhere.

"Keep away from the business man who believes that the union man has no right to exist.

"Keep away from those who think that wages would be just as high if there were no unions.

"Keep away from the employers of Jap labor; in short, keep away from your enemies.

"Would you place in the hands of a man who was enraged at you and wanted to destroy you the weapon with which he might do so?

"That is what labor does when it deals with people who are trying to grind them down to pauperism, and that is what they are trying to do when they put up a sign, 'Keep out of and away from this building.'"

There are many profit mongers who rail at the cause of labor who would starve to death if the members of organized labor and their friends would stay away.

If every merchant realized that he would have no union trade if he rented a store in a block constructed by non-union labor such blocks would find it hard to get tenants and the erection of them would not be fashionable because they would not be profitable.

Here is an example of the interlocking interests of the various trades composing the labor movement.

The building trades have no union label, but can support the union labels of the cigarmakers, hatters, shoemakers, etc., by these means adding to their strength so when the building trades have a controversy the label trades can give their patronage to business men who are fair to the building trades.

Inasmuch as the benefit any member of organized labor can derive from his union depends in some degree not only upon the strength of his own union, but also upon the strength of the unions in general, therefore it is to the interest of each member to stay away from any employer or merchant who is unfair to a fellow unionist in any trade.

Stay away from the products of scab labor and from the stores of those who persist in handling them.

Stay away from the stores and offices of buildings erected by non-union labor.

The trade of organized labor and its friends

is large enough if united to be worth while for enterprising merchants and professional men to cater to, and it should stay religiously away from those who choose to employ non-unionists.

Let those who deliberately choose to trade or deal with non-unionists have the non-union trade and nothing else.

So shall the unwisdom of their choice be proved and so shall the power of unions be strengthened.

Stay away!—Shoe Workers' Journal.

#### OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Local unions are requested to make nominations for the positions of 8th and 9th vice presidents, made vacant by the resignation of Bros. P. M. Devine and Geo. Tracey.

The amendments offered by Local Union No. 27 of Brooklyn, N. Y., failed in receiving the required number of seconds, can therefore not be put to a referendum vote. The amendments were seconded by Locals No. 17 and 26.

The Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers of New Orleans, La., have organized and applied for a charter of affiliation. The application was referred to the International Executive Board, who approved of same and granted charter. The local will be known as Local No. 3.

The attention of the local secretaries is specially directed to the fact that the present address of the International Office is 1037 Greenwood Terrace. Kindly direct all mail matter intended for the International Office to this number, thus avoiding delay.

On September 1, 1909, the renumbering of streets in Chicago will be in effect according to ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council. Our Chicago members are requested to cut out form published elsewhere in this journal, fill out and mail to the International Office at 1037 Greenwood Terrace.

#### THE WAY OF WOMEN.

Women ticket agents on the Chicago elevated loop have refused to accept an increase in wages. Their action is said to be without a parallel in the annals of labor unions. The company offered an advance of 5 cents a day, and the women caused it to be voted down at a meeting of the union. They didn't do it because it was too little, but because it was too much.

In recent wage conferences with officials of the Union Elevated Loop Company, Clarence A. Knight, president of the company, said that as soon as it raised the wages of the ticket agents to \$2 a day he would dispenso with the services of women and hire men exclusively. The union insisted on a raise in wages and procured a promise of an advance from the company for all the employees. The women ticket agents got busy. If the advance was accepted it meant they would lose their jobs. They enlisted the support of the platform men and went to the polls in force and succeeded in defeating the raise in wages.

#### AND THEY ARE ALL WELL.

Twins born to an Italian mother, who is but 17 years old, weighed twenty-eight pounds. One balanced the scales at sixteen pounds and the other at twelve pounds. Both are boys. The mother, Delrado Montdione, is the wife of a laborer and living in the rear of 397 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after September 1st all mail matter intended for the International Office of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union should be addressed to 1037 Greenwood Terrace instead of 1323 as heretofore in order to secure prompt delivery. Exchanges please take note.

#### THE WERLEIN STRIKE.

The entire force of mechanics of the Philip Werlein Piano establishment in Canal street near Chartres street, New Orleans, La., walked out on a strike at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of August 7, when their week was up. The strike was precipitated by an order issued by Mr. Werlein making it compulsory for the men to ask permission to lay off when they desired to do so.

Between thirty and forty men were affected by the strike, including several boys who were employed as helpers at \$2 and \$3 per week, and who joined the striking mechanics. From a statement made by Mr. Werlein it seems that the privileges asked by the men were unreasonable.

The men wanted the privilege of knocking off whenever they cared to do so. For instance, if they desired to get off half a day, they considered it their right to put on their hats and coats and leave without asking permission, but simply by informing the foreman, George Pileher, so that the latter could take time off.

Mr. Werlein stated that this privilege the men enjoyed last year when the work was slack, but that there is so much work on hand now that the men were needed. However, he was willing to allow any reasonable lay-offs providing the men asked permission. In other words, Mr. Werlein's order, which was read to the men by Mr. Pileher, and which was the cause of the strike, made it optional with the foreman as to whether or not they could go.

Mr. Werlein said last year the work was so slack he did not mind the men leaving work whenever they wanted, but the work this summer required a full working force. "All I ask of the men," said Mr. Werlein, "is a 45-hour a week work."

The strike came near ending in a general row. The men accused their foreman with informing on them to Mr. Werlein, and some of them are said to have taken up their working implements in a threatening manner against Mr. Pileher.

When Mr. Werlein was called up by the foreman, the latter informed him that he had read the new order to the men, and that they had decided to walk out. Mr. Werlein asked the men if that was so, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, he told them that any of them who wished to return Monday morning and be willing to work under the new order could do so. The men, however, seemed determined to stick together and resist the new rule.

Note—The above statement represents the side of the employer, Mr. Werlein, in our next issue we shall present the side of the employee.

#### PRUNES, THAT'S ALL.

One bowl of prune juice, a pinch of yeast and a little sugar; mix well, and let stand until fermented. Result, whiskey. This recipe is said to have been followed by prisoners in the Western Penitentiary at Pittsburg and the failure of the guards to detect the "moonshiners" is said to have resulted in the discharge of eight of them.

#### OBEY THE LAW.

Notice has been sent by the Bureau of Labor of the State of New York to all employers of labor in the State, calling attention to important changes in the labor law affecting dangerous employment, which becomes operative on October 1st.

The new law prohibits the employment of children under 16 years old in the operation of various forms of machinery, such as circular saws, planers, pickers, printing presses operated by motive power other than foot, stamping machines, rolling mill machinery and laundering machinery.

The law also prohibits the employment of children in adjusting any belt to machinery, in the preparation of any composition in which poisonous acids are used, in the packing of matches, in the manufacture of powder or in any place where alcoholic liquors are manufactured or bottled.

Girls under the age of 16 shall not be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly. No child under 16 shall be permitted to manage or operate an elevator, either for freight or passengers.

#### GOVERNMENT OPENING OF IRRIGATED LANDS.

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of 70,000 acres of choice irrigated lands on the Valier (Montana) tract October 7, 1909. The days set for registering claims are October 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Everything is being planned for handling the crowds comfortably and for conducting the drawing without delay or discomfort. This Carey segregation is to be thrown open to the public at reasonable terms. The price and terms set by the State Land Board is \$40.50 per acre, including land and perpetual water rights which are the oldest and best established in the State. The first payment required is \$3.50 per acre; fifteen years are allowed in which to complete the payments. The land will grow as good crops as the best \$200 an acre soils of the corn belt without their uncertainty of seasons, and home-seekers will doubtless gobble up the 70,000 acres of irrigated land very quickly.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHICAGO SUBSCRIBERS.

On September 1, 1909, the renumbering of streets in Chicago will be in effect according to ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council. In order to correct our mailing list and have this publication going through the mail to subscribers in Chicago properly addressed, the publisher asks you to kindly cut out the following form and after answering the questions appearing thereon, to mail it under cover of envelope sealed, postage prepaid (two cents.)

Publisher.....

Address.....

.....

Name of Subscriber.....

.....

New Street and Number.....

.....

Old Street and Number.....

ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL

# TRADE NOTES

The name of the Cable Piano & Organ Co. has been changed to the National Piano Player Manufacturing Company. This concern is a subsidiary organization of the Cable Company of Chicago.

The factory at Millis, Mass., of the late E. L. Holbrook, church organ builder, has been purchased by J. Allen Cole of Medfield, of the firm of Cole & Smith, builders and contractors.

The plant of the Buffalo Veneer Co., in North Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., was badly damaged by fire last week. Large quantities of valuable goods used for veneering purposes were destroyed and the loss is estimated at \$70,000.

Suit has been instituted by the Melville Clark Piano Co. of Chicago, Ill. against the Behning Piano Co. and Jacob Doll & Sons, of New York, for an alleged infringement of patent No. 625,744 covering the Melville Clark transposing tracker device.

President E. H. Droop, of the N. A. P. D. of A., was in Richmond, Va., arranging for a hall in which to hold the exhibition in connection with the annual conventions of the trade organizations in the Virginia capitol next May.

The incorporation of the Foster-Armstrong Co., of Toronto, Can., with a capital stock of \$100,000, was completed some days ago. The new concern will manufacture the Marshall & Wendell and Haines pianos and will be the selling agents for the Chickering & Sons line for Canada.

Pekin, Ill., having lost the Hinners organ factory, which goes to Champaign, Ill., is now desirous of having either a piano or an organ factory to keep up its reputation as a producer of musical instruments. Since the announcement has been made that the Hinners company will move to Champaign the business men of Pekin are laying their plans to bring another similar factory to Pekin.

At the recent annual meeting of the Piano-forte Manufacturers Association, Ltd., of London, George D. Rose was again elected president of that organization. Other officers are: Treasurer, John Wood, successor of Justin Browne; Sir Herbert Marshall, of Sir Herbert Marshall, Sons & Rose, and Miller Wilson, of Messrs. Chappel & Co., Ltd., were elected members of the council.

The American Pneumatic Action Co., a newly-organized inside player manufacturing concern, has opened a factory in Warren street, Davenport, Ia., with a capacity of about twelve actions a day. The new action is an invention of the president of the company, Eugene T. Turney, and is known as the Turney Interior player. Besides Mr. Turney other officers of the company are Paul H. Johnston, vice-president; Oswald Becher, secretary and treasurer; S. G. McCulloch and Fred Woltman, directors.

The Southern Piano & Organ Company is a new manufacturing concern that has just started business in Houston, Tex. The plant is being moved to that city from Plymouth, Wis.,

and the company is composed of Houston capitalists entirely. The incorporators are Jesse H. Jones, W. E. Richards, E. N. Meador, A. I. Reidling, C. Jancke, William Sutherland, W. E. Foster, Frank Andrews and Chas. Rein. The company has been granted a charter with a capitalization of \$70,000. The factory will employ fifty men, and will have a capacity of 125 instruments monthly. They will use both Southern and imported hardwoods.

James Butler and R. H. Butler, who until recently were connected with the Smith & Nixon Piano Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, O., have organized the Butler Bros. Piano Manufacturing Co. and intend to enter the piano manufacturing field from Louisville, Ky., with an aggressive campaign for business. New factory quarters have been leased for five years, with a privilege of purchase, that have an area of 25,000 square feet of floor space, and also a storeroom fronting at 2127 McMilken avenue, and it is planned that the new plant will be in operation by September 1.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Knickerbocker Piano Co., manufacturers of pianos at 245 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, New York City by William C. Smith for \$800 for an assigned claim by Grace Cameron for money advanced. Jesse Watson was appointed by Judge Hough as receiver with a bond of \$2,000. Meyers and Goldsmith, attorneys for William C. Smith, stated that the liabilities of the company are \$38,000 with assets of about \$5,000. The company was incorporated in September, 1905, with a capital stock of \$10,000 with Elbert B. Cameron as president and Bruce Cameron, secretary.

## AEOLIAN OUTING.

The third annual outing of the employees of the Aeolian East Thirty-sixth street shop was held at Eldorado Park, Glendale, L. I., on Saturday, July 31, 1909, and it was one grand success.

"Well, boys, it is over, and certainly it is too bad. Oh my, did you see Bill putting his hands up to his poor head and then with his right hand up, exclaim, 'Never again, never again,' and did you hear about old Cowperthwait (of the old fire fame) digging away at the dinner with country-bred manners and who surely has his wife away to the country, hoo-ray! hooray! Yes, it all seems glorious, but Oh my, that poor old top gear, isn't it awful how some people dig away, well do you blame a man when his wife is away, what can he do, well if you don't believe me go and ask him yourself and see what he will tell you.

"Baseball! did you say? Well just ask the boys of the Aeolian Factory and see what they will tell you. Yes, it might be that there were some accidents, such as Hyslop getting his finger smashed on an inshoot and Parker getting hit in the solar-plexus, poor Al. But of all the bone-heads, Joe's play was certainly the limit, running to second base on a fly tip by Parker into the third baseman's mit instead of going back to first. More practice Joe, more practice.

"Say, just look at the score, and don't say that the Aeolian boys do not know how to play ball. It might be that the Glendale ball tossers play ever Sunday, but when such men as Seitz, Acker, Hyslop, Parker and Pettinato line up against a team it means that something is going to fall. You don't understand? Well it denotes class. More practice Glendale, more practice my boys and then do your best!"

With apologies, the line-up is as follows:

AEOLIAN.	A. R. H. P. A. E.
Pettinato, cf .....	5 2 2 1 0 1
Hyslop, 2b .....	4 2 1 1 2 1
Parker, 1b .....	4 3 2 12 0 0

Seitz, 3b .....	5 2 4 3 0 0
Acker, c .....	3 1 1 1 0 0
Speidaell, ss .....	3 1 1 3 3 0
Damers, rf .....	3 0 0 1 3 0
Henckel, p .....	3 0 0 0 5 0
Rndolf, lf .....	4 0 0 5 0 1

Total .....	33 11 10 27 13 3
GLENDALE.	A. R. H. P. A. E.
Smith, lf .....	5 2 2 1 0 1
Fischer, 3b .....	3 0 1 2 2 0
Johnson, rf .....	4 0 2 2 0 0
Burke, 2b .....	2 0 1 1 1 0
Hislip, 1b .....	4 0 0 8 0 0
Brown, ss .....	4 1 1 7 3 0
Flynn, cf .....	4 0 1 2 0 1
Dickum, c .....	4 0 1 0 1 0
Stone, p .....	4 0 0 0 1 0

Total .....	34 3 9 23 8 1
Aeolian .....	4 3 0 0 0 4 0 0-11
Glendale .....	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0-3

Two-base hits—Parker, Brown. Three-base hits—Seitz, Flynn. Sacrifice hits—Fischer, Speidaell, Burke, Damers. Stolen bases—Pettinato, Hyslop, Seitz, Acker, Henckel. Left on bases—Aeolian, 6; Glendale, 9. Base on balls—Off Stone, 6; off Henckel, 4. Struck out—By Stone, 4; by Henckel, 7. Passed balls—Dickum. Umpire—Koen. Time—2:20. Attendance—??????

Here are the strong-arm men, the same old string, only a little bit better than last year:

## Prize Bowling.

1—Geo. Ochs .....	52
2—Fred Seitz .....	51
3—Louis Myer .....	48
4—Chas. Acker .....	43
5—H. Henckelman .....	41
6—Jack Dorsey .....	40
7—Rud. Acker .....	39

Lowest score prize, Otto Popp.. 4

The above is the total on six balls bowled.

Previous to the game the company assembled in the spacious banquet hall attached to Eldorado Park, where a very elaborate menu was served, which was heartily enjoyed by all present.

After the dinner Mr. Ochs, who acted as toastmaster called upon Mr. Fisher, who gave a very interesting talk to the boys, his subject being "Good Fellowship." It is needless to say that Mr. Fisher handled his subject in a very thorough manner and at the same time in a very happy vein, much to the delight and instructions of all those present. After a number of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, the company left the dining-room, all declaring that it was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable times of their lives.

## THE SMALLEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

The smallest musical instrument in the world are the pigeon whistles of Peking. They are made of thinnest bamboo and tiny gourds, scraped to paper-like delicacy and fastened beneath the tail feathers of the carrier pigeons. As the birds fly through the air these instruments emit a weird Aeolian melody like the harps of fairyland.

Every morning and afternoon the vault of Peking's sky is swept by these sweet, mournful notes as the birds fly to and fro, carrying messages to the bankers, the merchants, the lawyers; invitations, letters, stock quotations; a system older than the telegraph or telephone or the oldest letter service, as old as time itself.

There are some twenty different kinds of pigeon whistles, some of them simple bamboo tubes with but one stop, and some as elaborately constructed as miniature organ pipes. They are all of feather-weight lightness, and when held in the hand and swept through the air emit the same delicate whistling notes as when borne through the upper atmosphere by the carrier pigeons.

# CORRESPONDENCE

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 11, 1909.

On June 1st the United States Steel Corporation declared war upon the union labor by posting notices in the plants of the subsidiary company, the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company announcing that its plants would be operated as open shops.

It is clear that the open shop proposed by the corporation is distinctly a non-union shop. That this is their exact meaning is demonstrated conclusively by the refusal of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company to have anything to do with our organization, or any other organization of labor. Our organization has been signing contracts with this company ever since the company has been in existence, a period of more than ten years.

With the corporation absolutely refusing to confer with us, there was nothing left for us to do but take up the gauntlet which they had thrown down. We promptly did so and called our people out on strike. The strike order was not only obeyed by every man and woman in the organization, but also by hundreds of others who did not belong at the time but have since joined. All of these are standing just as firmly today as the day they were called out, in spite of the threats, coercion, intimidation and attempted bribery on the part of the company, and we are convinced that if we can enlist the financial and moral assistance of the labor organizations of this country, we will be able to compel this billion-dollar corporation to come to our terms.

This strike involves more than 90 per cent of our membership. The remaining 10 per cent are employed by the independent companies. We have placed a heavy percentage assessment upon these members. However, with less than 10 per cent of the membership employed it is evident that our income is greatly reduced. Not only is our income reduced, but we are rapidly draining our surplus. It is therefore only a question of time until we shall be up against the money problem, and you know what that means.

It is unnecessary for us to call your attention to the fact that this move on the part of the largest corporation in the world to drive union labor from its factories, is but a part of a general onslaught of organized capital against organized labor, and that if the corporation should be able to wipe out the unions in the iron and steel trades, it is only a question of time until all other organizations of labor will be up against the open shop proposition.

We are very grateful to the members of organized labor for the splendid moral support given us at all strike centers, but now we need financial assistance, and we therefore appeal to the International Piano & Organ Workers' Union for aid, feeling confident that we shall receive the same generous consideration that has been accorded by your organization to others in trouble.

If your organization can see its way clear to aid us at this time, kindly make remittance payable to Chas. E. Lawyer, Reilly Bldg. Wheeling, W. Va.

We remain as ever, fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. RAMSEY,  
CHAS. JOHNSON,  
C. H. HUNTSMAN,  
Advisory Board.

Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America.

London, July 23, 1909.

Dear Mr. Dold,

We have a big dispute on at the present time with the "Orchestrelle Co." of Bond street, London W., and of Elm street, London E. C., the dealers in all sorts of pianofortes, etc. Our polishers members are all out against an attempt to introduce non-unionists, and the fight is a very keen one. They are getting some of their work done in America, I think Gaywood is the name of the town, but am not just certain.

However, you may have heard of the firm as they have extensive connections on the continent as well as America.

I do not know whether there is a separate society for those who are engaged in the pianoforte and organ building and polishing, etc., or not, and I should be much obliged to you if you would kindly see that the work is stopped, or communicate with those who have authority over this section of the trade.

It is of the utmost importance to us that every possible pressure should be brought to bear upon them and they are greatly put about at our having stopped their work in Germany and France.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain yours fraternally,  
ALEX GOSSIPS,  
General Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1909.

You are a union man.

Do you wear union-made hosiery?

Every employe in our mill belongs to Local No. 696, of the United Textile Workers of America. They work 50 hours per week, and get 60 hours' pay. They are the greatest hosiery workers in this country, and they give us the best made hosiery in the world.

We make hosiery solely for union men, and sell to you direct from the mill, without passing it through the hands of four or five non-producers, or middlemen, each of whom adds from 20 per cent to 25 per cent to the cost. Buying from us, you pay one profit, the manufacturer's, whereas buying over the retail counter, you pay at least four profits.

The stocking we want to call your attention to, as the greatest value for the price, is made of 2-ply long staple combed yarn, 36 gauge, (the ordinary low price stocking is 20 to 24 gauge, and often made from waste yarn) and weighs about 24 oz. per dozen. Heels and toes are doubly reinforced, dye is absolutely fast. In fact it is a high grade stocking. The colors are black, dark blue, brown and balbriggan.

## Every Stocking Bears the Union Label.

At retail they would cost you 25 cents per pair, or \$1.50 per six pairs. Buying from us, direct, they will cost you 12½ cents per pair, or 75 cents per six pairs, which is the smallest quantity we ship. If, however, you can get ten or more orders to be delivered at one place, the price will be 70 cents per six pairs, a saving of about 7 per cent additional.

If you don't wear union-made hosiery, take a step in the right direction and start now. Order to-day, and if our hosiery is not better than the same priced ones at any store, return them and get your money back. They are indorsed by every union man who has seen them. This is the most sensational hosiery offer ever made, and marks a revolution in the manner of doing business.

Owing to the low price, and to save any additional expense of collecting, money is to accompany order.

Order to-day.

Fill out the enclosed coupon and "we will deliver the goods." Your truly,

COLUMBIA KNITTING MILLS,  
2427 N. Mascher Street.

## PAID FOR BEING FIRED.

Can you assume a sorrowful and penitent countenance when you get "fired off the job?" If you can, you have the ability to accept a lucrative and exclusive position with one of certain Chicago business houses.

A woman entered such an establishment the other day.

"Is this the manager's office," she nearly screamed.

"Yes, madam; what seems to be the trouble?" asked the manager in the most solicitous tone.

"Well," the woman began—and a resigned look came over the manager's face—"I have been sent the wrong order of goods twice and I think it is time that you should know how incompetent some of your clerks are."

"Have you spoken to anyone about this matter before?" inquired the manager.

"Yes, indeed," replied the woman. "The first time it happened I told the man at the head of the silk department. He said that he would take the matter up with the head complaint man, and assured me that it would never happen again."

The manager wheeled around to his desk, pushed a button, and told the woman that he would certainly straighten the matter out, then and there. A boy stuck his head in at the door and inquired "What is it, sir?"

"Tell Mr. Williamson, the head of the silk department, that I want to see him," ordered the manager.

Mr. Williamson came and explained that he had referred the matter to the complaint department, therefore relieving himself of all responsibility.

The head of the complaint office was told to come to the office of the manager at once.

The door of the office opened slowly and a man came in who looked as if he might fill any position from night watchman to president. On his face there was a look of sorrow mingled with submission. The manager asked him if he had heard about the error and what he had done to avoid a similar mistake. The man started to stutter out an explanation about forgetting, whereupon the manager told him to go to the office, get his pay check and never show himself there again.

The woman went away appeased and satisfied that she had done a great good toward humanity in general. After she had gone a bystander looked at the manager, surprised at such hasty harshness, and asked him if he didn't feel sorry for the man.

"Oh, that is a scene enacted here often," laughed the manager. "I pay that man \$25 a week to do nothing else but look sorry and be discharged."

## IT IS SAID.

It is said P. H. McCarthy, president of the California State Building Trades Council and president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, who is the Union Labor nominee for Mayor of San Francisco, stands to win out with hands down in the race, in which there are several other nominees representing the several parties and cliques. Every loyal trades unionist in San Francisco will support McCarthy and vote for him and also get out and work for his election.

## DISSOLVES UNION.

The French court has ordered the dissolution of the trades union which the postal, telegraph and telephone employes formed during the strike in Paris last May, holding under the law of 1884, as its authority, that workmen's unions do not apply to state employes.

# UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irlon.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

### GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

### ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brackett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Joosten.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

### INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

### IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Waite Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

### KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lieurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thamer.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

### KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.  
GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.  
BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Wash-  
ington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.  
MICHIGAN.  
COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Muslo Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

### MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hangen-Meler Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
F. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

### MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.  
MISSOURI.  
APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music &  
Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parkes Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moudy.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kieckamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

COLUMBUS—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MERIDIAN—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
VICKSBURG—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

**NEBRASKA.**

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hillsbeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Helms.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

**NEW YORK.**

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.

CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
O. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

**NEW JERSEY.**

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

**OHIO.**

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

**OREGON.**

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

**OKLAHOMA.**

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.

ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Almsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sabin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

**TENNESSEE.**

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

**TEXAS.**

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

**UTAH.**

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardlegh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

**VIRGINIA.**

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kieffer Co.

**WISCONSIN.**

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schlitt, Welterman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.

**WASHINGTON.**

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

## TO THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE SLAVE.

A new record in the number of passengers landing at this port in one day was established recently when five transatlantic steamships docked.

The vessels are the Caronia, Cunard line, from Liverpool, with 480 cabin passengers and 333 steerage; the Argentina, Austrian line, from Trieste, 87 cabin passengers and 1,043 steerage; the Themistocles, from Mediterranean ports, 465 passengers; the Cunarder Carpathia, with 270 cabin passengers and 1,242 steerage, and the Oceanic, White Star line, with 2,000.

**HE HAD HIS WATCH.**

A pawnbroker was awakened in the middle of the night by a furious knocking at his door. Opening the window, he looked out and asked:

"What's the matter?"

"Come down," demanded the knocker.

"But—"

"Come down!"

The pawnbroker hastened downstairs and peeped around the door. "Now, sir?" he demanded.

"I wan'sh know the time," said the reveler. "Do you mean to say you knocked me up for that? How dare you?"

The midnight visitor looked injured. "Well, you've got my watch," he said.

**UNION STATISTICS.**

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which places that country ahead of Great Britain and close up to the United States.

At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members of unions, Germany 2,215,000 and Great Britain 1,888,000.

### Financial Statement International Office, July, 1909.

Receipts—International Office Expense.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
Sundries.	
Hatter's donation, Local Union No. 17....	22.25
Supplies, Local Union No. 16.....	.50
15c label assessment, Local Union No. 14..	6.05
On hand July 1, 1909.....	177.65
Total receipts.....	\$556.55

Expenses.	
Papers for office.....	\$ 1.79
Postage on journals and deposit.....	13.55
500 2c stamps.....	10.00
400 1c stamps.....	4.00
20 5c stamps.....	1.50
25 10c stamps.....	2.50
Donation to Hatters.....	64.10
President, expense Toronto and Guelph....	61.10
Assistance in office.....	15.00
A. E. Starr, service.....	15.00
Muchlage.....	.10
H. G. Adair, printing.....	125.00

Rent for office.....	10.00
President's salary.....	100.00

Total expense.....	\$123.64
Total receipts.....	\$556.55
Total expense.....	123.64

On hand August 1, 1909.....\$122.91  
CHARLES DOLD, International President.

**NEWLY INCORPORATED.**

Ariston Piano Player Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital \$25,000. Incorporated by A. W. Wise, W. H. Dothan.

Stultz & Company, piano manufacturing, New York; capital \$1,000. Incorporated by George Derby, Robert Bjur and others.

Fred Leithold Piano Company, La Crosse, Wis.; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators, Fred Leithold, H. M. Sherwin and William Sherwin.

Bailey Piano Manufacturing Company, New York, pianos, etc.; capital \$1,000. Incorporated by George Derby, Robert Bjur and others.

Northrop Automatic Harp Company, Chicago, Ill. capital \$2,500; manufacturing and mercantile business. Incorporated by Henry Northrop, E. J. Northrop and H. C. Andrews.

Manufacturers' Company of Kansas City, to manufacture and deal in musical merchandise; capital stock \$75,000. Incorporators, Elmon Armstrong, A. E. Greene and Henry J. Latshaw.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

Agitiert! Belehrt! Organisiert!

Alle uniongemachte Pianos und Orgeln tragen die Unionmarke.

Der Kampf der utmacher ist noch immer im Gange — laßt euch in dieser Sache nicht beirren. Am ganz sicher zu gehen, besteht auf die Putzmarkenmarke, wenn ihr einen Gut kauft.

Betreffs des Douglas-Schuhes — der Douglas-Schuh ist noch immer ohne Unionmarke und daher eine nicht wünschenswerthe Fußbekleidung für Unionleute. Denkt daran, wenn ihr Schuhe kaufen wollt.

Jetzt, da die Zollfrage zur Befriedigung der herrschenden Gewalten gelöst ist, wird die Prosperität ohne Zweifel in großen Sprüngen zu uns kommen. Nun, wir können einige dieser Sprünge vertragen — und noch mehr.

Auf ihrer letzten Konvention haben die Pianofabrikanten dem hochpolierten Piano wiederum einen ausgewischt, indem sie der matten Politur den Vorzug geben. Wir sind neugierig, ob die Fabrikanten sich für diese Entscheidung zu Gunsten der matten Politur um der Pianofäufer willen begeistert haben. Polierer, bitte, antwortet.

Das Fabrikat der W. W. Kimball Piano Company in Chicago, Ill., der wohlbekannten Night-union-Pianosfirma, ist endlich auf einen seinem Werthe etwas nahekommenen Preis herabgesetzt worden. Kimball-Pianos können jetzt für \$125 gekauft werden. Was für einen enormen Profit diese Company früher gemacht haben muß! Trotz dieses enormen Profites ist der Lohn ihrer Angestellten ungefähr der niedrigste der irgendwo bezahlt wird.

Die W. W. Kimball Company erfreut sich der stolzen Auszeichnung, auf die „Wir patronisieren nicht-Liste“ der American Federation of Labor gesetzt worden zu sein.

Der Redakteur Hohman vom Väter-Journal scheint über die Stellung des Rev. Charles Stelzle zur Getränkefrage aufgebracht zu sein. In einem kürzlichen Leitartikel über diesen Gegenstand belegt Bruder Hohman den ehrwürdigen Herrn mit einigen sehr unfreundlichen Namen und verspricht die Spalten des Väter-Journals allen weiteren Beiträgen des Reverend Stelzle zu verschließen.

Wir rathen Bruder Hohman, sich nicht zu ärgern; dem Reverend Stelzle ist es bisher nicht gelungen, die Welt in Brand zu setzen, und es ist alle Wahrscheinlichkeit vorhanden, daß er es nie thun wird.

Gompers erregt im Auslande die Aufmerksamkeit hervorragender Männer in und außerhalb der Arbeiterbewegung. Wenn Bruder Gompers' Besuch in Europa kein anderes Ergebnis hat, als die Arbeiter in der Welt wissen zu lassen, daß wir

in unserem Lande lebendig, wach und thätig sind, ist schon etwas erreicht. Wir glauben aber, daß des Präsidenten Gompers Mission der alten Welt viel Gutes für die Arbeiter in Europa sowie in Amerika zur Folge haben wird.

## Ein ausgezeichnetes Gesetz.

In Spanien ist eben ein Gesetz in Kraft getreten, wodurch jeder gezwungen wird bei einer Wahl zu stimmen. Abwesenheit oder Krankheit sind die einzig stichhaltigen Entschuldigungen für alle männlichen Erwachsenen gesetlichen Alters, welche zu stimmen versäumen. Richter, Notare, Priester und über siebenzig Jahre alte Männer sind entschuldigt. Das Versäumnis zu stimmen kann bestraft werden: durch Veröffentlichung des Namens der Person als öffentliche Nüge, durch Erhöhung der Steuern zwei Prozent, durch Verlust eines Prozentes vom Gehalt der Person, wenn das Vergehen wiederholt wird und durch Entziehung des Rechtes, ein Amt zu bekleiden.

## Die Lehren der Panik.

Verichte aus Boston, New York, Chicago, Toronto und einigen kleineren Pianofabrikstädten zeigen ein Aufleben von Organisationsfähigkeit. Die nach dieser Richtung hin in den genannten Städten soweit gethane Arbeit hat sich als sehr erfolgreich erwiesen, und besonders ist das der Fall in Chicago und Toronto mit Boston und New York im Gefolge. Wenn je eine Zeit günstig zum Organisiren war, so ist es die jetzige. An der Schwelle einer günstigen Geschäftsaera stehend, die vielen den Arbeitern unseres Handwerkes während der Tage der Panik zugefügten Verunglimpfungen noch frisch in unserem Gedächtnisse, sollten wir ganz von selbst und allgemein das Verlangen nach Organisation haben.

Das Verlangen der letzten zwei Jahre sollte als Aufweckung zu größerem und nachdrücklicheren Bemühungen wirken. Die günstige Aera sollte nicht nur den Arbeitgebern, sondern auch dem Arbeiter Wohlergehen bringen. Es ist eine bedauerliche aber nichtsdestoweniger wahre Thatsache, daß das Wohlergehen, das Glück der Arbeiter sich nie als ernstlicher Störenfried der Ueberlegung und Gemüthsruhe des Arbeitgebers erwiesen hat. Der Arbeiter mag ein Faktor in ihren Zukunftsplänen gewesen sein, aber dann wurden sein Talent, seine Arbeitsfähigkeit, seine Geschicklichkeit, seine Gelehrigkeit und Unterwürfigkeit genau abgewogen. Seine Befähigung zum Profiterzeuger für den Arbeitgeber bildete zweifellos einen interessanten Gegenstand zum Ueberlegen. Es ist Thatsache, daß nie etwas vom Lohnarbeiter gewonnen wurde, außer durch eigene Anstrengung. Dafür hat es nie ein wahreres Beispiel gegeben, als in dem Musikinstrumenten-Industrie. Jeder bekannte Vorteil, der gewonnen wurde, ob Aufbesserung der Löhne oder Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden, wurde durch organisierte Bemühungen erreicht. Die kürzliche Panik hat die von den Arbeitgebern für den Arbeiter gehegte Liebe und Güte so klar bewiesen, daß eine Erörterung darüber sicher überflüssig ist.

Laßt uns dem Arbeitgeber nachsehen, an unsere eigene Zukunft, unsere eigene Wohlfahrt, unser eigenes Glück denken. Laßt uns organisiren und als Einzelne unsere Kraft für kräftige gemeinsame Anstrengungen konzentriren.

Wenn wir aus den kommenden günstigen Zeiten Vortheile ziehen wollen, müssen wir uns organisiren.

Beherzigt die Lehre der letzten zwei Jahre!

## Organisiert, Organisiert, Organisiert!

Verwerfen das Referendum.

In ihrer zu Syracuse, N. Y., abgehaltenen Versammlung, erwählte die Internationale Stiefel- und Schuhmacher-Union, nachdem sie zum ersten Male das Referendum abgeschafft hatte, ihre Beamten. Die allgemeinen Beamten wurden wieder erwählt und sind: Präsident, John F. Tobin, Boston. Vize-Präsident, Collis Lovell, St. Louis; Sekretär-Schatzmeister, Charles L. Vaine, Boston; Mitglieder der allgemeinen Behörde, T. C. Farrell, Emmet T. Wallis und Warren M. Hatch, Brocton; Gad Martindale, Rochester; J. Lesperance, Montreal; C. E. James, St. Paul, George Buri, Cincinnati, und Mary Anderson, Chicago; Allgemeine Auditöre, August Wilkinson, Cincinnati; Minot A. Burrell, Randolph, und Patrick Gillen, Brooklyn.

## Orchard als Lügner bestätigt.

Daß Harry Orchard log, als er „gestand“, er hätte das Eigenthum von Walter S. Winforth in San Francisco in die Luft gesprengt, ist die stillschweigende Ansicht des Californischen Obergerichtes in einer am 6. Juli abgegebenen Entscheidung, welche den Befund des Prozeßgerichtes bestätigt, wodurch Winforth \$10,800 Schadenersatz gegen die San Francisco Gas und Electric Company zugesprochen wurden, und wogegen die Letztere appellirte, nachdem Orchard seine „Offenbarungen“ gemacht hatte.

## Habt ihr jemals

zur Mittagsstunde eure Beamten durchgehechelt? Den Vorsitz in einem „Garpun-Wettwerfen“ geführt?

Drei Versammlungen eurer Union hintereinander veräußt?

Ein Opfer für eure Union gebracht, und in welchem Maße?

Mehr als laues Interesse an ihren Verhandlungen genommen?

Jegdwelche Arbeit für die Union gethan, ohne Bezahlung dafür zu verlangen?

Geschichten mit „Er hat gesagt“, „Ich habe gehört“ und „Es geht das Gerücht“ über Mitglieder erzählt, die ihnen schaden können?

Ansichten gehabt, die ihr in der Versammlung nicht ausprobt?

Solche Ansichten nach der Versammlung in einer feuchten Ecke zum Ausdruck gebracht?—Paper Makers.

# Departamento Italiano

Agitatevi! Educatevi! Organizzatevi!

Proprio adesso è il tempo proprio!

Tutti i pianoforti ed organi fatti da operai unionisti portano la Marca di Unione.

Il pane pulito è senza dubbio il pane migliore — la marca dell'Unione dei Fornai significa appunto pulizia.

La lotta dei Cappellai continua ancora accanita — non lasciatevi ingannare in questa faccenda. Per essere sicuro che voi siate dalla parte della ragione, insistete nell'avere la Marca d'Unione dei Cappellai, quando comprate un cappello.

A proposito delle scarpe della ditta Douglas dobbiamo dire che la casa Douglas è ancora avversa alla Marca d'Unione per conseguenza quelle scarpe non dovrebbero essere calzate da operai unionisti. Ricordatevi di ciò quando andate a comprare un paio di scarpe.

Adesso che la questione delle tariffe si è accomodata con grande complimento di chi sta in alto, staremo a vedere se la prosperità verrà a grandi passi. Le condizioni finanziarie degli anni scorsi sono state tali che un po' di prosperità sarebbe davvero un'acqua di maglio.

Nella loro recente convenzione i manifesturieri di pianoforti sono tornati un passo indietro circa la pulitura dei pianoforti, esprimendo la loro preferenza per la rifinitura MATTA. Non sappiamo comprendere se questa decisione in favore della rifinitura matta sia stata ispirata dalla sollecitudine che i manifesturieri hanno per appagare i compratori di pianoforti. Nessuno meglio dei pulitori di pianoforti potrebbe dare una risposta esatta su questo proposito.

I prodotti della W. W. Kimball Piano Company di Chicago, Ill., la casa di pianoforti conosciuta per i suoi sentimenti anti-unionisti, finalmente ha dovuto ridurre i prezzi dei suoi pianoforti al loro vero valore. Alcuni pianoforti della ditta Kimball adesso possono essere comprati per \$125. Quali enormi guadagni ha dovuto fare quella compagnia negli anni trascorsi! Però, a dispetto di questi lucri favolosi, le paghe dei loro operai sono quasi le più basse pagate nelle fabbriche di pianoforti.

La W. W. Kimball Company gode il glorioso distintivo di essere stata iscritta sulla lista della Federazione Americana del Lavoro denominata "Lista che noi non patrociniamo."

Il pubblicista Hohman, del Giornale dei Fornai, sembra di essere molto irritato per

l'attitudine del Rev. Charles Stelzle circa la questione dei liquori. Con un recente articolo riferentesi a questo argomento il Compagno Hohman ha per il reverendo parole non troppo cortesie, e minaccia di chiudere le colonne del Giornale dei Fornai a qualsiasi futura contribuzione che il Rev. Stelzle può fare.

Il nostro consiglio al Compagno Hohman è di non prendere la cosa tanto sul vivo, perchè il Rev. Stelzle finora non è riuscito a cavare un ragno dal buco, e probabilmente non vi riuscirà mai.

Gompers all'estero sta attirando su di sé l'attenzione di uomini eminenti sia nel campo del movimento operaio come fuori di esso. Se la visita del Compagno Gompers in Europa avrà l'unico risultato di far sapere ai lavoratori di tutto il mondo che noi di questa nazione siamo pur vivi, abbiamo già conseguito qualche cosa. Però la nostra credenza è che la missione del Presidente Gompers nel vecchio mondo apporterà molto bene agli operai di Europa nonché a quelli di America.

## UNA LEGGE SPLENDIDA.

Ultimamente nella Spagna è andata in vigore una legge che rende obbligatorio il votare. Assenza o malattia sono le uniche scuse valide per tutti i maschi adulti, i quali mancano di votare. Giudici, notai, preti e uomini superiori ai settant'anni sono esentati. L'astinenza dalla votazione può essere punita con la pubblicazione del nome della persona come degno di biasimo, con l'aumento del due per cento sulle tasse, con la perdita dell'uno per cento sul salario, se la colpa è ripetuta, e col divieto di occupare cariche pubbliche.

## GLI AMMAESTRAMENTI DEL PANICO.

Rapporti da Boston New York, Chicago, Toronto e alcuni dei più piccoli centri di pianoforti dimostrano un grande risveglio nell'attività di organizzarsi. Il lavoro fatto finora su questo proposito nelle città menzionate ha dimostrato di essere molto efficace, specialmente in Chicago e Toronto, seguite da Boston e da New York.

Nessun'epoca è stata mai così propizia all'organizzarsi come l'attuale. Stando sulla soglia di una prospera era industriale, col ricordo dei molti soprusi inflitti agli operai del nostro mestiere durante i giorni di panico, il desiderio di organizzarsi deve divenire spontaneo e universale.

Le sofferenze degli ultimi due anni devono essere d'incentivo per sforzi maggiori e più persistenti. L'era prospera deve portare prosperità non solo al padrone ma anche all'operaio. Mentre è un fatto da deplorarsi, tuttavia è vero che la prosperità dell'operaio, il suo benessere non è stato mai preso in considerazione né ha preoccupato le deliberazioni e la tranquillità dei padroni. Forse i padroni hanno pensato agli operai quando si è trattato di provvedere a future speculazioni, ma il talento degli operai la loro abilità nel lavoro, la loro maestria, la loro docilità e sottomissione, queste sono state le vere prerogative calcolate dai padroni. La qualità dell'operaio come creatore di guadagno, per il padrone, è stato senza dubbio il motivo prin-

pale che l'ha indotto a pensare all'operaio.

E' oramai un fatto provato che l'operaio non ha conseguito nulla se non con i propri sforzi. E c'è apparso maggiormente vero nel caso degli operai dell'industria di strumenti musicali. Qualsiasi beneficio conseguito finora, sia con l'aumento dei salari come con la riduzione di ore di lavoro è stato ottenuto per mezzo di sforzi collettivi. Il recente panico ha dimostrato così evidente mente l'affetto e la bontà dei padroni verso i loro impiegati che è proprio superfluo parlarne.

Imitiamo una buona volta i padroni, provvediamo al nostro futuro, alla nostra prosperità, al nostro benessere. Organizziamoci e concentriamo il nostro potere individuale in uno sforzo collettivo per il futuro.

Se vogliamo trarre profitto dei veggenti giorni di prosperità dobbiamo organizzarci.

Ricaviamo profitto dalla lezione dei due ultimi anni!

ORGANIZZIAMOCI, ORGANIZZIAMOCI, ORGANIZZIAMOCI.

## REFERENDUM RIPUDIATO.

L'Unione Internazionale dei Lavoratori di Stivali e di Scarpe, nella sua riunione tenuta a Syracuse, N. Y., dopo avere abolito il referendum per la prima volta, ha proceduto all'elezione degli ufficiali. Sono stati rieletti gli ufficiali generali. Essi sono: Presidente, John F. Tobin, di Boston; vice-presidente Collis Lovely, di St. Louis; segretario tesoriere, Charles L. Baine, di Boston; membri del Consiglio Generale, T. C. Farrell, Emmet T. Walls, e Warren M. Hatch, di Brockton; Gad Marindale, di Rochester; Z. Lesperance, di Montreal; C. E. James, di St. Paul; George Bury, di Cincinnati; e Mary Anderson, di Chicago; Auditori Generali, August Wikinson, di Cincinnati; Minot A. Burrell, di Randolph, e Patrick Gillen, di Brooklyn.

## ORCHARD CONFERMATO BUGIARDO.

Che Harry Orchard mentì quando "confessò" di avere fatto saltare in aria la proprietà di Walter H. Linforth in San Francisco è l'opinione della Corte Suprema della California, espressa nella decisione presa in data del 6 Luglio, con la quale viene confermata la sentenza di \$10,000 di danni che la "San Francisco Gas and Electric Company" deve pagare a Linforth. La compagnia aveva tentato di sgattaiolarsela, inducendo Orchard, a fare le sue "rivelazioni".

## AVETE VOI MAI

Criticato i vostri ufficiali nell'ora di pranzo?

Presieduto un contesto di "harpoon throwing"?

Mancato a tre riunioni consecutive della vostra unione?

Fatto un sacrificio per la vostra unione e di quale entità?

Preso molto interesse alle sue deliberazioni?

Fatto qualche lavoro per l'unione senza pretendere compenso?

Messo in circolazione voci contrarie a qualche membro, facendole precedere dal "Si dice," "Ho inteso dire," "Un Tizio ha detto?"

Avuto opinioni che non avete espresso nei pubblici comizi?

Ma le avete espresse, dopo che la seduta è stata rimandata, nei crocchi ove si spara di tutto?

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- Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.
- New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

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- Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, at Kelle's hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 256 Vine St. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
- Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll street. Corresponding Secretary, Lavinia Holmes, 316 Baldwin street. Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Lewis, 583 Thompson street.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month, Association Hall, 232 North Ninth Street. Address all communications to Local No. 4 above address.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strausa St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinci, 203 East 107th Street. Financial Secretary, F. W. Chilleml, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

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Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949,955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Emil Haag, 554 Humboldt Street. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 555 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

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DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



Vol. 11

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1909.

No. 8

## THE HEWERS AND DELVERS.

We are the hewers and delvers who toil for another's gain;  
The common clod, and the rabble, stunted of brow and brain.  
What do we want, the gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?  
What do we want, the neuters, of the honey we have heaped?

We want the drones to be driven away from our golden hoard;  
We want to share in the harvest, we want to sit at the board;  
We want what sword or suffrage has never yet won for man;  
The fruits of his toil God promised when the curse of toil began.

Ye have tried the sword and sceptre, the cross and the sacred word,  
In all the years, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.  
We are tired of useless waiting; we are tired of fruitless prayers.  
Soldier and churchman and lawyer—the failure, is it not theirs?

What gain is it to the people that a God laid down his life.  
If twenty centuries after his world be a world of strife?  
If the serried ranks be facing each other with ruthless eyes,  
And steel in their hands, what profits a Savior's sacrifice?

What matter if king or council or president holds the rein,  
If crime and poverty ever be links in the bond-man's chain?  
What careth the burden bearer that Liberty packed his load,  
If hunger presses behind him with a sharp and ready goad?

Ye have tried, and failed to rule us; in vain to direct have tried.  
Not wholly the fault of the ruler, not utterly blind the guide.  
Mayhap there needs not a ruler, mayhap we can find the way;  
At least ye have ruled to ruin; at least ye have led astray.

There's a serf whose chains are of paper, there's a king with a parchment crown;  
There are robber knights and brigands in factory, field and town,  
But the vassal pays his tribute to a lord of wage and rent;  
And the baron's toil in Shylock's with a flesh and blood per cent.

The seamstress bends to her labor all night in a narrow room;

The child, defrauded of childhood, tiptoes all day at the loom;  
The soul must starve, for the body can barely on husks be fed;  
And the loaded dice of the gambler settles the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and bound the Samson, and robbed him of learning's light;  
But his sluggish brain is moving; his sinews have all their might.  
Look well to your gates of Gaza, your privilege, pride and caste;  
The giant is blind but thinking, and his locks are growing fast.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

## THE RIGHT TO QUIT.

Public attention has recently been rather forcibly directed to the fact that labor unions are not responsible for all strikes. Within the past few weeks many thousands of unorganized workmen struck at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks and at other steel plants in that section.

Not only were these men without union organization, but they were unskilled laborers and foreigners, most of whom has only recently arrived in this country; many of them could not even speak English.

This strike emphasized a new and hopeful trend in the industrial situation in this country. Among the employers who are so unscientific as to refuse to deal with union labor, it has been assumed that it was a perfectly safe proposition to employ the unskilled and recently arrived immigrant of the Slav race. It was supposed that his ignorance and his previous low standard of living and his inherited patience under bad treatment would make him incapable of resenting the very low wages and oppressive treatment which it might be inadvisable to offer to the American workman with his better education and higher standards of living.

Judging from recent events it would seem that the Slav workman has imbibed some ideas about personal freedom and the dignity of labor, though where or how he got them would be difficult to discover, considering the conditions under which he works in this country.

The account of the war-like tactics adopted by the steel company in the recent trouble brings forcibly to mind the historic Homestead strike. Here were the same fortified enclosures, the utilization of private police to aid and protect the imported strike-breakers, the calling out of the state constabulary, the same rioting and violence as soon as the constabulary and strike-breakers appeared on the scene, the same assertions of the company that it intended to run its business its own way and if the employees did not like the treatment they received they had the "right to quit."

This attitude was not for the purpose of establishing the "open shop," nor was there any hypocritical announcement of a desire to deal impartially between non-union and union work-

men. The steel company frankly stated that it intended to treat its workmen as justly or unjustly as it chose and to tolerate neither resistance on the part of the employees, nor interference on the part of the public. It was a clear-cut program on the part of the employers to bid defiance to its workmen and to the public in its pursuit of private profit in business. This is the logical sequence of the "open shop" argument, but even the pretext was cast away in this case. The strike of the Slav workmen was one of the surprises in attempting to carry out the program. In this strike—no matter what its immediate result—lies the only hopeful feature of the situation, both for the workmen themselves and for the general public.

If employers of the steel company and packing house and coal mining type were to go on for years without any sense of their just obligations to their employees and to the public which protects them and gives them an opportunity to do business; if they were able to secure an unlimited amount of foreign labor too timid and ignorant to resent injustice, then, indeed, would the industrial future of this country look dark and we might well doubt if any restraining influences could later be successfully applied once the system of working only to produce profits without regard for any other factor in the situation was strongly entrenched. The strike of the Slav workmen in this instance is only a forerunner of what may be expected from the same type of workmen in other industries where a similar policy is pursued. They will have to be reckoned with in the future. These workmen have already some glimmering of the employers' duty to them and their children in this their adopted country. They are beginning to realize that the "right to quit" is not a good foundation upon which to educate themselves and to bring up their children as good citizens. They have registered their first serious protest against the sort of exploitation which offers as the only redress the "right to quit."

"Doubtless they have a long and weary way to travel before their problem will be solved, but the circumstances of this recent strike were so dramatic and striking in many ways the public sympathy has been aroused. These ignorant foreign workmen will be likely hereafter to be more successful when they show a disposition to help themselves. Heretofore they have had every reason to believe themselves forgotten by God and man. It may be argued that the disposition to help themselves was shown in a somewhat crude and violent manner in this case. Unfortunately this is true.

Violence and lawlessness are always deplorable no matter how just the cause of the protestants, yet we must remember that there always is some cause for such conduct, and until we understand and remove that cause, society is not safe. In this instance we must admit that the foreign workman of the type under discussion has nearly always been treated both with brutality and injustice from the day he landed in this country. The employer might defraud him and oppress him in a thousand in-

describable ways and all the lawful orderly forces of society looked on too indifferent to interfere in his behalf. This he felt keenly; then how should he—when the time of blind revolt came—know any other method of protest than the brutal and violent examples set by his betters?

It would take too much space to describe the life of the poorest type of foreign workmen, but it is admitted that Sinclair's description of the brutalities of packing house employment had a basis of truth, the annals of the coal mining industries furnish a similar story and in this recent strike even a Catholic pastor declared that the true tales of degradation and grafting and injustice toward these poor people were too terrible to set forth in detail. If these men quit work and attempted to prevent the entrance of strike-breakers to take their places, if they threw rocks at mounted constabulary as the latter charged upon them and shot them down—well, for one thing, they soon learned the futility of such tactics. Their employers could procure not only the armed constabulary, but riot guns and even the military if desired to protest their property. This in itself was a lesson that other tactics than violence must be used if the workman was to win his case. His crude outbreak of mob violence is not to be excused or glossed over. He must learn not to imitate wrongdoing in high quarters but by organization and self-discipline and co-operation with the already organized millions of workmen ally himself with the peaceful forces which secure the righting of wrongs. All the uplifting forces of society can find an ample field of work in educating this poor workman and likewise his employer. They both need it sadly.

It is important to understand just what provocation was sufficient to make these newly arrived industrial recruits revolt. It must have been something very oppressive indeed, for the foreign workman of little skill and less knowledge of the country and its language is at so great a disadvantage that he is naturally timid about losing his employment and usually prefers to bear the evils that he knows rather than to invite those which to his untutored imagination may be much more dreadful.

The steel company admits that it made a heavy cut in wages in the past six months. It also introduced a pooling system designed to get the greatest possible amount of work out of the men at the lowest cost, and yet it was so conducted that no man knew what he earned each day. If he was not satisfied with the contents of his pay envelope he could quit and that was all.

In the *Survey*, a journal of constructive philanthropy, Paul U. Kellogg, gives a most impartial and informing account of the strike. Space permits only the following extracts from his description of how the pooling system worked:

"Passenger, street, freight cars, and hoppers are made at the McKees Rocks plant. The steel comes in sheets, is cut in lengths in the shearing department; heated and pressed into shape; marked and punched in the punching department; fitted together with bolts in the construction department, and put together and riveted in the erection department. There are many minor branches of the work, where axles, trucks, upholstery, etc., are produced, but this untechnical description indicates the process of turning out the main staple—car bodies of sheet steel. These processes have reached a point where few skilled mechanics are demanded, compared with quick operators of heavy machines. The company claims a month's training will turn an immigrant into a riveter.

"The plant was working half force, full time at the beginning of the strike. With the resumption of active operation early in the year, the track system was installed and the pooling system given general application. A track runs the length of the erection aisle. The trucks are placed on the track at one end; electric cranes pick up the plates; piece by piece they are put together and riveted, and a completed car rolls off the other end of the track. There are, per-

haps, 12 positions on this track, and at each position a group of men who perform one step in the process of completing a car. Every position is allowed, say, 20 minutes. If the gang at position eight is slow, or has difficulties in getting out its stint, it holds up the whole procession, and every man in the earlier positions loses time. Gang eight always wants car B from gang seven the minute it is through with car A; and gang seven always wants gang eight to be through with car A by the time it finishes car B, so it can take car C from gang six. If time wages were paid, and a car erected in a stationary position, all the delays would fall on the company, and only constant prodding from a foreman would keep a loafer or a greener at high speed. By means of piece wages and a track down the erection aisle, one gang drives another. The installation of such a system, even in a few departments as was done at McKees Rocks, was bound to provoke some friction at the start.

"But pressing, punching, and riveting steel plates of all shapes, is not so easy to reduce to a piece rate standard, as the tonnage which runs through all departments of a steel mill; therefore, the piece-rate pooling system was installed. \*Formerly the men were paid, and some still are paid, by straight piecework either as individuals, or in small gangs of two or three men. A price card was posted so that by keeping track of how many pieces they turned out, they would know how much was coming to them at the end of a fortnight. Where two or three men worked together, this would be divided between them according to the hourly rating of each.

"The first attempt of the company was to lump all the men in general pools; but this was abandoned. At the time of the strike there were about fifty-two pools, ranging from 10 men to 150 each. The track system with 380 men was split into three pools. Each man in a pool was rated at so much an hour. This rating, the company states, was a minimum, which he would get in any event if he put in full time. In most cases, I take it, all the riveters in a pool had the same rating, similarly all heaters, helpers, etc. What more each man made beyond his rating, depended on the gross work turned out by his whole pool.

"The charges brought by the men against the way the Pressed Steel Car Company applied this system are many and definite. Since the strike, the company has offered to look into and adjust any case of individual grievance brought before it, but has flatly refused to take them up before an impartial board of arbitration.

"In the first place, the men charge that they have no means of checking up what is coming to them. No piece rates are posted as under the old system. They don't know what the pool is going to get per piece for any of the work it does, nor the lump sum due it at the end of a fortnight. They claim the hourly rating is not a guaranteed minimum; that many of the men have received pay far under what they understood their rating to be, and that foremen and superintendents have refused to tell others what their rating was. Further, it is alleged, that where a lump sum is paid for a series of operations done by different gangs in completing a car, no money is paid any of the gangs until the whole series of operations is completed. As some pools have included as many as 300 men, it is manifestly impossible for the men to keep track. Their pay envelopes show on the outside merely the check number, and the amount inside—neither the man's rating, nor the number of hours he has worked, nor the bonus due him under the piece pool system, nor the amount arbitrarily deducted from his earnings by the company for insurance. Rumors that foremen put dummy names on the pool sheets have been current, and the charges of graft which have been common talk for years in McKees Rocks, are not of the sort to give the men off-hand confidence in the accounting department. So far as checking up their pay envelopes goes, they claim they could be cheated out of their eye teeth by the company—or by any dub of a bookkeeper. And

the company has taken the position that if they did not like what was in their pay envelopes they could quit.

"In the second place, the men charge that the pool piece system as it has been put in force in Shoen is a heads-I-win-tails-you-lose proposition. The company never stands to pay on a car more than the fixed labor cost which it wants to pay. Thus, one gang may do its work on a certain part. If another gang spoils that part, the first gang loses also on the spoiled piece. 'The pool's paying for it'—that is the cry in the mills. 'Here's a gang foreman makes a mistake,' said one of the strikers' committee to me. 'Say he hasn't read his blue print properly, and the gang has to tear out the rivets. That's the fault of the company's agent, isn't it? Well the whole pool has to suffer. I know of a case where 15 or 20 sides of a car was misriveted because the foreman made such a mistake. 'O hell,' he said, 'that's in the pool.' Another time, the center-sills on some cars for Mexican railroad had to be cut apart to place the draw bars in. The men weren't to blame, but it went onto the pool. The pool's got to right all mistakes.' Again, say 50 men are working in a pool. Every 10 men operate a machine and one machine breaks down. It may be the fault of the men operating it, or it may be a flaw in the machine. In either case, their lost time comes out of the pool. On the track system not one gang, but all would be held up; and the pool would lose. The same if there's a shortage of material. These are the men's charges. Officers of the company told me that they didn't have shortages of material, that parts of the machines could be quickly replaced, and that if there was a long tie up of a gang, it would be laid off so the lost time would not fall on the whole pool. President Hoffstot, however, when I put the case of the 50 men, five machines and one broken, to him, could see nothing unjust in making the 40 other men bear the lost time instead of the company. 'They want all the fat and none of the lean with it,' he said. Those were part of the terms under which a man was employed in the Pressed Steel Car Company. The inference here again was that if he didn't like it, he could quit.

"Besides not knowing that money was coming to them, and feeling that the company was taking some that was theirs, the men were sore at what they individually got. Here was a man with five year's experience, who claimed he drew out of the pool the same pay as a greenhorn, no matter how much more work he turned out; there a machine runner on a sill machine who two pays ago received less than the heater boy who worked with him; here again men running the same machines, the same hours, and drawing different pay. The strikers' committee collected a large number of pay envelopes, showing the amounts received, and taking the men's statements as to the number of hours they had worked. Some of these cases were published, and the company in reply stated that its books showed the men worked less time than they claimed. The men had no books.

"Let me quote, by way of illustration, a few of a number of cases collected by Alois B. Koukol, secretary of the National Slavonic Society, who interviewed men of several nationalities:

Max Sharp, check 4617, backer-up; pay June 15, 3 days, \$1; June 15-30, 13 days, \$24. Sharp stated that his master riveter received only \$16 during the last named period, although he worked the same hours and his pay should have been the higher.

John Jakubik, check 156, laborer in yard, supposedly at \$1.33 per day; 14 days, \$15.

John Malinak, check 5099, riveter; pay July 10, 4 days, \$3.50. Stated five other men working with him on the same job received same pay for same period.

Danko Lacik, check 4092, riveter; pay July 10, 10 days, 2 nights, \$6.50.

Stefan Humenuyi, check 3127, puncher; pay June 15, 10½ days, \$14.50; July 1, 10½ days, \$14.95. This man worked in the shops for over seven years and used to make, he says, at least \$30 under the old system.

Sobek Pelts, check 3462, worked three nights in May and did not draw any pay for it. He complained to foreman and was sent to office. They

referred him back to foreman, and he wound up the affair by saying, "Well, what do you think, that I am going to pay you from my own pocket?"

Andy Chomlsak, check 4028, backer-up, 14 days, 7 hours, \$20.30. Another backer-up in same gang worked same hours and got \$23.65 this pay. Chomlsak complained, his foreman promised to "fix it up," but did not do anything.

"This wage trouble was not in any one group. It ran from yard laborers up. A pressman, who had been five years in the works, told me he earned \$50, \$55 and \$60 a fortnight under the old system. His last few pays ranged from \$22 to \$28. . . .

"Under the name of the Fidelity Land Company the Pressed Steel Car Company owns 200 double houses in Schoenerville. These rent for \$12 a month for four rooms, well ventilated, but without water in the houses. The rent money is taken out of the pay envelope of the boarding boss; and when this is not enough, the claim is made that it has been taken out of his lodger's pay. A laborer can not afford to rent one of these houses unless he fills it with lodgers. That is their purpose—lodging houses. To quote Mr. Koukol:

The house boss is the representative of the company who is in the most immediate touch with the foreign element. He is the "pasha" of Hunkeyville. The opportunity for extortion is ready to hand and the fact that a number of house bosses have been discharged indicates that the officials tried to cope with the situation but without success. One house boss had made himself justice of the peace, and in that position made money hand over fist. Another was a specialist in women. A third invented a new source of revenue. Whenever a wedding, or christening, or other festivity was held in one of the company houses, he collected \$6 as a special fee.

"Similarly, a constant source of irritation to the foreigners, has been their treatment by the special company police. Mr. Koukol cites instances also where fees were demanded of ignorant workmen for certificates to secure benefits under the insurance system instituted by the company in May.

"Enough has been said to indicate the temper with which the men resented what they believed to be the gouging of their pay envelopes. . . .

"The reports of violence have been as greatly exaggerated as the reports published by some newspapers, that the Pressed Steel Car Company kills a man a day in its works. Ten men only were killed in these works the year the Pittsburgh Survey studied accidents in Allegheny county. The company, however, has a general reputation for consideration of Hunkey-life, very much in keeping with the contempt it accords its employees industrially—as machine tenders, rather than men. These employees it had gathered from the four ends of the earth; and it had seen to it that there was no trace of unionism among them. The strike was of unorganized men, and at the start no man had any more control over the action of his neighbors than I have of a crowd on the street. State police and deputy sheriffs were called in; stones and shots were exchanged; a score of men were jailed and five men lay in the Ohio Valley Hospital.

"I visited McKees Rocks a week later, and throughout that week remarkable order had been observed by the strikers. They had held great outdoor meetings daily without surveillance or outburst of any sort. These meetings were in the open, a mile from the works, on a ridge of ground overlooking the Ohio river, known as the Indian Mound. Here one, two, three thousand men sat on the ground in a circle, while men on a saw horse, with a little American flag stuck on a stick, addressed them in four, five and six languages. However, it started, and however it was to end, this was on that day a strike of peace—of the nations together. And not the least wonderful element in the situation was the five or six men of the American committee, in the circle of foreign faces. They had never mixed with the Hunkies before. Some of them had not struck. Most of them had been repair men and electricians, not affected by the pooling system. They were there with the Slavs. 'They have got the whole of us to fight now,' was the way C. A. Wise, the chairman of the American committee, put it. [He was in the

axle department, and not affected by the pools.] 'We are trying to be men among men.' "

This description from an impartial investigator gives a clear idea of the system pursued by the company. "The right to quit?" was the only one the men could use in order to call the attention of the public to their wrongs. It was evidently a surprise to the company when the men utilized that right en masse instead of individually.

There was no excuse on the part of the company for such treatment of the men. All the railroads are feeling the stimulus of more prosperous conditions and are placing heavy contracts for steel cars. This business of building steel cars is practically a monopoly in the hands of three or four companies.

The newspapers recently mentioned that one railway alone had placed orders for more than \$7,000,000 worth of new equipment and another great road for almost an equal amount.

Does anybody suppose that the steel companies have any difficulty in securing good prices from the railroads? Certainly not. There is no reason on earth why they should not treat their men fairly as to wages and conditions of work and there is every reason why they should and yet have ample profits.

The inhuman system of driving men like cattle, underpaying them and refusing to listen to their grievances and to adjust their wrongs, is eventually ruinous to the employer as well as the men.

Were the grievances of these employees of the steel company adjusted according to modern peaceful methods, the company would escape a costly strike and earn even greater dividends than under a system of oppression.

What seems to be needed is a manager with a strong intellectual grasp of modern industrial conditions and foremen who will be made to realize that their jobs depend upon fair treatment of the men.

Labor efficiency is a peculiar problem. Unless the highest efficiency is secured the capital invested in a big plant will not bring in the best results. Labor efficiency being a human attribute is secured by recognizing that workmen are not machines, but something far more subtle and complex. The best labor results are secured from fairly paid men, who work reasonable hours, are sure of their job as long as they do good work; men who have the right to organize and who are invited to bring any grievance to headquarters with the certainty that it will be adjusted, and they will not be discriminated against for doing this. When workmen are treated as rational beings they register the highest point of labor efficiency. They take an interest in their employer and help to build up his business because he sets the example of taking an interest in them. Discontented, overdriven, and underpaid workmen never give the highest labor efficiency. It is impossible that they should.

Enlightened employers seek to secure labor efficiency by treating their employees fairly. They remove nine-tenths of the dangers and losses of strikes by removing the cause which would lead the workmen to such extreme action.

On the other hand, the men are in no position to meet the exigencies of modern employment unless they are organized into unions and are jointly responsible for carrying out whatever they promise to do.

The employer who rightly understands modern condition of labor prefers to deal with the representatives of the unions of his employees. He recognizes the impossibility of dealing successfully with an unorganized mob. The union is his protection and safeguard just as much as it is the men's. The union is the employers' guarantee against hasty strikes and irresponsible action by the men. When these Slav workmen organize unions—as they surely must—they will be able to secure arbitration and adjustment of their wrongs without strikes. True, an employer must be honest and just and ready to deal fairly with his men when he recognizes their right to

organize and confer with him, but what employer will admit that he desires to be otherwise?

Acceptance of unionism means the peaceful adjustment of grievances, but it also means great increase in labor efficiency and the saving of the immense expense of such strikes as that at McKees Rocks.

The public is concerned in the keeping of industrial peace. This was most forcibly brought to the attention of the taxpayers of McKees Rocks. For instance, if 6,000 strike-breakers were brought in the 6,000 on strike—and their families—were likely to become public charges. This was not a pleasant vision to the average citizen of that community.

The county had to bear the expense of the mounted constabulary. The state would have borne the expense of the militia had it been called out.

Finally, the taxpayers—merchants and citizens in other walks of life and having nothing to do with the steel plant—were liable if the property of the company was destroyed.

All these things tended to accentuate interest in the strike and helped to form public opinion. The Slav workmen were not the only ones who condemned the steel company for its assertion that its business was strictly its private concern and it would do as it pleased.

The company makes this blustering assertion, yet the first hint of trouble brought about by its own mismanagement, expects the city and county to protect it and foot the bill.

The time is coming when the public will inquire in case of such strikes. What was the provocation? Who gave it? It will punish the one who gave the provocation, not the one who had manhood enough to resent injustice.

Much might be said of the pending struggles of the organized workers with the steel company and with other combinations, but these are the struggles of men who have already vindicated their right to organized unions—men who are trying to uphold a standard of American living won through unionism. They will win, because no more than temporary defeat is possible for them. It is the strange and hopeful spectacle of these unorganized Slav workmen finding courage to strike, which rivets the attention of those who study industrial development. They, too, will organize unions, and in that lies their best hope for the future.

EVA McDONALD VALESH,  
In Federationist.

#### TO CO-OPERATE WITH OTHER PARTIES.

The annual convention of the Social-Democratic party, which adjourned at Leipsic, Germany, September 18, showed that the so-called revisionist wing was stronger than at any previous convention. The debates and the votes taken at the convention clearly indicate that the Socialists are growing more willing to accept a program for the gradual transformation of society through co-operation with the government and the existing parties.

The debate on the course taken by a Socialist member of the Reichstag in voting in favor of an inheritance tax showed that the convention favored this action, whereas the traditional tactics of the Socialist party had been to refuse all possible taxes to the government as it is now constituted. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, astonished his oldest friends in the party by declaring that he had been willing to vote for the inheritance tax, even at its third reading.

The convention voted down a resolution which sought to commit the party against any form of co-operation with the Liberals, an action which the Berlin Radical organs hail as foreshadowing a Socialist-Liberal alliance.

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### THE GENERAL STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

The general strike now in progress in Sweden since August 4, 1909, is not to be considered as a strike in the common sense of the word. The strike has not been commenced in order to secure to the workers increased wages or shorter hours, but it is the inevitable result of the aggressive tactics adopted by the "Swedish Employers' Association."

Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last great economic crisis in America—the organized employers of Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country), have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the National organization (the Landsorganization) of Swedish workers.

Their method has been to threaten with unlimited lock-out in case their terms were not accepted.

Thus, during the course of the year 1908, the organized employers put the Swedish workingmen and the whole Swedish people before the possibility of a complete lock-out and a general suspension of work not less than four times, in their attempt to bring about a destructive and final struggle with the organized workers.

These conflicts were, however, solved, mainly to the satisfaction of the workers, and on the basis of previously existing conditions, through the arbitration of a commission appointed by the government, which evidently feared and wanted to postpone the struggle planned by the employers.

Through these constant struggles under threats of mass-lock-outs the resources of the workers organizations were deplorably decimated, and for this reason the employers placed great hopes and expectations in the renewal of the attack. Profiting by the favorable circumstances, they again began their assaults upon the National organization of the workers this year, with the determination of dealing it a blow after which it should no more raise its head.

In order to accomplish this, they used the following method: In three industries, and in rather insignificant places, wage-reductions of a slashing character were dictatorially ordered, reductions so large that, in view of the continually increasing cost of living, it would have been entirely out of question for the workers to submit to them.

In order to enforce an acceptance of the reduced wages in these out-of-the-way places, the Employers' Association on July 5 declared a lock-out against all the workers in the three industries concerned, announcing at the same time that, if their demands were not acceded to, on July 26 the lock-out would be extended to include 50,000 men and on August 2 to 80,000 men.

As the workers could not possibly recede from their defensive position, these hard decisions were carried out, and on August 2, 80,000 men and women were shut out from work in such industries as the employers could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back to work except after an unconditional surrender, and, furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lock-out to include all organized workers. These facts throw a lurid light upon the woeful lamentations of the employers over the workingmen's "attack on society," since they themselves had planned the same kind of "attack."

It was in the face of this situation that the representative assembly of the organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than 25 years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle.

In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millstones of the successive lock-outs, the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow-workers. Still more, a small organization of workers, classed among the "yellow unions," and hitherto accused of running the errands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

Leaving out of account the agricultural workers, only the employees of the government and the municipalities, such as railway, postal, telegraph, telephone, lighting, street cleaning and waterworks employees, are still at work upon the advice of the other organized workers, and for tactical reasons too long to explain.

All these governmental and municipal employees, who are also well organized, are assessing themselves heavily to support the strikers, and will, in all probability, go out on strike at the proper time if it is found desirable.

It may consequently be said that the Swedish working people, almost to a man, have stood up in defence of their organization and for all its high and noble aspirations. Strike-breakers are next to impossible to find within the ranks of the actual workers. All rumors to the contrary are fabrications.

But equally strong and united stand the employers, with determination to crush the organization of the workers.

In its origin the general strike is entirely void of political and revolutionary aims, and is of a purely economic character. What it may become in the course of events, if the employers persist in their ambitious designs, remains for the future to show.

As it is, more than 300,000 workers are striking, which means that over a million men, women and children now are actually starving or on the verge of starvation.

In spite of this desperate condition, the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arms, gibes and insults on the part of their adversaries, or the machinations of "agents provocateurs," have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the dearly longed-for follies that would create an occasion for the use of rifles and machine guns. In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden been such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike. The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

But in order to maintain the fight, until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call it off, the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal resources being entirely inadequate. The Swedish workers, used to hardship, are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of salt, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance, assessing themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions, and from all over the world come messages of cheer and promises of help. But even all this does not suffice.

It is for this reason that the Executive Committee of the Swedish "Landsorganization" has sent us, the undersigned, to America to appeal to all American workers to tender speedy and powerful help.

Knowing full well that you fully appreciate the international importance of the struggle now going on in Sweden, that you would count a de-

feat for the Swedish workers as your own loss, and that you will count their victory as your victory, we bring you fraternal greetings from your Swedish fellows, and their thanks in advance for assistance rendered.

C. E. THOLIN,  
JOHN SANDGREN,

Authorized Delegates from the Swedish Landsorganization.

### CABLEGRAM.

STOCKHOLM, September 4, 1909.  
"Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place,  
New York City.

The gigantic struggle continues, though the situation is somewhat changed. Work will be resumed on September 6th only with such employers as do not belong to the Swedish Employers' Association. Against the latter the fight continues, embracing 163,000 workers. The struggle now is limited to the Association that declared the lockouts. With continued economic assistance the immense struggle must be continued until a satisfactory settlement of the whole conflict has been reached. For Landssekreterariatet,  
HERMAN LINDQUIST.

STOCKHOLM, September 15, 1909.  
"Arbetaren," 28 City Hall Place,  
New York City.

The gigantic struggle continues with undiminished energy against the Swedish Employers' Association. More than 150,000 still continue the struggle. As yet, no settlement. With courage and endurance, the workers are keeping up the fight to the utmost, and will win the fight, if only some economic assistance is given to the strikers. Landssekreterariatet,  
HERMAN LINDQUIST.

As appears from the above cablegram, the workingmen have scored their first victory, in so far as they have succeeded in effecting a break in the ranks of the employers, previously united.

But even with the situation thus improved, the fight is of vital importance to labor the world over.

These 163,000 workers are all organized and the employers will no doubt go to unlimited sacrifices to try to crush out of existence the Swedish, and thereby all Scandinavian, labor organizations. If the Swedes should lose this battle, which they cannot possibly afford to do, labor will have received a setback the world over, from which it will take years to recover.

Therefore, financial assistance from the world is needed as much as ever and the workers of America should consider this fight as their own.

Send all appropriations and contributions direct to  
LANDSSEKRETARIATET,  
Stockholm, Sweden.

### Appeal.

August 31, 1909.

Dear Sirs and Fellow-Workers:

Referring to the above statement of the general strike in Sweden, we, the undersigned, duly authorized delegates from the Swedish National organization of workers, earnestly appeal to you to hasten to the support of the striking Swedish workers in order to help them to fight their great battle to a successful finish. All contributions are to be sent to Landssekreterariatet, Stockholm, Sweden.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance rendered, we remain,

Yours for international solidarity,

C. E. THOLIN,  
JOHN SANDGREN.

### DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

After placarding the streets with warnings that unless the three white men who moved to the strictly negro town of Tnft, Okla., left immediately death would be their punishment, negroes last night damaged the store of one of the whites with dynamite. The white merchants say they will remain and further trouble is expected.

**UNION PIANOS**  
**Bear the Label**

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### THE TWO GLASSES.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,  
On a rich man's table, rim to rim.  
One was ruddy and red as blood,  
And one was clear as the crystal flood.

Said the Glass of Wine to his paler brother,  
"Let us tell tales of the past to each other;  
I can tell of banquet, and revel, and mirth,  
Where I was king, for I ruled in might;  
For the proudest and grandest souls on earth  
Fell under my touch, as though struck with  
blight.

From the heads of kings I have torn the crown;  
From the heights of fame I have hurled men  
down.

I have blasted many an honored name;  
I have taken virtue and given shame;  
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste,  
That has made his future a barren waste.  
Far greater than any king am I,  
Or than any army beneath the sky.  
I have made the arm of the driver fail,  
And sent the train from the iron rail,  
I have made good ships go down at sea,  
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me.  
Fame, strength, wealth, genius before me fall;  
And my might and power are over all;  
Ho, Ho! pale brother," said the Wine,  
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"

Said the Water Glass: "I cannot boast  
Of a king dethroned, or a murdered host,  
But I can tell of hearts that were sad  
By my crystal drops made bright and glad;  
Of thirsts I have quenched and brows I have  
laved;

Of hands I have cooled and souls I have saved.  
I have leaped through the valley, dashed down  
the mountain,  
Slept in the sunshine, and dripped from the  
fountain.

I have burst my cloud fetters and dropped from  
the sky,  
And everywhere gladdened the prospect and eye;  
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain;  
I have made the parched meadows grow fertile  
with grain.

I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill  
That ground out the flour and turned at my will.  
I can tell of manhood debased by you  
That I have uplifted and crowned anew;  
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;  
I gladden the heart of man and maid;  
I set the wine-chained captive free,  
And all are better for knowing me."

These are the tales they told each other,  
The Glass of Wine and its paler brother,  
As they sat together, filled to the brim,  
On a rich man's table, rim to rim.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

American business men are planning to organize a Russo-American chamber of commerce in St. Petersburg. The state department in Washington favors the move.

Berlin's official statistics in the second quarter of 1909 show that 1,051 dogs and 29,785 horses were slaughtered for food under government inspection.

Right Rev. William George McCloskey, Bishop of Louisville and the oldest Catholic prelate in the United States, both in years and service, died September 17th.

J. H. Thiery, 87 years old, is celebrating the birth of a son in his home in Long Island city. It is the fourth child since he was married eleven years ago, when 76 years old, to Miss Margaret O'Connor, a comparatively young woman.

The wealth of the United States in 1850 was \$7,000,000,000, speaking in round terms; in 1860, \$16,000,000,000; in 1870, \$30,000,000,000; in 1880, \$43,500,000,000; in 1890, \$65,000,000,000; in 1893, \$88,500,000,000 and in 1904, \$107,000,000,000.

Emigration from Sweden has assumed large proportions and outgoing steamers are crowded. The majority of the people leaving Sweden are going to America. The movement is attributed to the strike.

Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, is making arrangements for the holding of an international industrial congress at Washington next fall.

Attorneys representing 142 national banks and forty-one state banks of Kansas have filed suit in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain Bank Commissioner Nolley and State Treasurer Tulley from enforcing the state bank deposit guaranty law.

Pension Commissioner Warner's annual report for the fiscal year just closed will show that there are now 947,708 beneficiaries on the pension rolls. This is the smallest number of pensioners reported at any time since 1892, seventeen years ago. Two years ago the pension roll passed the 1,000,000 mark.

Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has sent to the New York Museum of Safety and Sanitation her check for \$5,000. Mrs. Eddy stated that she did so in appreciation of the philanthropic efforts of the museum in the introduction of safety devices to minimize the accidents due to railway travel and the use of machinery.

A bombshell been thrown into the camp of the political reformers in San Francisco by the resignation of Rudolph Spreckels and his chief henchmen, John W. Sweeney, from the Good Government league. Spreckels recently sent a polite note, but Sweeney called in person and gave the league officers some plain talk, declaring that in indorsing Dr. Leland for mayor and Larry Dolan for sheriff they had sold out the league to Gavin McNab, boss of the Democratic party.

With the appointment of an "inter-association" committee, which will take place within a few weeks, the first step in the organization of all the boards of trade in the United States will have been completed. President John A. Bunnell of the Chicago board, who was delegated the power of naming this first committee, expects to call the meeting of that body within a month. Informal discussion of the new move, which had its inception at a convention of grain men at the Princess Theater, took place at the Board of Trade and disclosed the fact that practically every grain body in the United States and Canada hoped to take an active part in the new association.

An increase of \$2,842,400 in the value of imports into the United States is shown for August last compared with the same month of last year, the imports aggregating \$116,025,936. The exports for last August totaled \$110,123,679, a decrease of only \$319,376, compared with August, 1908.

For the eight months ending with August last the imports amounted to \$946,511,582, an increase of \$246,441,398 over the like period of last, while the exports aggregated \$1,007,433,501, a decrease of \$84,006,345 compared with the corresponding

period of last year. The excess of exports over imports in the eight months ending with August last was \$60,922,219, a decrease of \$330,477,741 compared with a similar period in 1908.

Acting upon information and documentary evidence the United States government practically has completed a preliminary investigation of alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust act, the act to regulate commerce, the Elkins rebate law, and existing features of the tariff act by several transatlantic steamship lines and railroad companies operating within the borders of the United States. The investigation primarily was prompted by disclosures relating to the operations of the Holland-American Steamship company in conjunction with the railroads and steamship lines with which it maintained what are declared to be illegal relations in restraint of trade and the acceptance of rebates.

A corner in the apple supply of the fruit districts of Washington and Oregon is now threatened by a New York dealer. Contracts have been closed by Joseph H. Steinhardt of the firm of Steinhardt & Kelly, New York, for more than \$600,000 worth of apples for eastern and European trade, and he expects to reach the \$1,000,000 mark before returning home after looking over the orchards in central Idaho and western Montana. While in Spokane he bought the entire output of first and second grade grown in the Meadow Lake orchards, estimated at 30,000 boxes, previous to which he contracted for 90,000 boxes in the Hood River and Mosier districts in Oregon, buying also 35,000 boxes from the Dumas orchards at Walla Walla and 15,000 boxes from the orchards at Garfield, Wash.

### IMMIGRATION FOR 1909.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, 751,786 foreigners were admitted. Italy furnished the greatest number, as has been the case for some time. The southern provinces of that country sent 165,248.

Of the aliens admitted during the year, New York claimed the greatest portion of any State, 220,865 locating there. Pennsylvania was the second with 112,402, and Illinois third, with 7,061. Arkansas received the smallest number, 19.

By far the greater portion were laborers. There were 138,844 who professed to be farm laborers, and 146,051 ordinary laborers. Among the professions 219 bakers were given entrance.

New York still leads the list of ports in the number of aliens admitted—580,617 passing through the Ellis Island station in the last fiscal year. Boston was second, with 36,318 and Baltimore third, with 18,966.

During the year 10,411 immigrants were refused admission—the most frequent cause being likelihood of their becoming public charges.

The figures for the month of August show an immigration movement of 59,777 persons admitted—37,103 male and 22,672 female.

### TO MAKE FIGHT FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

A nation-wide fight for the eight-hour day has been planned by the International Association of Machinists in convention at Denver, Col., and a special assessment of \$2.50 is to be levied in the form of a per capita tax. Of this sum \$2 is to go into a special eight-hour fund and 50 cents into the general treasury of the union, which now has \$125,000.

In line with this assessment special organizers will be placed in the territory along the Pacific and the greatest care taken in organizing the machinists in San Francisco so that they may be fully prepared to demand the eight-hour day and get it when they make a new agreement in July, 1910. With the special fund it is expected that the fight for the eight-hour day will be successful all over the country.

**CONVENTION CALL.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1909.

To all Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning ten o'clock Monday morning, November 8, 1909, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the Convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1909.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming Convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press. The Convention will also decide upon a closer affiliation with the organized trade union movement of Europe. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Toronto Convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Toronto Convention, November 8, 1909.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented. Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Toronto; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto

have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

The various Passenger Associations have been requested to grant a special rate. Full particulars relative to railroad rates will be mailed to each Delegate as soon as his credential is received at American Federation of Labor headquarters.

**HOTEL RATES.**

	American Plan.
Prince George Hotel.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00 per day.
Queens Hotel.....	\$3.00 to \$3.50 per day.
Elliott Hotel.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.
Gibson Hotel.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Korman Hotel.....	\$1.50 per day.
Tremont Hotel.....	\$1.50 per day.
McCarron Hotel.....	\$1.50 per day.
Russen Hotel.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Summerset Hotel.....	\$2.00 per day.
Empress Hotel.....	\$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.
Troquois Hotel.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.
Savoy Hotel.....	\$2.00 per day.
E. Hyland.....	\$2.00 per day.
Wellington Hotel.....	\$2.00 per day.
	American or European Plan.
Vendome Hotel.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Cadillac Hotel.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Municipal Hotel.....	\$2.00 per day.
Imperial Hotel.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Grand Union Hotel.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.
Daly House.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.
Walker Hotel.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.
	European Plan.
Coronation Hotel.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
Sprink's Hotel.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
Strand Hotel.....	\$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.
Lake View.....	\$ .50 per day.

Reservations in any of the above hotels can be made by addressing the Chairman of the Convention Committee, D. A. Carey, 95 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Prince George Hotel.

Delegates should notify Chairman D. A. Carey of the time of their arrival at Toronto, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the Convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the American Federationist.

**SAM. L. GOMPERS, President.**  
**FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.**

James Duncan, First Vice-President.  
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.  
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.  
D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President.  
Wm. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President.  
Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President.  
John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President.  
H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President.  
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.  
Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

**CONVENTION CALL.**

Union Label Trades Department.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1909.

To all Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance with the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Second Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, beginning at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, November 5, 1909, at Room 1, Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

**Representation.**

The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on.

It is hoped that every organization affiliated will be represented with its full quota of delegates, as at this Convention it is desired that we have the fullest expression as to the best and most improved methods of Label agitation, so that we may be able to obtain the greatest possible results during the coming year.

**Credentials.**

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated Unions. The Original Credential must be given to the delegate-elect, and the Duplicate, forwarded to the headquarters of the Union Label Trades Department, Room 711, 801 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet in Toronto on Thursday, November 4, and will report immediately on the opening of the Convention.

**Railroad and Hotel Rates.**

The arrangements for railroad transportation and hotel rates have been made by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and are contained in the Call for the Convention of that body.

Reservations in any of the hotels can be made by addressing the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Mr. David A. Carey, 95 Markham Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who should also be notified as to the time of the delegates arrival, and over what railroad they intend to travel.

**JOHN B. LENNON, President.**

**THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary-Treasurer.**

**Executive Board.**

John F. Tobin, First Vice-President.  
T. C. Parsons, Second Vice-President.  
Owen Miller, Fourth Vice-President.  
John J. Manning, Fifth Vice-President.

**OLD, BUT GOOD.**

An old church in Belgium, having decided to repair its property, employed an artist to touch up a large painting. The committee required a detailed bill, whereupon the following items were presented:

Correcting the Ten Commandments.....	\$ 5.12
Embellishing Pontius Pilate and putting new ribbon on his bonnet.....	3.02
Putting new tail on the rooster of St. Peter and mending his comb.....	2.20
Repluming and regilding left wing of guardian angel.....	5.18
Washing the servant of the High Priest and putting carmine on the cheek.....	5.02
Renewing Heaven, adjusting stars and repairing the solar system.....	7.14
Touching up Purgatory and restoring lost souls.....	3.06
Brightening up the flames of Hell, putting new tail on the Devil, mending his left hoof, and doing several odd jobs for the damned.....	7.17
Rebordering the robes of Herod and adjusting his wig.....	4.00
Taking the spots off the Son of Tobias....	10.30
Cleaning Balaam's ass and putting new shoes on him.....	5.70
Putting earrings in Sarah's ears.....	5.26
Putting new stone in David's sling, enlarging the head of Goliath and extending Paul's legs.....	6.16
Decorating Noah's ark and putting a head on Shem.....	4.31
Mending the shirt of the Prodigal Son and cleaning his ear.....	3.36
Total.....	\$77.00

**INCREASE REGISTRATION FEE.**

Postmaster General Hitchcock has signed an order increasing the fee for the registration of mail from eight to ten cents, to take effect November 1, 1909.

The order also increases the maximum indemnity paid to the owner of a lost or rifled registered letter from \$25 to \$50, thus doubling the department's liability for valuable articles entrusted to its registry branch. This additional insurance of \$25 for two cents is granted as a much lower rate than is offered for a similar amount by any private concern.



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## THE MENACE OF ASIA.

The following statement is intended to assist the investigator in forming correct conclusions as to the immensity of the danger confronting the people of the Pacific coast in the first place, and ultimately the people of all the states of the North American continent:

## Area and Population.

Asia has, including islands, an area of 17,000,000 square miles, equal to about one-third the land of the globe. The population is estimated at upwards of 850,000,000, of whom more than 600,000,000 are Mongolians, or of Mongolian descent. The area of the principal divisions is 6,144, 985 square miles, with a density of population as follows:

	Inhabitants
	Population sq. mi.
China .....	450,000,000 105
British India, including Bur-	
mah .....	300,000,000 190
Japan .....	50,000,000 340
Anam .....	15,000,000 88

The foregoing are the peoples whom the representatives of the white race on the Pacific coast must fear and guard against. Let us now compare the area and population of the United States, and of the Pacific coast states, with China, British India and Japan. Those three divisions of the Asiatic continent have a combined area of something over 6,000,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000,000 and a mean density of 212 persons to the square mile.

The United States, with an area of 3,756,884 square miles, and a population of 87,000,000, has but 25 inhabitants to the square mile, while North America as a whole has but 14. Concentrating our attention upon the Pacific coast states, we find the following:

	Area	Inhabitants
	sq. miles	Population sq. mi.
Washington .....	68,180	518,103 8
Oregon .....	96,030	413,536 5
California .....	155,980	2,000,000 13

A total area of 321,190 square miles, with a population of 3,031,639, and a density of something less than nine inhabitants to the square mile. Comment on the above figures would be superfluous.

Within the limits of the Asiatic continent are included all the five great races of man. The number, however, of Amerinds, or Red men, is considerable, and the absolute proportion of Negroids so small that, roughly speaking, the entire population of Asia, and the islands, may be said to consist of the three great races—the white, the yellow and the brown. Of these races, the yellow (the most typically Asiatic of them all) is the one with which the people of the Pacific coast are most concerned. It numbers seven-tenths of the population of the Asiatic continent. The race is divided into two great groups—the Northern, or Siberic; the Southern, or Sinitic. The former includes a large variety of stocks, occupying Southern Siberia and Central Asia, some of whose branches extend so far west as the Magyars of Hungary, and part of the people of the Balkan regions of European Russia, but who are now Aryanized as to speech. To the Siberian branch also belong the Japanese, the Koreans in part, and the nations of the Liu Kin Islands. In Turkestan and the region of the Caucasus are minor peoples of mixed origin, who belong by language or by blood to the Siberian branch of the yellow race.

The southern branch, the Sinitic or Tibeto-Chinese, embraces the Chinese proper, with many variations in language and much mixture of blood; the Thibetans, the minor peoples of the southern slope of the Himalayas, the Annamese, Burmese, Siamese, Cambodians and many others. Some ethnologists make the Malays and Polynesians, and even the Amerinds subdivisions of the yellow race.

## Civilization.

Chinese civilization may be considered as the first great achievement of the yellow race, but

the characteristics of that civilization, inveterate conservatism, general apathy and unlimited submission, must not be considered inherent in that race, the Japanese branch having recently demonstrated otherwise.

It must also be remembered that the Siberian branch of that race are more notable for what they have done in Europe than for the part they have played in Asia, excepting the history-making achievements of the Japanese since their awakening.

The mighty empires of Genghis Khan, Timur the Lamei and Baber, were not enduring; while on the other hand the invasion of the Bulgarians, Finns and Magyars into Europe have produced lasting results.

Upon these historical achievements of the yellow race, we base our belief that the migration of the yellow and brown peoples to the Pacific coast preshadows the coming struggle for the supremacy of the Pacific and the possession of our own homes and firesides.

## MORTALITY FROM CONSUMPTION.

"The mortality from consumption in dusty trades" is the subject of an article by Frederick L. Hoffman in Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer discusses the processes and working conditions in occupations where, because of dust, the employment is injurious to health and leads to the development of consumption in particular. Much valuable material from official sources and from insurance mortality experience is also presented, showing the excessive mortality in dusty occupations. Forty-two occupations are considered, divided into four groups according as they are subject to exposure to metallic dust, mineral dust, vegetable fiber dust, or animal and mixed fiber dust.

Of the deaths from all causes among males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States, 14.8 per cent were from consumption. According to industrial-insurance experience the corresponding proportions were 36.9 per cent for occupations exposed to metallic dust, 28.6 per cent for those exposed to mineral dust, 24.8 per cent for those exposed to vegetable fiber dust, and 32.1 per cent for those exposed to animal and mixed fiber dust. The occupation showing the highest consumption mortality was grinders, among whom 49.2 per cent of all deaths were from that disease.

In each occupation group the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption for that age group being 57.2 per cent in occupations exposed to metallic dust, 47.6 per cent in those exposed to mineral dust, 53.9 per cent in those exposed to vegetable fiber dust, and 53.3 per cent in those exposed to animal and mixed fiber dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent for males in the registration area.

In conjunction with the industrial-insurance mortality experience, occupational mortality statistics are presented from the reports of the United States Census, British official reports, and the occupation mortality statistics of Rhode Island, which furnish additional evidence of the health-injurious effects of exposure in the occupation considered. These injurious effects are reflected in the comparatively small proportion of persons of advanced years, a higher general death rate, and very high specific death rates from consumption and other respiratory diseases.

It is the opinion of the author that by intelligent methods of ventilation and dust removal the consumption death rate among wage-earners can be reduced from 2.2 per 1,000, the rate based on the number of deaths among gainfully employed persons 10 years of age and over in the registration States in 1900, to 1.5 per 1,000, the average rate for 200 small cities, as

shown in the mortality statistics of the United States Census for 1901 to 1905. Such a reduction, the author estimates, would result in an annual saving of 22,233 human lives and would add 15.4 years of life for every death from consumption avoided by rational conditions of industrial life. Such a gain would represent a total of 342,465 years of additional lifetime, and by just so much the industrial efficiency of the American nation would be increased. Placing the economic value of a year's lifetime at only \$200, the total average economic gain to the nation would be \$3,080 for every avoidable death of a wage-earner from consumption, representing the enormous total of \$68,193,000 as the aggregate annual financial value in the probable saving in years of adult human life. With such results clearly within the range of practical attainment, nothing within reason should be left undone as a national, state, and individual or social duty to prevent that needless, but now enormous, loss of human life from consumption due to the unfavorable conditions in American industry.

## STATE MOTTOES.

T. H. M.—The following States have mottoes on their seals: Arkansas, "Regnant Populi;" California, "Eureka;" Colorado, "Nil Sine Numine;" Connecticut, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet;" Delaware, "Liberty and Independence;" Georgia, "Constitution;" Illinois, "State Sovereignty-National Union;" Indiana, "Constitution;" Iowa, "Our Liberty We Prize, Our Rights We Will Maintain;" Kansas, "Ad Astra per Aspera;" Kentucky, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall;" Louisiana, "Justice;" Maine, "Dirigo;" Maryland, "Crescite et Multiplicamini;" Massachusetts, "Ense Petit Placidam Sub Liberate Quietum;" Missouri, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall—Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto;" Michigan, "E Pluribus Unum—Tribor-Siquis Peninsulam Amoenam-Circumspice;" Minnesota, "L'Etoile du Nord;" Nebraska, "Equality Before the Law;" New York, "Excelsior;" Ohio, "Imperium in Impero;" Oregon, "The Union;" Pennsylvania, "Virtue—Liberty—Independence;" Rhode Island, "Hope;" Tennessee, "Agriculture—Commerce;" Vermont, "Freedom and Unity;" Virginia, "Sic Semper Tyrannis;" West Virginia, "Montani Semper Liberi;" and Wisconsin, "Forward."

## ANARCHISTIC PUBLICATION BARRED.

All publications having anarchistic tendencies hereafter will find it practically impossible to make use of the United States mails for their distribution. Postmaster General Meyer has issued an order directing postmasters to put into effect the amended section of the postal rules and regulations which bars the use of the mails to these publications.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHICAGO SUBSCRIBERS.

On September 1, 1909, the renumbering of streets in Chicago will be in effect according to ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council. In order to correct our mailing list and have this publication going through the mail to subscribers in Chicago properly addressed, the publisher asks you to kindly cut out the following form and after answering the questions appearing thereon, to mail it under cover of envelope sealed, postage prepaid (two cents):

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New Street and Number.  
.....  
Old Street and Number.

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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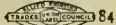
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Six inches.	\$ 1.00
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Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

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#### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Nothing new in the Douglas Shoe and Hatters' controversy. The label still counts.

Trade has improved somewhat during the last month, this is especially true of the East.

Therefore, let's get busy on behalf of the organization. There is no time like the present.

The New York boys are getting ready for a monster ball to be held Saturday, November 13, 1909. These events are arranged annually, the coming ball being the thirty-first.

The Glace Bay miners are still on strike, but sure winners. This fact may be a bitter pill for the employers to swallow, but swallow they must.

Our brothers, the strikers of Sweden, are making a gallant fight and a winning one. Latest information indicates this. Owing to the very large number of persons involved funds are very much in need. Our members who can spare a five, ten, twenty-five or fifty cent piece are urgently requested to donate. Of course, it should be understood that dollars, and as many as you want to give, are as acceptable as cents. All favors will be thankfully received, whether great or small.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes seems to have become a popular fad with the present day judges. They have become so numerous of late as to lose their value as news-items. To express it in slang phrase: they have become a chestnut.

It seems the only requirement for procuring an injunction is that the injunction be issued against a labor organization or individual member thereof.

Well, some time, perhaps, judges will be elected and elected for the purpose of dispensing justice for all the people alike.

O Lord! hasten the day!

It seems that the most important business, prospective delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Toronto, Canada, during the month of November, had in mind would come before that body, has already been attended too by the genial secretary of the Federation, Frank Morrison, judging by his Labor Day speech.

If reports are to be believed, Brother Morrison made the positive statement that the A. F. of L. political policy, which proved so ruinous during the last campaign, would be adhered to.

What in the wide world is the use of going to all the expense of hiring hall, paying delegates, hotel bills and so forth, if the secretary of the A. F. of L. can fix these matters up with little or no expense and less thought and labor?

Elections recently held in the State of Wisconsin show a reaction has set in against the prohibition wave. Many of the towns and cities formerly dry under the local option law voted for wet goods. This, to our notion, fully establishes the soundness of our argument against prohibition.

It is evident that the dry conditions in the towns and cities of Wisconsin which so completely turned topsy-turvy after but a short experimental period, were not in any way conducive to augment affluence and prosperity of the localities named nor of the residents of same.

Had this been the case we doubt if such sweeping change of opinion would have been registered after such short time.

Prohibition will not raise wages, shorten the hours of work, exterminate child or sweat-shop labor, nor provide better and more sanitary factory conditions, the all essentials for a happy home, happy fireside, happy child, woman and manhood.

If the wages of the ordinary workmen were of such proportion as to permit of the establishment of so-called clubs, ornamented with silk and damask curtains, beveled plate-glass mirrors, imported rugs and highly upholstered furniture, where beverages, non-intoxicating and otherwise, may be had at any and all hours of the day or night and in any quantity or quality desired, "they might" become exponents of prohibition, simply as a measure for improving the moral standard of the human race.

The Socialist-Democratic party of Germany at its recent convention emphasised, favorably, co-operation with other political parties. A resolution condemning co-operation with the other political parties meeting with ignominious defeat. Herr Bebel, the leading German Socialist, strongly opposing the resolution.

This action marks an era for the Socialist party, the good results of which cannot be foreshadowed at this time.

This effort to procure some means of relief from social political oppression, at once and now, should appeal to all sane and thinking Socialists.

If the Socialists party will but go a step or two farther by eliminating from its party membership such professors of Socialism who fail, even in the slightest degree, to observe the first rudiment of Socialistic principles, we would be safe in prophesying a large accession to their ranks.

What say Yea?

From dispatches published in the daily press, we learn that the workers on the great lakes are forming a huge organization, which will include all of the various crafts, preparatory to a fight for human conditions to be made against the Lake Carriers' Association. It is expected that all of the great lakes workmen now organized in many separate and distinct unions will be enrolled in this new organization within a year.

Our wish is that they may succeed, for we know of no class of workers who are subject to

more cruelties than those employed in transportation on the great lakes.

Aside from the natural cussedness with which the average member of the Lake Carriers' Association seems to be imbued, the workers are fettered and subjugated by obsolete, antiquated and barbaric law.

At best the position of a lake seaman, or worker, is one closely resembling that of serfdom.

If the organization is formed as contemplated we feel that much can be done to relieve the present inhuman condition of the lake seaman.

### HIS LOCKS ARE GROWING FAST.

It is surprising to occasionally find employers in Canada, who while claiming not to be opposed to working people organizing into unions, object to workers in Canada and in the United States belonging to the same organization. These employers do not object to having their lives or their business insured in concerns with headquarters in Boston, New York and Chicago, but when men and women who work every day they can find employment, to make a decent living, and try through trade unionism to get fair compensation for the same, arrange to have one general organization for North America, in as far as their trade affairs are concerned, the old, narrow, bigoted cry of foreign interference is raised. This of itself is bad enough, but when we find workers desiring organization listening to a calamity cry of that kind and at their employers request forming or joining dual and clandestine organizations, surprise at such a course gives way to pity that education of real organization is so lacking. To the men of our trade in Canada, it need scarcely be said that they are co-equal members of our association with men of our trade in any part of the United States, and in as much as we are an international body organizing Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers in all parts of North America, desirous of abiding by and respecting the laws, local and general, of the respective localities, it surely is no one's business but our own that we desire one strong, militant organization, representative of the musical instrument industry in North America. The claims of certain Canadian employers, that if organization outside of Canada is to be recognized in Canada, it must be with Great Britain, does not come from them either with good grace or with intent to benefit the man at the bench, but is intended to divide our interests, to belittle our purpose and to prevent, as far as possible, a general understanding in the musical instrument industries for the common good of those employed at it.

This narrow, miserable idea is not found to exist very strongly in the Western country, for in Western Canada the views of the people are akin to the views of the people in the North-western States, and not being hide-bound to old-fashioned European notions, they recognize that the workers for wages have the same right to organize for their good as the capitalistic employer. Not so in some portions of Eastern Canada, but the heaven is working.

Those employers to which we refer should—"Look well to their gates of Gaza, their privilege, pride and caste. For Samson is blind but thinking, and his locks are growing fast."

### THE WERLEIN STRIKE?

In the last issue of the Journal we promised to give the employes side of the Werlein controversy of New Orleans, La. In another part of this Journal the men's side of the case will be found.

While the controversy is of but small proportion and hardly meriting extensive mention on our part, there is one phase in connection with this case which we believe needs explanation.

Mr. Werlein makes the statement to the press that between thirty and forty men and boys walked out or went on strike, the cause of the strike being a desire on the part of the men to lay off or come and go when they pleased.

The employees, if the reader will notice, make a direct opposite statement.

The statement of the employees does not alone repudiate the causes Mr. Werlein assigns as being responsible for the strike, it denies that a strike took place at all. The men claim they simply ceased work because conditions in the Werlein warehouses were not to their liking.

They take further exception to Mr. Werlein's attack on their character, which is no more than right and proper. Mud slinging never gained respect for anyone.

In addition to the men's demurrer as above noted they claim Mr. Werlein's statement as to the number of men and boys involved to be erroneous, Mr. Werlein claiming thirty or forty men and boys as being involved and the employees making the positive statement that not over five men and five boys were employed.

As to the causes of the difficulty, strike or whatever else it may be called, we know nothing except what is published in the two statements. Which of the two statements presents the actual facts we shall permit our readers to ascertain for themselves.

However, in dissecting this case it might be well to take into consideration the statements of facts, covering the number of men and boys involved.

Mr. Werlein, as stated, says thirty or forty, the men say ten.

From reliable and impartial information furnished us we learn that the men's statement as to the number of persons employed in the Werlein's warehouses is absolutely correct.

We are at a loss to understand Mr. Werlein's purpose in so grossly exaggerating facts, except it be for the purpose of advertising his business, or as an effort to parade before the purchasing public as a business factor two or three hundred per cent greater than the actual facts warrant.

If part of Mr. Werlein's statement of facts to the public is characterized by gross carelessness in the choice of language, it is but reasonable to suppose that the remainder of the story is equally subject to characterization as a hallucination of Mr. Werlein's temporary aberrations.

Some men become very unreliable under the very slightest pressure, not premeditatingly so but due to a weakness characteristic of the man.

But why dwell further, the statements speak for themselves.

The men quit—they did not strike—because conditions in the Werlein Piano Emporium were not to their liking.

Mr. Werlein got sore and started calling names. That's the story in a nutshell.

### THE McKEES ROCKS STRIKE.

It required two separate and distinct strikes to finally adjust the grievances of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company of McKees Rocks, Pa.

As is ofttime the case in labor disputes, promises made by the employer in settlement of difficulties, are ignored once the employ returns to work.

This, of course, applies principally to such employers who have made the exploitation of the wage worker a life study, as is the case with the owners of the above named company.

The strike, in itself a remarkable educational factor, showing as it does the practicability of unity among the wage workers as a means for increasing wages and bettering factory conditions, brings to the front in a most striking and vivid manner the Post, Van Cleave, Parry and Kirby fallacy of the open "American" shop.

The ideal "American" shop according to the definition of the gentlemen named was given an exemplification by the Pressed Steel Car Company.

At their plant men, American men, could work or let it alone as they saw fit.

It is shown that the American men, formerly employed fell right in with the policy of the open shoppers, that is to say, they quit.

Reports have it that ninety per cent or more

of the Pressed Steel Car Company's employees are foreigners.

These reports are not exaggerated, but based upon actual facts.

This would tend to show that the "American" shops as conducted by the open shoppers are as a rule minus American workmen.

We cannot account for this remarkable state of affairs unless it be upon the thesis that American labor is not sufficiently intelligent to know its own needs and wants.

The Slav, who so largely predominates among the Pressed Steel Car Company's employees, "may" be intellectually superior to the real American workmen.

We must, therefore, assume the primary object of the open shoppers to be the education of the American workmen, to an equal standard of that enjoyed by the Slav.

But, how strange! that even the Slav, who history records is satisfied with little or nothing so long as he may be permitted to eke out a bare existence, should revolt against a practical application of "American" principles, in factory pursuits.

It remained for the Slav to make violent objections.

The American workmen, the real American workman, the lover of peace and square deal, left the Pressed Steel Car Company's employ, because the factory conditions were not in harmony with his conception as to what should constitute American factory, freedom, conditions.

He left peacefully, preferring that his leaving be registered as his solemn protest.

The Slav, perhaps inveigled by the mellifluous and promising talk of the open shoppers, left his native home and fireside with hope in his heart for a brighter future, promised under American conditions.

The awakening must have been a cruel disappointment, for let it be known, that however bad his native surroundings may have been, the original home of the Slav was far superior to the new found home in free America.

The Slav revolted and with right, murder and bloodshed followed.

It was a fight for home and kin.

Innocent people suffered, innocent people died. A result of the open, "American" shop policy.

### GOOD AT ADDITION.

Sammy's mother talked to him long and earnestly about the poor marks he had been getting in his work at school. She painted in alluring colors the career of the little boy who studies his lessons and gains the love and respect of his teachers. She went even further; she promised him that if he got good marks she would give him a whole dime, all for his own. Sammy seemed impressed.

That afternoon he returned from school fairly dancing with joy.

"Oh, mother," he shouted, "I got a hundred!"

"Sammy," cried his delighted mother. She hugged him and kissed him and petted him and—gave him a dime.

"And what did you get a hundred in?" she finally asked.

"In two things," replied Sammy, without hesitation. "I got 40 in readin' and 60 in spellin'."

### SUCCESS AT 35.

A German doctor lays it down as a well-established fact based on close observation that women who do not marry until 35 or thereabout invariably achieve matrimonial success.

Why women of this particular age should make more successful marriages than those who fall victims to love's young dream is fairly obvious. When a woman marries between 30 and 40 she either does so for companionship, choosing her mate accordingly, or from need, in which case she also chooses with a certain amount of care. She has no wild dreams of unalloyed bliss.

### ANENT PROHIBITION.

The United States Brewmasters' Association, in session at Indianapolis, Ind., recommended that the brewmasters organize all friendly organizations for the purpose of shutting off the encroachments of the temperance workers, but that only those societies which had no political affiliations be included in the several alliances. Detroit was chosen as the next meeting place.

At a recent convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, a resolution condemning prohibition as a cure for the liquor evil was adopted without debate. It was one of a score or more resolutions of a religious and social nature on which the organization took action and was one of the few which escaped a lively debate over some of the provisions. The resolution against prohibition is in line with former action of the central Verein, and while denouncing enforced abstinence from liquor, recommends temperance.

In the Inferior Criminal Court of Mobile, Ala., Judge Alford on September 22 declared section 12 of the Fuller prohibition law, which prevents transportation of liquors for delivery, inoperative and discharged Louis Early and Matthew Cody, who were arrested with wagons on which were barrels of whisky and beer. Judge Alford based his decision on one recently rendered by Judge Sayre of the Supreme Court. This is a severe blow to the prohibitionists. This provision of the Fuller law was considered the most powerful weapon they had.

A temperance campaign which promises to have a marked effect on the consumption of alcohol in Germany has been begun as the result of a resolution adopted at the socialist convention in Leipzig. The resolution requires that the members of the party organization, which numbers 600,000, shall abstain from brandy and other highly alcoholic beverages and that they shall try to diminish the consumption of these drinks by their companions.

Though aimed chiefly at the distillery-owning noblemen, who under the new revenue laws, enjoy special favors in the form of rebates of taxes, the measure is supported also on social and hygienic grounds. It is approved by the independent press as the most important step yet taken to check the misuse of alcoholic drinks in Germany.

Should party discipline prove sufficient to make the boycott effective many distillers would be obliged to go out of business, as the effect of a relatively slight reduction in sales will be the cancellation of their rebate privileges.

Low license won in a large majority of cases in the elections held in Wisconsin September 21st, the result being a great surprise to the temperance people, who put up a spirited fight. The vote bears out the statement of the liquor forces that the reaction against the "dry" wave has now set in.

At Beaver Dam the vote was 873 against \$500 and 441 for it. At Prentice the proposition to increase from \$200 to \$500 was defeated by a majority of 11 votes.

The vote at Monroe on the question of raising the license to \$500 was beaten by 229 votes. The license stays at \$200.

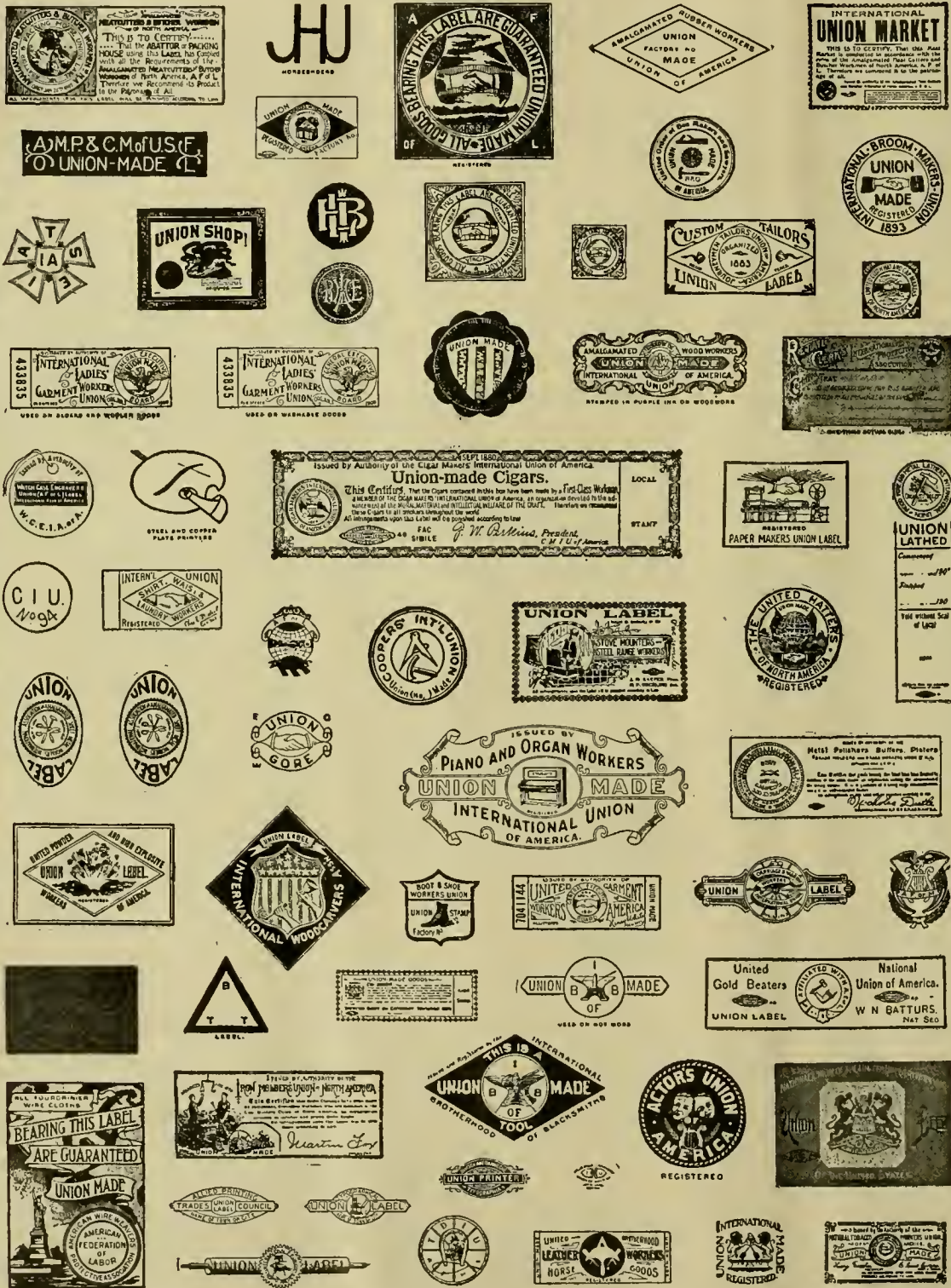
The proposition to raise the license in Portage from \$200 to \$500 was defeated by a vote of 741 to 279.

Pewaukee voted 85 for \$500 license and 96 for \$200 license. The village has less than 200 voters and supports ten saloons and seven churches.

Thorpe carried a \$500 license by a majority of 3.

Stevens Point voted against raising the saloon license from \$200 to \$500 by a majority of 153.

# UNION LABELS



ENDORSED BY A. F. OF L.

### OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

"Since the earliest dawn of my intellectual consciousness I have firmly believed in the equality of the sexes in natural endowments," said Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, wife of Calvin R. Corbin, of Chicago. Mrs. Corbin is a writer on social and economic topics.

"Yet for the last twenty years I have fought against the ballot for women. Science and revelation both attest and common sense confirm that nature has specialized the function of male and female from the very beginning of life, in plant, insect and animal, crowning this distinction with the highest characteristics of all where the human soul is concerned.

"Thus male and female are forever different in function and achievement, although of equal importance and worth. In the universal order of Christendom these duties are well and clearly defined. To the strong physique and virile character of man the labors and duties of the outside world; to the finer and more spiritual nature of woman the labors and duties of the home and society.

"To confound and equalize these functions would be to undermine and subvert the whole order of society and intrude anarchy. A generation ago these facts were less widely recognized than at present. The experiences of the last thirty years has done much to correct the old ideas of woman's inferiority, but I do not believe that her real equality will ever be fully recognized until it is seen that not only is woman herself the equal of man, but that the field of labor assigned to her by nature and custom is fully equal in dignity and importance to that occupied by man.

"That whatever capacity women may develop in commerce, literature or the professions, it must always be less than that of which she is capable in the management of the domestic side of life and the great moral and spiritual issues therein involved.

"It remains, therefore, to demonstrate—and I believe this will be the crowning work of the twentieth century—that the home is not less in importance than the state as the nursery of citizens and is the glory of its existence.

"The experiments of women in the trades and professions I regard as mainly tentative. They serve, perhaps, the double purpose of demonstrating that women possess certain capacities which have not always been acknowledged. We shall never cease to have idiots, incompetents and criminals until women are so protected in their maternity that they cease to bear them, and homes so carefully guarded, even down to the lowest strata of society, that they cease to rear them.

"Just so surely as that the world is coming slowly to realize that the supreme glory of a nation is no longer in its territory, its armies, its navies, its commerce, but in the intellectual and moral grandeur of its citizens, so surely will be recognized in the coming time that the work for which nature has especially fitted woman is the grandest and most excellent work which she can possibly perform, and that it can never be outranked by any achievement of trade, commerce, statecraft, nor diplomacy.

"I am told that women vote in Colorado as generally as men, but I have excellent testimony from private sources that it is under compulsion to save the state from the calamity of being governed by the undesirable classes, who bring out their women voters to the last unit, and so necessitate the voting of the better classes to preserve the balance.

"Proof that the women of the slums and the red light districts have not only generally voted at some elections, but have been forced to repeat their votes by the unprincipled politicians who were officially brought in contact with them, is recorded in the courts where such offenders have been tried and convicted. I know that the same thing would occur in Illinois, and especially in

Chicago, if municipal suffrage were given to women.

"Then other women, who have their hands full and more than full of home and social and philanthropic duties, would be called upon to take upon themselves in addition the burden of politics to counteract their votes."

### TEN HOUR LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." She may work overtime all she wants to in Illinois.

The feminine line of the ancient adage was upheld by Judge Tuthill in the Circuit Court of Chicago, Ill., when he decided that the State law limiting the work of women in factories to ten hours was unconstitutional. On the prayer of W. C. Ritchie & Co., paper box manufacturers of the same city, the court issued an injunction restraining Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies and States' Attorney Wayman from conducting prosecutions under the statute.

"To deny this injunction would put woman back one hundred years," said Judge Tuthill. "The law as it now stands virtually relegates woman back to dependence. The constitutional policy of this State is to advance the cause of women and place them upon an equal basis with men. It is woman's right to make contracts and to acquire property if she chooses to do so. This law seeks to prohibit her from working more than ten hours a day if she wishes to, and I think that in that respect it deprives her of the right to exercise the right of contract which is given her by the constitution."

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association was keenly interested in the outcome of the case and gave its moral support to the plaintiff. Secretary John M. Glenn of the association was in court when the injunction order was issued. Inspector Davies will take the case to the State Supreme Court, but the manufacturers are confident that Judge Tuthill's ruling will be upheld there, as he based it on a decision of that body rendered in 1895. In that action also Ritchie & Co. were the plaintiffs and they succeeded in having knocked out an act limiting the working day of women in clothing factories to eight hours.

Assistant State's Attorney Hoffheimer, representing Mr. Wayman, and Samuel A. Harper, attorney for Mr. Davies, contended that the present law differed from the act held void in 1895. They argued that the present law was specifically directed to the one subject, "the health, safety and comfort of women in places of employment," and that the high court would uphold the right of the Legislature to make such regulations under the police power of the State.

William Duff Haynie, general counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, arguing the case in behalf of the plaintiffs, said:

"In a State like this, where manufacturers have invested millions of dollars a year, the women have played an important part. It would be unjust to deprive them of the right they are given by the State to enter into any contract they wish. Many women have families dependent upon them and they should be allowed to work overtime if they wish to and receive proper compensation for so doing."

The decision also affects women who work in laundries and similar establishments.

### KEIR HARDIE EGGED.

At a meeting of the University Fabian society in the town hall at Oxford, England, James Keir Hardie, Socialist member of parliament, who was to have been the principal speaker, was unable to gain a hearing owing to the hostile demonstrations of the undergraduates. Amid scenes of the greatest disorder, firecrackers were exploded, automobile horns were blown, there were shouts and bursts of song by the students, eggs and oranges were thrown, and the platform was stormed. Many free fights occurred during the demonstration.

### THE EMPLOYEES SIDE.

M. Neilsen, H. Heعاد, Oliver Malmquist, Jake Bohlander and P. Hoffman, the five employes of the Philip Werlein Piano House who have quit work after a failure to settle certain difference with their foreman, protest vigorously against the statement recently made of Mr. Werlein that they want "to be knocking off whenever they choose and go for beer." They assert that their business as repairers and tuners takes them into the best homes in the city and that such a statement injures them among the class of people for whom their work is done. They say that the walk-out is not a strike; they have simply quit and are not trying to force the house to do anything. They also say that the total number of employes who have walked out is but five men and four boys. Their chief complaints are against the rule of Foreman Pilcher that a man who loses half a day is laid off for a week and that work must begin at 7:30 instead of 8 o'clock in the morning. Their feeling of grievance seems to be directed against the foreman rather than against Mr. Werlein.

"We cannot accept the agreement to begin work at 7:30," said Mr. Heعاد. "If we made the agreement now it would hold during the winter as well. We are already working 8 hours and 15 minutes. The main point of difference, though, is the foreman's rule that a man who misses half a day is laid off for a week. We cannot submit to this. We are not striking; we have simply quit."

"It is very unfair to us," said Mr. Nielson, "to say that we want to go out for beer at all hours during the day. Such a statement is injurious to us. It would give the impression that we drank too much during working hours, which, of course, is not the case. Our work as tuners and repairers carries us into the best homes of the city, and we could not afford to appear in these houses if we were in the habit of drinking too much. We want to make a strong protest against the truth of this statement."

### TERMS OF SETTLEMENT OF CHICAGO STREET CAR MEN.

Trainmen in the employ of the companies at the date of the contract shall serve the first 3 months for 23 cents per hour; the next 9 months for 25 cents per hour; the second year at 27 cents per hour.

Trainmen now in the employ of the company who have completed two years or longer of service shall receive 28 cents per hour for the year commencing August 1, 1909; 29 cents per hour for the year commencing August 1, 1910, and 30 cents per hour thereafter. Trainmen now in the service of the company who hereafter complete two years of service shall thereupon be paid 28 cents per hour for their next succeeding year of service, and at the expiration of the third year shall receive 29 cents per hour, and thereafter 30 cents per hour.

New trainmen employed by the company after August 1, 1909, shall be paid at the rate of 23 cents per hour during the first six months of service; 25 cents per hour during the second six months of service; 26 cents per hour for the second year, 27 cents per hour for the third year, 28 cents per hour for the fourth year; 29 cents per hour for the fifth year; thereafter 30 cents per hour.

### RATHER PLEBEIAN.

Mrs. Newed—How does the breakfast suit you darling?

Newed—It's just right, sweetheart. It may be rather plebeian, but just the same I'm awfully fond of calf's liver.

Mrs. Newed—So am I, dearest. Don't you think it would pay us to keep a calf? Then we could have calf's liver every morning for breakfast.

# UNION MATTERS

## SYNDICATES.

Simple Simon met a pieman going to the fair—  
The pieman said to Simple Simon "Come, and  
buy my ware!"

But Simple Simon, being crafty, whispered softly  
"Wait!"

Before I buy your pie, why, I must joint a  
syndicate!"

And that's the way we all must do if we'd  
grow quickly rich,  
Before we purchase stocks or bonds, potatoes,  
pie, or sich;

We join a little syndicate, and what we cannot  
eat

We close out at a profit to the suckers in the  
Street.

Mr. Perkins had some Ship Trust stock to sell  
one day,

He tried to sell it to himself, but conscience  
said, "Nay, nay;

It will not do to sell it now, I guess I'll have  
to wait

Until I make myself into a Perkins syndicate.

"I'm acting for the New York Life in this  
affair," said he,

"But I am also acting for my frenzied friend,  
J. P.;

To act for both and trim them both, of course,  
would not be straight,

But it is all O. K. because I'm now a syndicate."

Gentle readers, if you feel inclined to gather pelf  
By means for which you cannot just exactly  
square yourself,

Pray take these lessons to your heart, and ere  
it is too late,

Incorporate (for business) in a little syndicate.

For that's the way the gentlemen who gather  
millions in

Can operate successfully on ice that's pretty  
thin;

And when the Sheriff calls around they tell  
him calmly: "Wait!"

We didn't do these wicked things. It was the  
syndicate!"

EDWARD MARKHAM.

A partial tie-up of the street car service of  
Paris resulted September 14 from the strike of  
the street car employes on the lines in the west  
part of the city.

Seventy-five poultry dressers employed by  
South Water street and Fulton markets of Chi-  
cago, Ill., are on strike for an increase in wages.  
Twenty-five firms are affected. The dressers re-  
ceive \$3 per day and asked for \$3.50.

The Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Interna-  
tional Union will start a fight for an eight-hour  
day in every State in the Union. A big defense  
fund will be raised. This was announced by the  
national executive board at Cincinnati on Au-  
gust 25.

At its convention at Atlanta, Ga., the United  
Brotherhood of Car Men, comprising employes of  
many of the large railroads, decided to affiliate  
with the American Federation of Labor, and it  
will probably be amalgamated with the Car  
Workers' International Union, also a member of  
the federation.

The executive committee of the International  
Metal Workers' Confederation, an organization

numbering more than 1,000,000 members, has de-  
cided to contribute \$125,000 to the Swedish strik-  
ers, and at the same time to ask the affiliated or-  
ganizations for further contributions.

Striking weavers at the Iron Works cotton mills  
have accepted a 5 per cent increase in wages and  
will return to work. The weavers struck, de-  
manding a 10 per cent advance. About 1,000  
weavers were involved and about 5,000 employes  
were thrown out of work by the closing of the  
mills.

Arrangements have been perfected for the re-  
storation of the union label of the United Hat-  
ters of North America to all the factories in Dan-  
bury, Bethel and New Milford, Conn., from  
which the label was taken at the time of the in-  
auguration of the great strike in the hatting  
industry last January. This action is a step  
toward the final adjustment between the manu-  
factures here and the union.

For the first time in twenty-three years all  
of the seven print cloth mills of the Iron Mills  
Works company, which are owned almost in their  
entirety by M. C. D. Borden, are shut down as a  
result of a strike of the weavers. About 5,000  
operatives who draw wages aggregating \$35,000  
a week are out of work. The weavers want an  
increase because of the poor preparation of yarn,  
which causes them to make lower wages.

The annual convention of the Industrial Won-  
der Workers of the World, which was to have  
opened in Chicago, has been postponed to May  
1, 1910, by referendum vote. The convention  
will be held in Chicago at that time, instead. It  
was thought best to devote the funds necessary  
to the holding of a convention toward keeping  
organizers in the field for the next six months.

The landlords of Stockholm, Sweden, have  
agreed to give the strikers more time in which  
to pay their quarterly rents which are due Octo-  
ber 1. This seemingly generous action of the  
landlords is merely an assent to the declaration  
of the unions now on strike that their members  
would pay no rent after October 1.

The following State and City Central bodies  
have had their charters revoked owing to their  
refusal to unseat delegates representing local  
unions of the Reid faction of the Electrical  
Workers:

State Federations—Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma  
and Montana.

City Central Bodies—St. Louis, San Francisco  
Spokane, Washington, Atlantic City, Wheeling,  
Bloomington, Ill.; Logansport, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.;  
Sharon, Pa.; New Castle, Pa.; Fostoria, O.; Steu-  
benville, O.; Connellsville, Pa.; Newark, O.;  
Manitowac, Ia.; Cleveland, O., and Detroit, Mich.

Denmark unions paid in 1908 more than \$200-  
000 in unemployed benefits, besides collecting a  
special effort fund for giving relief to members  
out of benefit, which fund reached \$72,500. This  
fund was started in January and during its ex-  
istence there have been fourteen distributions; at  
the first 6,655 members out of benefit were helped,  
at the ninth the figures had risen to 7,867 at the  
last there were 3,090 to be helped.

The biggest fight which ever has been waged  
between organized labor and capital on the Great  
Lakes will be fought in 1910. Plans for the cam-  
paign to be followed by the unions were started  
some weeks ago. Leaders have been working  
upon them in secret. They are now perfecting  
an organization that will be many times stronger  
than the old ones. There are 50,000 wage-ear-  
ners on the lakes. Heretofore the various work-  
men have had their own unions. These have  
been fought singly by the Lake Carriers' As-  
sociation, and one after another have been de-  
feated. Next season all the lake workingmen

will be in one big union that will be a part of  
the International Seamen's Union.

## TO PREVENT FADING.

An excellent laundress who has never been  
known to fade a summer frock says she has  
a special "fixative" for every color.

Alum used in the rinsing water will prevent  
green from fading. A handful of salt thrown  
into the rinsing water will set blue.

Ox-gall is good to use for gray and brown.  
Hay water made by pouring boiling water over  
hay is excellent for washing tan or brown linen.

A tablespoonful of black pepper stirred into  
the first suds in which cottons are washed will  
prevent colors from running.

Five cents' worth of sugar of lead crystals  
dissolved in a pailful of water makes a solution  
which fixes the tone of pinks, blues and laven-  
ders. The fabrics should remain in the sugar  
of lead bath half an hour or so before going  
to the suds.

These baths will not prevent a garment from  
fading if it is hung in the sun to dry. Delicate  
colors, in fact, any colors at all, are safe if  
dried in the house.

Vinegar is useful in reviving colors. Add  
one teaspoonful of common vinegar to each quart  
of cold rinsing water. Thoroughly saturate the  
article, wring tightly and dry quickly.

If the color has been taken out of silks by  
fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore it.

To wash brown Holland dresses, use bran, but  
no washing soda, and no soap unless the skirt is  
very dirty. Boil two handfuls of bran in one  
quart of water and strain through muslin. Put  
the bran on to boil again, as you will require a  
second supply of bran water for rinsing.

Cool the water by adding one quart of cold  
water to it. Then wash the skirt. You will  
be surprised to see how the bran extracts the  
dirt. Rinse first in bran water, then in plain  
water. Put the article through a wringer and  
iron while damp, on the wrong side.

## FORMERLY AND NOW.

Formerly it required 200 hours of human la-  
bor to place 100 tons of ore on railroad cars.  
To-day, aided by machinery, two hours of hu-  
man labor will accomplish the same task.

Formerly it required 240 hours of human la-  
bor to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal  
boats to bins 400 feet distant. To-day machin-  
ery will accomplish the same work in 20 hours.

On a bonanza farm in California wheat was  
produced at a cost of 3½ cents per bushel.

Professor Herzeg, of Austria, has estimated  
that 5,000,000 people, with the help of modern  
machinery, could supply a population of 20-  
000,000 people with all the necessities and small  
luxuries of life by working 1½ hours each day.

To-day 100 men make 250,000 bricks where  
twelve years ago they produced only 30,000  
bricks.

To-day 850 "hands" in one factory produce  
225,000,000 matches a day. Seventeen years ago,  
5,000 "hands" in 36 factories produced only  
140,000,000 a day.

## CO-OPERATIVE SEWING SHOP.

Thirty New York girls are pioneers in a new  
trade which is expected to take high rank  
in the activities for self-support. After ex-  
perimenting in new vocations for women,  
wealthy and socially prominent matrons have  
organized the co-operative sewing shop. Com-  
petent workers are sent out by the hour or day  
to do pressing, cleaning, repairing, fine mending,  
lace repairing, and simple alterations. The  
tailor-seamstresses, as they are known, are com-  
petent to take complete charge of a woman's  
wardrobe and rehabilitate it without instructions  
from the owner. The workers provide their  
own lunches outside the homes of patrons and  
pay their own expenses. They are dress menders  
in distinction from dressmakers.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19, 1909.

The Organized Tobacco Workers throughout the country are making great efforts to establish their Blue Label permanently in the market. It is issued in two sizes, of which the following are exact fac-similes.

The Tobacco Workers have adopted this trade mark or label as a guide for the purpose of enabling Union men and friends of Organized Labor to distinguish the brands of tobacco made by Union labor from that of non-Union. Whenever you see this label on a Plug, Package, Twist or Cigarettes, you are at once assured that it has been made by Union labor. All Union men and friends of fair labor can greatly assist us by the proper use of their great power as purchasers, through the means of our Union Label, which has been endorsed by the A. F. of L. and all its affiliated bodies throughout the country.

Retail dealers, it will be found, are ever ready to cater to any organized demand made upon them for goods so labeled, and we respectfully make the request of you that you use your great influence as a consumer in assisting in the creation of a demand for Union labeled tobacco, by requesting your dealer to get it for you if he has not already got it.

By such work you will be extending the great influence of Organized Labor in your locality and throughout the country generally, and must necessarily be of corresponding benefit to you and individual members of your Union. Union labeled tobacco costs no more than any other made in non-Union shops and, besides, when using it you are satisfied that you are assisting honest labor, working under fair conditions and that living wages are paid, such as you may be enjoying yourselves.

With your co-operation in the way we have asked for, we will be enabled to build our Organization upon a basis of permanency, steadily adding to its membership, and gradually advancing the wages of its members.

Thanking you for the many favors we have received in the past, and thanking you in advance for those we again ask of you.

Fraternally yours,

TOBACCO WORKERS' INTER'AL UNION,  
E. Lewis Evans, Sec.-Treas.  
September 12th, 1909.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1909.

On January 14th, 1909, the National Association of Hat Manufacturers decreed by a unanimous vote that no member of their Organization should use the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America, under penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Realizing that this was the beginning of a movement to do away with all Union Labels, and although it involved our entire membership, the United Hatters of North America decided that none of its members should work for any member of the National Association of Hat Manufacturers until it was agreed that the Union Label should be used on the product of their labor, and we have stood firmly by that position ever since. Of the fifty-eight manufacturers who entered into this combination nearly forty have since resigned from the Hat Manufacturers' Association, and are now operating Union Factories and using our Union Label, and we feel grateful to the members of Organized Labor whose loyal support made it possible to bring about this victory. There are yet about twenty large manufacturers who still refuse to use the Union Label, and whose product is sold in every

city in the United States. We have yet over five thousand of our members on strike, and are sadly in needs of funds, but the greatest service that can be rendered us now is TO CREATE A DEMAND FOR THE UNION LABEL, and we would urgently request that you take this matter up in your meeting, and APPOINT A COMMITTEE to wait on the merchants in your city and request them to handle ONLY UNION-MADE HATS. With over three-quarters of the Hat Manufacturers of the United States now operating Union Factories and using the Union Label, there is no reason why a merchant should insist on dealing with the few manufacturers who are now fighting our Organization. With your support we are determined to continue the fight until all manufacturers who rebelled against our Organization last January will again agree to use the Union Label.

Hoping you will give this matter your immediate attention, and thanking you for this, as well as the many past favors rendered our Organization in its present struggle, we are,

Respectfully,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA,  
Martin Lawlor, Secretary.

### Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

A sensation was created at a recent session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress by the unanimous adoption of a resolution calling for the removal of Lieut. Gov. Gibson of Ontario for his public indorsement at a recent banquet given by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Hamilton of President Hobson's attack on the international officers of trade unions.

The Miners' Union of Kentucky has appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the decision of Judge Cochran, which enjoined the miners from hiring other miners at work for the Stearns Coal company of Stearns, Ky., to leave their jobs. The question at law is whether the miners may pay men to quit work when the inducements offered are calculated to damage the property of a coal company.

The Postoffice Department has ruled that subscriptions to official organs of unions, fraternal organizations, etc., must be paid by the individual to whom the paper is sent, and cannot be included in sums paid as dues. This decision was made in the case of the official organ of the International Union of Steam Engineers, published in Brooklyn, and it will be applied to all similar cases.

The congress of the chambers of commerce of the British empire, in session in Sydney, N. S. W., indorsed the proposal that the empire own the telegraph services. It passed a resolution requesting the postal departments of the various governments to frame a combined scheme for complete state-owned electric communication between the motherland and Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This includes a substantial reduction in rates, especially on press messages.

James Keir Hardie, member of Parliament for Merthyr-Tydvil, outlining the policy of the Laborites in the general election, said he believed the Liberals would emerge from the conflict with a working majority. The Laborites, he said, were confident of increased strength in the House of Commons, from fifty-four members to between sixty-five and seventy, although supporting the budget. They will follow their usual course in the election, running a Laborite where-

ever they think he has a chance of defeating either or both of the opposing political parties.

Manuel Ortiz Machado has been sentenced to four months in jail by Judge Lassalle, of the Municipal Court of San Juan, for libeling Santiago Iglesias, the leader of the Free Federation of Labor, in dodgers which he distributed throughout the island, accusing him of misappropriating funds and declaring that it was a disgrace for the American Federation of Labor to have Iglesias representing it in Porto Rico. Ortiz was represented by Attorney Benitez Castano, while District Attorney Torres Grau looked after the interests of the people. He took an appeal to the District Court. Ortiz has a bad record, having been in jail several times.

Judge James R. MacFarlane, in the Pittsburgh Pa., Quarter Sessions Court, handed down an opinion deciding the eight-hour law in the State of Pennsylvania to be constitutional. The decision was in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against John F. Casey, a contractor, engaged in the construction of the filtration plant at Pittsburgh.

Sometime ago he was charged with violating the eight-hour law in working his employees overtime, and upon a trial of the case was found guilty. A new trial was asked for, and Judge MacFarlane refused it. In his opinion the judge says:

"The statute referred to in the special verdict makes eight hours a legal day's work for mechanics, workmen and laborers in the employ of the State or any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged in public work.

"Now, the court being of opinion that the act of July 26, 1897, under which the defendant was indicted, is constitutional, and that the acts found by the jury to have been done by the defendant are sufficient to support the verdict of guilty of a misdemeanor, it is now ordered that the verdict be entered guilty as indicted."

### AMBASSADORS PLAY BASEBALL.

A baseball game was played in Berlin, September 18th, for the benefit of the American Women's Club, of which Mrs. Thackara, wife of the American consul general, is president. The ball was thrown onto the diamond by Ambassador Hill. The two nines were made up of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to Washington; Captain Heath of the British embassy, the members of the American embassy and representatives of the American colony. After the game Ambassador and Mrs. Hill gave a reception to Americans at their residence.

### REWARD IS RIGHT.

When boys like Mr. Geo. P. Bent began to talk about retiring from business it is time to admit that the piano industry ripens young and bestows its rewards early.—Presto.

The reward of contempt bestowed upon Mr. Bent by the purchasing public has forced this idiotic gentleman to a premature decision of retirement. Reward is right.—(Editor.)


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# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any Instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

## ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

## COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

## GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

## IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

## ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helms.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.

CARMI—  
A. S. Brackett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Jooston.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

## INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

## IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walte Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luks.

## KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffen Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
MCLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thasemert.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

## KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.

## MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

## MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 621 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

## MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

## MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. O. Bird.  
Haugen-Meier Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

## MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

## MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hofer & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parkes Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.  
MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. M. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.

## MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBUS—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MERIDIAN—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
VICKSBURG—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## NEBRASKA.

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hilsabeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Heine.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

## NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.

CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

## NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

## OHIO.

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

## OREGON.

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

## OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.

ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

## RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Ainsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sablin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

## TENNESSEE.

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

## TEXAS.

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

## UTAH.

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

## VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kleffer Co.

## WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schiff, Welerman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjoleth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.

## WASHINGTON.

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

## AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.  
Amend Article 4, Section 3, by adding to Sec-  
tion the following:

All applicants for membership may be initiated  
free from the time this amendment may be ap-  
proved until January 1, 1910.

Local Unions favoring the above amendment  
will kindly second same and forward second to  
this office so same will reach the office not later  
than November 15, 1909. Seconds received after  
this date will not be counted.

## LAWS ON AMENDMENTS.

## ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution  
may be made at the regular or special convention  
of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers' International Union of America, a ma-  
jority vote of all delegates present being required  
for the adoption of any amendment; all amend-  
ments adopted by the convention shall be sub-  
mitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall  
not debar local unions from submitting amend-  
ments to the constitution. Amendments submitted  
by any local unions and seconded by one-third of  
all the local unions of the International Union  
shall be published in the Official Journal for at  
least two issues, when the same shall be sub-  
mitted to a referendum vote of the members, and  
if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, INTERNATIONAL  
OFFICE, AUGUST, 1909.

## Receipts.

## International Office Expense.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 21.....	25.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
<b>Supplies.</b>	
Local Union No. 1.....	5.00

## Buttons.

Local Union No. 17.....	1.75
On hand August 1, 1909.....	132.91
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$539.66</b>

## Expenditure.

Papers for office.....	\$ 5.36
500 2-cent stamps.....	10.00
500 1-cent stamps.....	5.00
20 5-cent stamps.....	1.00
20 10-cent stamps.....	2.00
Ad in N. H. Trade Unionist.....	18.00
Ad in Canton, O. Souvenir.....	5.00
Ad in Western Laborer.....	15.00
Papers for office.....	.36
Express charges.....	1.35
Rubber stamps.....	.40
Telephone.....	4.50
Journal postage.....	3.78
Premium on insurance.....	2.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	125.00
Salary of president.....	100.00
Rent for office.....	10.00
J. Johnson, special service.....	20.00
<b>Total expense.....</b>	<b>\$328.55</b>
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$539.66</b>
<b>Total expense.....</b>	<b>328.55</b>

On hand September 1, 1909....\$211.11  
CHARLES DOLD, International Pres.

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Brother Francis J. Campbell, June  
7, 1909, age 50 years, member of Local No.  
39, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
WALSH—Brother John Joseph Walsh, June 6,  
1908, age 29 years, member of Local Union  
No. 41, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.  
CHILLEM—Maria Chillem, wife of Brother S. H.  
Chillem, member of Local Union No. 14, New  
York, N. Y., August 22, 1909, age 46.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after September 1st all mail matter  
intended for the International Office of the  
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers'  
International Union should be addressed to 1037  
Greenwood Terrace instead of 1323 as hereto-  
fore in order to secure prompt delivery. Ex-  
changes please take note.

## GOMPERS' POLICY TURNED DOWN.

The Central Trades and Labor Union of St.  
Louis turned down the report of the committee  
of St. Louis, which, since the meeting of Sunday,  
Aug. 23, had been investigating the "reward our  
friends and defeat our enemies" policy of the  
American Federation of Labor, and had reported  
favorably on it.

A substitute resolution directly opposite to  
that which the committee had brought was  
adopted after some discussion by a vote of  
88 to 75.

## HANDKERCHIEF CASE.

A dainty handkerchief case, suitable for a  
bride, can be made of fine white linen, oblong in  
shape, ten inches long by five wide, and lined  
with pale blue or pink silk. The flap has a de-  
sign of three wreaths of small flowers in fine  
French embroidery. In the center wreath the  
initials are to be embroidered. The edge of the  
case may be finished with a row of fine feather  
stitching. The wreaths can be done with feather  
stitching instead of embroidery. The case may  
be tied with pale pink or blue ribbon and a  
small flat sachet made to be slipped inside.

## TRADE NOTES

America's oldest piano is now owned by Charles W. Gray of Portsmouth, N. H. It was built in London by Johann Zampe in 1763, and, twenty-one years later, was brought to the United States for John Jacob Astor.

F. S. Shaw, president of The Cable Company, Chicago, who underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at the Evanston Hospital some weeks ago, has returned to his home, 1424 Hinmar avenue, Evanston.

Many piano men have expressed curiosity to know what John W. Northrop is now doing. The well-known ex-piano man is said to be as active as ever, but in an entirely different line. He is on the road much of the time selling a novelty in the way of a peanut vending machine. Presto.

A shed 150 feet long and one story in height, containing a number of pianos and boxes belonging to the Ivers & Pond Piano Co. and adjoining its factory at the corner of Main and Albany street, Cambridge, Mass., was recently destroyed by fire. The damage is said to have been about \$10,000.

The American Key & Action Co., with a capital stock of \$500,000, is the latest addition to the supply houses of the Middlewest. It is announced that it is the purpose of the incorporators to manufacture actions and keys and to shortly begin an aggressive campaign for a good share of the Western trade.

The rebuilt factory of the Newby & Evans Co. at 712 East 135th street, New York, N. Y., is again in working condition, and the first shipment of pianos will be made some time during September. A good stock of instruments is now on hand while a number of new styles are coming through the factory and will be ready for the demand of dealers within a short time.

The Billings Spring Brass Flange Co. is elated over its record sales for August. Announcement is made upon sworn affidavit, that just 21,480 sets of flanges were sold during August. The Milwaukee concern is growing fast and its product is being introduced in all parts of the country. In fact, most of the action makers feel that they can not do without the Billings Flanges.

Roy J. Harding broke the world's record for continuous piano playing in a contest that ended at Richmond, Ind., Sept. 21. He played thirty-six hours and thirty-six minutes, which is four minutes better than the record. Harding was almost a wreck when the test ended, but it is not believed he will suffer permanent ill effects.

Eva F. Woodbury, acting as administratrix of the estate of Frank J. Woodbury, has filed a bill in the probate court to determine the ownership of 240 shares of stock in the Jewett Piano Co., which stood in Mr. Woodbury's name at the time of his death. Mrs. Woodbury declares that the stock belongs to her, and is, therefore, not a part of the husband's estate.

The Charles F. Dickinson Co., with warerooms on Sixty-third street, Chicago, Ill., made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Edward C. Day was appointed receiver, and a meeting of

creditors will be held within a few days to determine the condition of affairs of the company. It is said that the Foster-Armstrong Co. and the Commercial Security Co. were among the principal creditors.

The following statement shows the value of the imports of musical instruments at the port of Chicago during the month of August:

Imported from:	
Austria Hungary .....	\$ 584
France .....	4,313
Germany .....	6,179
Netherlands .....	4
Switzerland .....	205
Total .....	\$11,285

The Merchants' Association at Mishawaka Ind., is considering an offer to locate a new factory at that town. Some time ago a representative of Bell Bros., piano manufacturers of Emporia, Kan., visited the town and were much impressed with the opportunities offered. Owing to increased business and as Mishawaka possesses all the required advantages and inasmuch, too, as Mishawaka was the former home of the brothers Bell, they desire to locate there.

Emil O. Schmidt of Milwaukee filed suit against the Nau & Schmidt Music Co., Rohlfing Sons Music Co. and Henry A. Koch, praying for a receiver and an accounting for the Milwaukee Consolidated Music Co. The case is on trial in the Circuit Court by Judge Tarrant.

Mr. Schmidt's complaint recites that the two defendant companies were merged as the Consolidated Music Co., with Mr. Koch as president. One of the main points at issue is whether Mr. Schmidt is a stockholder or a partner. Mr. Schmidt claims that certain dissensions have arisen detrimental to the business, and that Mr. Koch has not conducted the business in a proper manner.

It is reported that the Hinners Organ factory may remain at Pekin, Ill. There is a rumor that there has been a hitch in the proceedings between the factory people and the representatives of the Commercial Club of Champaign to which place the Hinners factory was to be removed. It is further stated that no contract has been let for the new factory there. In fact, no plans have yet been approved. The story is that one set of plans submitted provided for a factory of greater dimensions than the Commercial Club had anticipated when their proposition was made. Consequently, there has been a discussion along this line which still remains unsettled.

### FORBES DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the E. E. Forbes Piano Co. was held in Birmingham, Ala., recently, and directors were elected as follows: E. E. Forbes, A. O. Mallory, C. B. Dunham, of Birmingham; G. E. Warrick, of Anniston; R. O. Blakely, of Montgomery; James O. Smith, of Mobile; C. J. Robert, of Jackson, Miss.; W. L. Bush, of Chicago, and Jesse French, of St. Louis.

At the directors' meeting the following officers were elected: E. E. Forbes, president; James O. Smith, first vice-president; W. L. Bush, second vice-president; A. O. Mallory, secretary, and C. B. Dunham, treasurer.

A dividend of 8 per cent was declared, giving substantial evidence of the healthy condition of this concern.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Holderman Co., Washington, N. J.; Pianos capital, \$125,000. Incorporated by M. F. Holderman, E. R. Levy and A. B. Omwake.

\* \* \*

The W. A. Leyhe Piano Company, Dallas, Tex.; capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporated by W. A. Leyhe, W. L. Weaver, E. H. Allcorn.

\* \* \*

Dwyer Piano Company, New Orleans, La.; capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporated by James T. Dwyer, W. C. Dwyer, J. A. Planchard and others.

\* \* \*

National Piano Bench Company, Chicago; \$5,000; manufacturing and selling musical instruments, piano benches, etc. Incorporated by E. E. Wagner, Marcellus W. Meek, Albert H. Putney.

\* \* \*

John Widoff, Brooklyn; manufacturing pianos and musical instruments; capital \$2,000. Incorporators, Walfrid E. Ossberg, Unionport, N. Y.; John Widoff, 1160 Jackson avenue, Bronx; Chas. Wierfeldt, 638 East 137th street, New York.

\* \* \*

Articles of incorporation were filed last week in the office of the Camden county, N. J., clerk for the Philamona Violin Company, to manufacture violins under a secret process. The capitalization is put at \$100,000. The incorporators are Julius D. Hordath, of 1622 Pine street, Philadelphia, who is the inventor of the new process; S. Edmund Edmunds and Samuel Belasco, also of Philadelphia.

### LIABILITIES OF S. N. BRIDGE & SON.

Schedules filed in the Milwaukee courts by S. N. Bridge & Son, piano dealers at Oshkosh, Wis., show liabilities of \$10,280, with assets of \$4,786. Of the liabilities, \$7,796 consists of four promissory notes secured by conditional contracts of sale, to Oshkosh banks. All excepting \$2,230 of the assets is claimed to be exempt. A trustee will be appointed this week.

The unsecured creditors with claims of \$30 and over are: Bush & Gerts Piano Co., Chicago, \$1,586; Bush & Lane Piano Co., Holland, Mich., \$185; Schaff Brothers Co., Huntington, Ind., \$150; P. A. Wheeler, Oshkosh, Wis., \$50; W. J. Kelley, Oshkosh, Wis., \$50; Raphael Tuck & Son Co., New York, \$39; Illustrated Art Publishing Co., New York, \$38; Lawrence McGreal, Milwaukee, \$32; Bamforth & Co., New York, \$31.

The secured creditors are: German National Bank, Oshkosh, \$6,000; Campbellsport National Bank, Campbellsport, Wis., \$800; National Union Bank, Oshkosh, \$600; Farmers' Bank of Omro, Wis., \$396.

### TO MARKET 17,000 PIANOS.

The Toronto (Canada) "Globe" says editorially, under the head of "Great Year for Pianos:"

"Canadian industry expects to supply 17,000 instruments to the home market for pianos this fall.

"All these pianos, with the exception of perhaps 1,000 manufactured in Montreal and a few hundred at other points in Quebec, will be made in Toronto and other centers in Ontario.

"The output of 17,000 Canadian pianos will in proportion be almost as great as the record American output of 250,000 pianos.

"Canada has no element in her population that buys as few pianos as the 12,000,000 negroes who help to swell the census returns of the United States. Allowing for this difference Canada, if the crops are good, will this year buy as many pianos per capita as United States purchased in 1907."

## ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

# UNFAIR to Organized Labor

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**W. W. KIMBALL**

**CHICAGO**

**PIANOS**

**AND**

**ORGANS**



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**UNFAIR to Organized Labor**

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—CHAS. DOLD.  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
- 1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
- 2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.
- 3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.
- 4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
102 Shell Road, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
- 5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.
- 6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Baylies St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.
- 7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
- 8th Vice President—GEO. TRACEY.  
15 Maple Ave., Derby, Conn.
- 9th Vice President—FRANK HELLE.  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.46
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening, 46 La-Salle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Business Agent, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, at Kolle's hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 256 Vine St. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll street. Corresponding Secretary, Lastin Holmes, 316 Baldwin street. Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Lewis, 583 Thompson street.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first Monday of every month at Martins Hall, 518 Iberville street. Recording Secretary, L. Burk, 2223 Conti street. Financial Secretary, M. Nielsen, 6025 Laurel street.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 805 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinci, 203 East 107th Street. Financial Secretary, F. W. Chilleml, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christman, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, O. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Mondays of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. F. Cabasino, 219 E. 70th Street. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells' Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Bourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949,955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Emil Haag, 654 Humboldt Street. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond Street.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchsee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1158 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 264 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatori Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Sts., W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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# PIANO ORGAN<sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



Vol. 11

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 9

## BEAUTIFY THE HOMES ON EARTH.

Oh, ye men who prate of college,  
And of books as doors to hope,  
Go and gain the living knowledge  
Where the toiling people grope.  
Like the plants in shadowy places,  
They are needing sun to bloom—  
They are hungering for life's graces,  
They are wanting light and room.

Give them something more of pleasure  
Than ten million dollar tomes;  
Give them work and give them leisure,  
Give them clubs and give them homes.  
Open wide the door of beauty  
And invite the people in—  
And you'll find the paths of duty  
Better filled than paths of sin.

Oh, I cannot sit debating  
On the issues of a creed,  
With the mighty work that's waiting  
And the world's tremendous need,  
And the cold and costly steeple  
Brings no pennies from my purse,  
While the people, people, people  
Groan beneath oppression's curse.

While the tenements are reeking  
With the striving, toiling poor,  
Do not send your churchmen seeking  
Help for heathens to my door.  
Let them go where sin carouses,  
Or where seething sweatshops stand;  
Let them see the slaughterhouses  
Of the children of our land.

True reform has one beginning—  
The right hand of brotherhood.  
Would you help men out of sinning?  
Would you lead them into good?  
Would you teach that Christ has risen?  
Prove it by your deeds of worth.  
If you want to close the prison,  
Beautify the homes of earth.

—Ella Wheeler Wileox.

## THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO.

The history of the piano business in Chicago could never be completely chronicled without special reference to, and the revelation of, facts concerning the marvelous development and the great results accomplished by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, one of the pioneer manufacturing concerns of the piano industry in the West.

The progress of this house has been closely identified with the piano manufacturing industry for a quarter of a century, and at the time of its formation not one per cent of the pianos manufactured in the United States were made in Chicago, and none of these pianos made in Chicago were at that time being manufactured for the wholesale trade—only in a small way for retail consumption by a few manufacturers who bought most of the parts and assembled the pianos.

At the time the Bush & Gerts Piano Company began the manufacture of pianos it was almost impossible to find a music dealer who would consider the purchase of pianos manufactured in Chicago, or bearing indication of Chicago origin, and all the prestige, all the reputation and all the knowledge of the art and science of piano building seemed to have concentrated and attached itself permanently to the great eastern cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and a few scattering factories located east of the Alleghenies and in northern New York.

No one house has assisted more energetically or practically or successfully in enabling Chicago to attain her present prominence in the piano manufacturing world, producing at the present time fully thirty-five per cent of all the pianos made in the United States, and marketing in a jobbing, wholesale and retail way fully forty-five per cent; and this wonderful transformation and transmission of interests in an artistic industry has been effected in less than twenty-five years, with Chicago still making wonderful strides, and a larger percentage of increase in the piano manufacturing industry in the volume of output than any of her contemporaneous sisters.

The Bush & Gerts Piano Company for a time were compelled to manufacture pianos for local dealers to secure a foothold on the trade, and many of these pianos bore either the dealer's name or fictitious, obsolete names that formerly bore the Boston or New York stamp of approval, or, as it was put in those days, the Eastern Trade Mark; but by conscientious effort and by the construction of a strictly first-class piano, these conditions began to rapidly change, and from year to year the output of Bush & Gerts pianos steadily increased and the quality of grade and construction were all raised and improved and brought to a point of perfection that renders it one of the foremost high-grade pianos of the day, with a following among intelligent musical people whose discrimination and judgment have led them by the thousand to purchase pianos of this excellent make.

The Bush & Gerts Piano Company have also taken a firm and determined stand in regard to the placing upon the plate and fallboard of each and every piano the name of the manufacturer, so that the origin of the piano might be traced and an unsuspecting purchaser (and a large percentage of those who purchase pianos are ignorant in so far as the quality and construction of a piano are concerned) be not deceived in regard to the quality, character and value of the instrument purchased, as all pianos, even of the cheaper grades, are to a certain extent warranted by the manufacturers; but it is a fact that the increase in the sale of pianos under fictitious names or names that do not indicate the origin of the piano has increased to such an extent that today it constitutes more than one-half of the total volume of business transacted, and of this class of pianos there is no way to trace back the origin of the instrument to the factory from whence it came, and in many cases the purchaser is badly deceived and swindled in regard to the

value of the instrument purchased, and this is a chance that the purchaser would not have to take at all in purchasing of a reliable, well known accredited and reputable manufacturer.

Every piano may be said to have a certain value or some value, but there are many made that are comparatively worthless as musical instruments, and by the manufacturers are intended for those who cannot afford to purchase anything but a low priced instrument; but when these pianos are sold under fictitious names and exorbitant prices then the public, which is at all times entitled to a fair, square deal, becomes the sufferer, and it is to eliminate this phase of the piano business, which has become injurious and of sufficient importance to reach the proportions of a menace, that the Bush & Gerts Piano Company have taken the initiative and inaugurated a strong campaign in advertising and publicity for a square deal for the public, and the manufacturer's name cast in the plate of every piano made.

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO IS THE FACT THAT IT IS EXCLUSIVELY A UNION LABEL PIANO, THE BUSH & GERTS FACTORY BEING OPERATED AS A CLOSED SHOP AND EMPLOYING UNION LABOR EXCLUSIVELY, AND ATTACHING THE UNION LABEL TO ALL ITS INSTRUMENTS. THIS CONDITION HAVING OBTAINED FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS AND BEING STILL IN EFFECT. THIS FEATURE ATTACHED TO AN ARTISTIC AND COSTLY ARTICLE, SUCH AS A PIANO, IS AN ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF ITS MERIT AND OF ITS ATTAINING THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND TYPE OF WORKMANSHIP THROUGHOUT, AND THE VERY FACT THAT THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO COMPANY HAVE TAKEN SUCH A DECIDED AND FIRM STAND FOR LEGITIMATE, SQUARE DEALING AND HONEST REPRESENTATION OF THE PRODUCT OF THEIR FACTORIES ACCOUNTS FOR THE STEADY AND TREMENDOUS DEMAND WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT UP FOR THESE HIGH-GRADE INSTRUMENTS.

In the magnificent home of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, the Bush Temple of Music, which was erected as a monument to the success of this great house, there is always to be seen a complete, varied, attractive, artistic and up-to-date stock of these high-grade instruments, and in the same Temple of Music is located a complete, well organized, artistic school of music in which the Bush & Gerts pianos are exclusively used, and which school was founded by the President of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, combining with the manufacture of an artistic piano a school in which every opportunity is given for the development of the great and Divine Art

## ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

### THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Following will be found in part the address of Frank H. Murray, delivered at a mass meeting of piano workers recently held in the city of Boston:

In 1900 there were in Boston two separate and distinct union of piano workers, the "Varnishers' and Polishers' Union" and the "Piano Makers of Massachusetts." Although a bond of sympathy—a fraternal tie existed. Yet each was independent of the other. What was true of the Boston piano workers, was also true in other cities where, even though strong in numbers, the unions often acted without regard to time, opportunity or definiteness, and could act and often did act to the detriment of the other.

In the spring of 1900, the Chicago Piano Workers' Union, even then engaged in a bitter contest against unfair conditions of employment in that city, realizing by their experience the truth of the old adage, "In union there is strength," and that the welfare and content of the piano workers of the West should be the concern of the workers of the East, and that the interests of our Canadian fellow-craftsmen are identical with ours in this country. They proposed and urged the formation of an international union by the consolidation of all the local unions under one head. At its own expense, acting on its initiative, the Chicago union then engaged Mr. Charles Dold as organizer. And during the summer of 1900 Mr. Dold made a canvass of the unions of piano workers of the East, with such success that delegates were elected in nearly all the cities where the industry flourished, and at a convention held at Erie, Pa., Sept. 17 to 22, 1900, the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union was given its impetus and launched on its mission as champion of the rights of the workers, opposing the methods of unscrupulous manufacturers, correcting abuses, standing as a bulwark against those evils which had arisen from lack of organization and from the weakness or indifference of the workers themselves.

Fifty-one local unions have been established under the International jurisdiction since that Erie convention, but where better results might be obtained (as here in Boston), amalgamation has been the rule.

So that, today, the International Union comprises 39 working local unions in the United States and Canada, extending as a chain from Toronto to Baltimore and from Boston to San Francisco (where Local No. 12, having survived the earthquake, stands as a barrier against the yellow peril in our industry). The laws embodied in our constitution, and patterned after the best and most successful labor unions of the world, are the result of careful study and earnest deliberation of conventions of chosen delegates and ratified by referendum vote of all the members. Although during the past nine years our organization has fought many battles against injustice and oppression and for the welfare of the wage-earners, and even though individuals have made mistakes, the honor and the integrity of our International Union have been unscathed.

Approximately \$200,000 have been expended in benefits, strikes, lockouts, sickness and death, and every dollar properly accounted for. Here in Boston, although our local piano union lost \$2,000 by the dishonesty of a former treasurer (which, by the way could not have happened had the bonding rule of the International been applied), we have met every obligation due to our members, every benefit has been paid—and right here let me say that while labor as a cause has been agitating "old age pensions" and benefits to the superannuated, the Boston piano local has for four years paid, what is practically a pension, benefit to members who have become incapacitated for work.

But I need not dwell on the work of the union in Greater Boston, the Piano Locals No. 19 of Boston, No. 37 of Wakefield and No. 44 of Cambridge and the Organ Workers' Local No. 21 of Boston are still on the firing line, they have stood the test of battle and despite the business depression, the panic and the mistakes of the

unweary, are undaunted and undismayed, extending influences for the good and welfare of the workers in the musical instrument industry, notwithstanding slanderous attacks of chronic critics and the insidious calumnies engineered by the spies of the Van Cleave-Kirby association. The Piano and Organ Workers' Union of Greater Boston extends a cordial welcome to those that are eligible to join, and the hand of brotherhood to those whose conditions caused them to fall away from the union. We want you. You need organization, co-operation. Now is the acceptable time. It is said that the toiler does not stop to think in prosperous times, but you piano and organ workers have had plenty of time during the past two years to think. I know it is needless for me to dwell on the power and the necessity of organized effort at this time. But it is well for even the wisest among us to be admonished from time to time—lest we forget.

Individual effort and self-reliance are beautiful expressions, but unite your efforts, combine your force, co-operate for your mutual welfare and no power of capitalistic greed can humiliate you. The trades union movement is a struggle of humanity for better conditions and better conditions for you, are yours if you but apply the remedy.

### MONGOLIANS ENGAGED IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1900.

Owing to the many requests in reference to information relative to what extent, if any Mongolians have invaded the industries represented by the building trades, I have the honor to herewith submit a tabulation which covers the entire United States, including Hawaii.

Though it is true that the building industries are not yet affected to any appreciable extent in California, yet we consider it proper to warn the people of our country that the thin edge of the wedge has already been entered.

The figures here given were compiled from the report of the twelfth census, 1900, and while we cannot go behind them, we are convinced, through reports emanating from treasury department officials, that a large number of Mongolians, both Chinese and Japanese, succeeded in evading the enumerations. Keeping that statement in mind, the following should surely be of interest:

Occupation.	Chinese.	Japanese	Total.
Carpenters .....	417	666	1,083
Masons (brick and stone) ..	49	53	102
Painters and Varnishers ..	105	56	161
Plasterers .....	4	4	8
Plumbers and gasfitters ..	1	4	5
Marble and stone cutters ..	33	33	66
Tin plate workers .....	116	12	128
Cabinet makers .....	16	7	23
Saw and planing mill workers .....	76	165	241
Totals .....	838	1,029	1,867

It is thus seen that there were 838 Chinese and 1,029 Japanese building mechanics in 1900, but how many of them were in California we have no means of finding out. We do know, however, that since 1900 over 50,000 Japanese have come to the mainland from the Territory of Hawaii, and that the Japanese population of California has increased over 600 per cent; and it would be the height of folly to assume that there was not more than a fair sprinkling of building mechanics among them. We know further that during the years 1901 to 1907, both inclusive, 109,406 Japanese entered the United States through legal channels, and of that number 4,446 were skilled mechanics. Is it reasonable to believe that they will be content to work as field laborers and domestics, if the opportunity is afforded them to invade the building industries?

We have recently received the report of a meeting held in Honolulu, at which resolutions were adopted looking towards the elimination of Japanese lodging camps from certain parts of Honolulu. A Mr. Robertson took the ground that

the root of the evil to be remedied lay in the fact that the Japanese were encouraged to come to Honolulu because they were employed by the whites, practically to the exclusion of white artisans in many lines. Mr. Robertson said: "I believe if the records of the contracts given in Honolulu were examined, especially those dealing with carpentering, plumbing and painting, the result would be astonishing. I believe it would be found that in those branches of trade nine-tenths of the contracts are given to Orientals."

Have we any guarantee that these conditions will not prevail in American unless we fight to the bitter finish?

It has been reported to our office on several occasions that Japanese mechanics were making inroads in the building industry in some of the small adjacent towns, and those most deeply interested have denied the truth of the rumor—but advertising matter taken from the columns of one of our leading newspapers indicates that there is more truth than fancy in such reports. There we found attention called to Japanese milling, planing and carpenter establishments; painting and varnishing; manufacture and repair of furniture; store and office fixtures; show cases, counters, etc., winding up with railway and general contracting.

The Japanese must indeed feel sure of their position when they boldly insert such advertisements, and we can safely infer that they get their share of patronage or they would not go to the expense involved (two whole pages of the San Francisco "Chronicle").

This is a subject which merits the most thoughtful consideration, not alone from the workers of the Pacific Coast, but every building mechanic throughout the entire country.

### LABOR TEMPLES.

The annual statement of the directors of the Toronto Labor Temple shows that the year's business was a profitable one. The receipts amounted to \$13,568.33, leaving a balance of \$1,856.18. The assets of the company are the building, \$35,888.34; furniture, \$7,500. The profits show an undeclared dividend of over 13 per cent. The excess of assets over liabilities is \$17,309.87. The original allotment of stock has been taken up, and the single transaction of \$5.00 for the year closed the final allotment. At present there is no stock on the market, and the company will not issue any more, as the stock as it now stands is worth more than double what was paid for it.

The labor unions of Los Angeles have a Labor Temple which stands on a 100 foot by 125 foot lot. The building is 80 feet by 125 feet, seven stories high. The union Labor Temple association is incorporated under the laws of the State of California, and is capitalized at \$100,000, divided into 100,000 shares at \$1.00 each, restricted to union men. The property is now valued at \$175,000. Although not entirely finished, sufficient space is occupied to produce a rental of \$500 a month. This does not indicate that the campaign engineered by General Otis to rid California of trades unionism has met with any encouraging success.

The Winnipeg Trades Hall Building is owned by the Trades Hall Co., the predominating stock holder in which is the Bricklayers' and Masons' union. The Typographical union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Moulders and Stonecutters are also considerable stockholders, and a small amount is held by individual union members. The building is 52x100, four stories and basement, the whole of which, with the exception of part of the ground floor, is used for halls and committee rooms. The building has cost the company about \$60,000, the cost being considerably augmented by a calamity which overtook it when just nearing completion, it being wrecked by a storm. The property was for eighteen claims being paid off; it reverted to the Trades Hall Co., and is now paying its way.—Bricklayer & Mason.

# Thirty-First Annual MONSTER BALL

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers International Union of America

*Section Greater New York*

To be held at the

**AMSTERDAM OPERA HOUSE**

44th Street, Between 8th and 9th Avenues

**Saturday Evening, November 13th, 1909**

Tickets Including  
Wardrobe, 25 cts.

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A handsome Solid Gold Watch will be drawn  
for by the Ladies.

# UNION MATTERS

## LABOR TRIUMPHANT.

Hail! mighty thing of brain and brawn,  
Whose head and hands uphold the world.  
Hail, Conquerer! Awake! the dawn

Of thy day comes apace, and hurled  
Into the limbo of the past

Will be thy wrongs, if thy strong hands  
But pull together and hold fast  
Each right when gained. But thy demands  
Backed by thy manhood's might must be;  
Thou canst not win with half thy power.

Waken! Unite! Then, like the sea,  
Thou art resistless. Lo! the hour  
Is ripe. The hands of Time and Fate  
Point to the dawn; and from its sleep

Of ages, heavy-eyed and late,  
But not too late its tryst to keep—  
Great Labor wakes, and, with wide eyes  
Of wonder, sees his giant form,  
Begins his force to realize:

And, looking on the pygmy swarm  
Which fattens on him, and with chains  
Of golden tissue binds his brawn  
And its colossal strength restrains,  
Laughs, half in rage and half in scorn;  
And, breaking, one by one the bands  
Of minted gold his own hand wrought,  
Rises triumphant, proudly stands  
Upon the world his toil hath bought  
And paid for many times in coin.

—Edmund Defreyne.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has decided to enlist the churches and clergymen of Chicago in labor's fight in the interest of the constitutionality of the ten-hour law for women.

At the convention of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor in session at Tampa, Fla., it was voted that the Amalgamated Woodworkers shall unite with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

A strike of dry goods clerks in eighty East Side New York stores has been declared by the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Association of New York. The strikers, who demand an eight-hour day, with an hour off for luncheon, threaten to make the strike general. Six hundred clerks are out.

A joint war on "unfair" booking agents was decided upon by the officers of the Actors' Union and the White Rats of America. The members of the two organizations are determined to put an end to the practice of inserting a clause in contracts granting managers the right to cancel acts after one performance without pay.

The following officers will officiate over the Building Trades Department for the coming year:

President—James Kirby, Chicago.  
First Vice-President—M. F. Hendrick, Buffalo.  
Second Vice-President—William J. McSorley, Cleveland.

Fourth Vice-President—Frank J. McNulty, Newark.

Secretary-Treasurer—William J. Spencer, Washington.

The Chicago Federation of Labor was directed October 20 by the American Federation of Labor to reinstate the local union of the Amalgamated Woodworkers which had been unseated because of a controversy with the Carpenters' Union. The executive council of the Federation held that the question of jurisdiction involved came properly before the international unions

and the American Federation, and could not be disposed of by the Chicago central body.

The installation of modern safety devices that will render accidents practically impossible is one of the problems for the interest of the workingmen being worked out by President Gompers and his associates in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The council agreed to make a thorough study of the whole question and it is not improbable that the Toronto convention next month will be urged to take definite steps to this end.

Heirs of union brickmakers and terra cotta workers who die while performing police or military duty will not be paid death benefits by the Brickmakers' and Terra Cotta Workers' International Union. This amendment to the constitution of the organization has been made and the rank and file will be notified by circulars. The new rule affects members of the National Guard in all states in times of peace or war.

Efforts to organize the 20,000 employes of the big packers at the Chicago stock yards will be made. At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held at 275 La Salle street recently it was decided to place two organizers in the yards at once. The unions interested are the coopers, engineers, firemen, butcher workmen, steamfitters and all other trades employed in the yards. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will be asked to furnish one organizer and the trades interested will appoint the other.

Plans for a strike of 40,000 shirtwaist girls were perfected by the officials of the United Hebrew Trades and representatives of the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union and Allied Trades of New York. A protracted secret conference was held at the offices of the United Hebrew Trades. Among those who attended the conference were: Benjamin Weinstein, general organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; Solomon Schindler, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and Benjamin Witaskin, business agent of the Ladies' Waistmakers' Union.

The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was closed Saturday, October 9, with the election of officers as follows:

President—W. D. Mahon, Detroit, re-elected.  
Vice-Presidents—A. L. Behner, Cleveland; J. J. Thrope, Pittsburgh; A. H. Burt, Salt Lake City; George Keenan, Rochester; E. A. Carter, Chicago; P. Hanley, Chicago, and T. P. Dunn, Winnipeg.  
Secretary—R. L. Reeves, Pittsburgh.  
Treasurer—Rezin Orr, Detroit.  
Next year the convention will be held at St. Joseph, Mo.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor decided that an appeal for financial assistance in behalf of the wage-earners now on strike in Sweden should be made to all organized labor in this country. A call will accordingly be sent out asking contributions.

The Swedish strike of 163,000 men against a general reduction of wages began August 4, and has kept the principal industries of the country tied up since that date, although the bosses have made desperate efforts to get scabs. This action of the A. F. of L. is expected to aid materially in the winning of the strike.

## DENMARK AT THE HEAD.

In union organization Denmark stands at the head of the class with 58 per cent of her workers organized; Sweden has 33 per cent; Finland, 29 per cent; Hungary, 28 per cent; England, 22 per cent; and Italy only 8 per cent. In absolute membership Germany stands at the head, with 2,446,489 in the various unions, mechanical and agricultural. English unions have a membership of 2,106,283.

## PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Nine fraternal and benefit organizations with a membership of nearly 3,000,000, and three international labor unions with a membership of over 100,000 have joined the ranks of the fighters against consumption within the last year, according to a statement issued to-day by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A year ago only one fraternal organization, the Royal League, and one labor union, the International Typographical Union, maintained institutions for the treatment of their tuberculous members. Since January 1, 1909, the following fraternal and benefit organizations have taken up the consideration of tuberculosis, and in most instances have decided to erect institutions: Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters of America. The international labor unions which have joined the fight against tuberculosis are the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union, and the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

The Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias have already opened sanatoria for their members who have tuberculosis at Colorado Springs, and East Las Vegas, New Mexico. The Workmen's Circle is about to erect a similar institution at Liberty, N. Y. The Royal League has maintained a sanatorium at Black Mountain, N. C., for three years. The other fraternal organizations mentioned have either appointed commissions to consider the advisability of erecting tuberculosis sanatoria, or are contemplating such action.

The first sanatorium to be erected for the benefit of the laboring men was built by the International Typographical Union in connection with its home at Colorado Springs. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have recently decided to erect a similar sanatorium, and steps are now being taken to open such an institution. The International Photo-Engravers' Union, while not conducting a sanatorium of its own, pays for the treatment of its tuberculous members in institutions in various parts of the country. The International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are recommending to their members that they ally themselves with the various organizations united in the fight against tuberculosis.

All of these fraternal organizations, and labor unions are also carrying on campaigns of education among their members. In this way over 3,000,000 men and women are receiving instruction through lectures, through official papers, and by literature expressly prepared showing the dangers and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

It is a campaign of prevention which will bring to these various fraternal and benefit organizations millions of dollars in the saving of lives and the cutting down of payments for sickness and death resulting from tuberculosis. The recent National Fraternal Congress estimated that 50 per cent of the death losses from tuberculosis could be saved by the various fraternal organizations of the country.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has rendered all assistance possible to these various movements among the labor men and fraternal organizations, and stands ready to co-operate as far as possible with any society of this character.

## REMEMBER THE LABEL.

When the wife of a union man goes through her husband's clothes in performing her regular "touching ceremony" she should respect the label. If she finds one in his clothes, she should go easy and at least give her spouse an even break. If no label she should take everything in sight and spend it for label goods.—Western Laborer.

# UNION LABELS



**ENDORSED BY A.F. OF L.**

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### HOW WILL THE RECKONING END?

Poor little children that work all day—  
Far from the meadows, far from the birds,  
Far from the beautiful silent words  
The hills know how to say!  
Laughter is gone from your old-young eyes—  
Gone from the lips with the dimples sweet,  
Gone with the song of the little feet—

As light in winter dies.  
Evening—with only the years at ten!  
Where was the morning, where was the noon,  
Did the day turn back to the night so soon?  
Part of the monster things that turn  
Less than a lever, less than a wheel;  
Pity you were not wrought of steel,  
To save the pence you earn!  
Add the column, aye, foot the gain—  
Ye that barter in children's lives,  
How will the reckoning end, that strives -  
To balance gold with pain?

—Ruby Archer.

The spectacle of a woman breaking metal on the roadside may be observed at Doncaster, Australia.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has upheld the Sibley Act, which makes a cut of 25 per cent in express rates in that State.

An increase of 10 per cent in the wages of its 2,000 employes in the Lehigh Valley was announced recently by the Thomas Iron Company, of Easton, Pa.

An increase of 1 cent per hour for the 25,000 shop employes of the Burlington and Great Northern Railways, to take effect from September 1, was announced on October 1 on orders from James J. Hill.

New official figures show that there are in the United States more than 300,000 Indians. These figures involve an increase of about 40,000 during the last two decades, which is attributed to the government's constant effort to uplift the Indian.

Albert Sanchez, an electrical engineer at present an inmate of Belem Prison, Mexico City, Mex., says he has invented an apparatus whereby vision as well as voice may be transmitted over an ordinary telephone wire. He calls his invention a teleradioption.

Frost has ruined the apple crop in southeastern Iowa. Thousands of bushels of fine fruit still on the trees have been blighted, many owners losing from two to three thousand bushels each. The totals loss in southeastern Iowa will reach 75,000 bushels.

Seven Atlantic liners came into the New York Harbor October 3rd, landing the largest number of passengers the custom-house has ever been called upon to handle in a single day. They brought 7,898 persons, nearly enough to people a city equal to Hackensack, N. J., or Laramie, Wyo., according to the census of 1900.

The main subject for consideration at the tenth annual meeting of The National Civic Federation to be held in New York, November 22 and 23, will be "Industrial Insurance," including "Employees' Sick and Death Funds," "Compensation in Case of Accident," "Employees' Liability" and "Old Age Pensions"—both

Governmental and Private. The members of the several State commissions now working on this problem will be present.

A gigantic international federation of ship-owners has just been formed in London. Delegates of shipowners' federations in Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, representing more than 16,000,000 tons of shipping, met in London and registered a new federation in accordance with the British law.

In England about 2,500 persons own half the land. Here's a list of eight of the bigger owners:

	Acres.
Duke of Sutherland .....	1,358,000
Duke of Devonshire .....	186,000
Duke of Westminster .....	30,600
Duke of Richmond .....	286,500
Duke of Portland .....	183,000
Duke of Montrose .....	115,000
Duke of Manchester .....	70,000
Marquise of Bute.....	117,000

Eight persons owning over.....2,300,000

Edwin Ginn, the publisher, of Boston, Mass., has made provision in his will that upon his death \$1,000,000 shall become available for the cause of universal peace. Moreover, Mr. Ginn will contribute \$50,000 annually to the peace cause during the remaining years of his life.

For several years Mr. Ginn has been at work interesting business men, and among others has found Mr. Carnegie a firm believer in the project.

Mr. Carnegie is likely to give a handsome sum that may be added to the fund, according to Mr. Ginn.

A Swiss watchmaker of Neuchatel, Germany, who recently invented a watch for the blind, had scarcely placed his invention on the market when he was inundated with orders. The watch has no glass and its face is of enamel. The hands are invisible and are placed inside the case. The figures of the watch work automatically, appearing a little above the enamel face as the hands pass underneath. A blind person can with a touch of his fingers tell the time in an instant. The watch costs from \$4 upward.

An international flying machine trust for the manufacture and sale of the Wright aeroplane has been formed, it was learned, and the time is not far distant when one will be able to engage a flying machine much as one now hires a taxicab. At the head of the company is Charles R. Flint, formerly head of the United States rubber trust. Flint has established factories in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris for the making and marketing of the Wright machine. He arrived in America on Oct. 15 to incorporate a company here and erect a big plant in this country.

The formation of a new \$10,000,000 bread combine is expected to be completed in a few days. Prominent Western capitalists are behind the combine, which, it is said, will include many of the large bakeries in Manhattan and Brooklyn. One of the leaders in the combine is Max Oscher, president of the American Baking Company of St. Louis. Mr. Oscher organized the bakeries of St. Louis and Kansas City and he is now working to carry the same system into effect here. Some of the bakeries approached by Mr. Oscher do not take kindly to the proposed combine. They claim that if the scheme is successful it will drive out many of the small bakery shops. This, however, is denied by those interested in the combine.

The Telephone Newspaper Company of America, with offices in New York City, announced that probably within a year's time it will be in a position to furnish subscribers with news of general interest, political happenings, baseball reports by innings and a score of other branches

of current events by telephone to a subscriber's home.

While this is the first telephone newspaper company in this country, the plan of distributing news by telephone from central stations has met with more or less success in London, Paris, Vienna and Budapest. It is understood that the same general lines will be followed with the "newspaper" service established here.

The Nebraska bank guaranty law, indorsed by W. J. Bryan and enacted by the last legislature, is invalid, the federal court decided today. Judges Vandeventer and T. C. Munger at Lincoln handed down a decision affirming the decision of the lower court and making permanent the temporary injunction granted by the district court preventing the law from going into operation.

"I shall not say whether I will call an extra session for the enactment of another law or not until I have read the decision," said Gov. Shallenberger when told of the decision. "If the decision points out the weak points of the law, and they appear to be fatal I may call an extra session."

Some weeks ago the governor said emphatically if the decision was again the law he would reconvene the legislature to enact a new law.

Cincinnati has one more piano industry and a perfectly new one. The Butler Brothers' Manufacturing Company has been installed during this month.

The owners of this new concern are J. H. Butler and R. H. Butler, both of whom are old piano men. They were connected with and a valuable part of the Smith & Nixon Piano Manufacturing Company for many years and they are both well known in the trade.

The Staib-Abendschein Co., of New York City, one of the really influential piano action industries, will open a branch factory and offices in Chicago in the near future. At present the big concern named is busy completing its new eastern factory which will in a measure relieve the parent plant at Brooks avenue New York. As soon as the new factory can be completed and the large lumber yard adjoining it established the company will give attention to the proposed Chicago house.

The Merchants' Association of Mishawaka, Ind., is said to be negotiating with Bell Bros. piano manufacturers of Emporia, Kan., for a factory location. Some time ago the representatives of the manufacturers visited Mishawaka, and it is said that they were much impressed with the opportunities offered. This city was formerly the home of the Bell Bros.' plant, and, according to members of the association, everything now looks very favorable for a return of that concern to this city.

### CZOLGOSZ SEEKS ARREST.

Joseph Czolgosz, brother of the man who shot President McKinley at Buffalo, keeps a restaurant in Los Angeles, and is rated by the citizenry and the people as a thrifty, law-abiding person. The secretary to the chief of police eats his lunches at Joseph's place.

On the morning of President Taft's visit, Czolgosz walked into the office of the captain of police and asked to be locked up. The captain, who also often eats at Joseph's place, protested in surprise.

"Well," said Joseph, "the president is coming today and I don't want to be shadowed and bothered."

He was assured that the police had every confidence in him.

"Thank you," the captain says Joseph said, "but if anything happens you know what would be said. I want to be locked up."

The captain refused to put the man behind the bars, but had him take a seat in the office, where he remained all day.



## Bush & Gerts High-Grade Pianos

### Exclusively Union Label

Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rivé-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Goré, and many others.

A full and complete line of artistic, modern designs in Uprights and Grands. The most popular piano of the age. Every piano bears the trade-mark and name cast in the plate.

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## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR

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PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
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Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
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Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



George P. Bent, — forget it.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. had a great home-coming. Well, he deserved it.

Sawdust Post has succeeded in getting a lot of free advertising in Labor Papers. Will people never learn?

A Saturday half-holiday, the year around, is proposed by a number of our Locals, as a demand upon the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry.

Spain has again done herself proud in resurrecting the days of inquisition. The execution of Ferrer will ever be pointed to as an unwarranted and atrocious act of a stupified and ignorant Autocracy.

Our members in various Chicago factories have gained an increase in wages ranging from five to twenty-five per cent. A happy little Christmas present secured through the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, as a medium.

Rumors have it that the Douglas Shoe Company is about to capitulate to the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, we hope Dame rumor proves true.

The Douglas shoe without the label never did appeal to us as good foot-wear.

The Hatters difficulty is approaching an early solution. The details will be published in next month's Journal. This fact, however, should not prevent our members from insisting on the Hatters' Label when in search of hats. Let it be remembered that the label is the only sure indication of an article being manufactured under union conditions.

The Swedish strike is still on, notwithstanding newspaper stories to the contrary. Help, financial help, is badly needed. Our members are requested to make special efforts for assisting

these most needy and well deserving contenders for human rights.

A penny or a dollar, whichever you may be able to give, will help to alleviate hardship and hunger.

Lest we forget, we say it yet. The W. W. Kimball Piano Company, of Chicago, Ill., is operating a piano factory, very much obnoxious to organized labor and its friends.

The Kimball Pianos and Organs are the product of non-union employees. Kindly remember when purchasing a Piano or Organ.

We hope the coming convention of the A. F. of L. will be equal to the task of adjusting the existing difficulty between the various forces of the electrical workers. While we believe in discipline and the upholding of organization law, we are of the opinion it is not always best to apply the "Big Stick."

Let calm judgement prevail in this as in every other contest.

Thos. V. Podzimek, member of Local Union No. 1 of Chicago, Ill., has, with the consent of the International Executive Board, been appointed special organizer for a period of two months. Brother Podzimek started on his mission some three weeks ago, he is meeting with fair success.

Piano Workers everywhere are requested to lend him a helping hand.

The New York organizing efforts are proving highly successful, many new names are being added to the rosters of the local unions, the committee in charge requests the individual members to give such assistance as may be in their power.

The more numerous the organizers the more numerous will be the applications.

Let everybody give a helping hand.

Another ease which merits attention and special effort is that of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers who have been fighting for the past three months against the "open" non-union shop policy inaugurated by the American Steel Trust. This contest has narrowed down to a fight of extermination.

It ill behooves organized labor to stand idly by and watch this great steel octopus slowly but surely choke the life out of the once powerful union.

Contribute, thus help keep the wolf from the door of these loyal defenders of union principles.

## IS IT COWARDICE?

It is conceded and statistics prove it, that the necessities of life have risen in price approximately about 40 per cent. This, to the average employee of the Musical Instrument Industry means a reduction in wages to just that amount.

The writer, fully conversant with the wages earned, cannot, for the life of him, understand how the employees can live, at all, respectable and make both ends meet.

Still a greater puzzle to the writer is the almost imbecile docility displayed by the employees under these conditions.

It seems almost beyond belief, that intelligent men would rather suffer hardship and want, cause their wives and little ones to suffer, then to unite with their fellowmen in an effort for securing adequate wages for their labor.

This, nevertheless, is the case.

In making the rounds of the piano, organ and musical instrument factories of this country it will be found that the employees, as a whole, are utterly dissatisfied with the wage conditions.

In many cases it is almost impossible for the employee to make a scant living.

Whatever sinister influence it may be, or is it cowardice, responsible for this state of affairs, we are not in a position to say.

But, we do want to say that men or women, willing to let childhood suffer, blighting its

future, rather than assert their rights as free and independent workers in conjunction with their fellow-workers are not worthy of sympathy.

A coward is of no use to himself, his fellow-man, or his country.

## GEORGE P. BENT.

Geo. P. Bent, of the George P. Bent Piano Manufacturing Company, has made a fortune in the manufacture of non-union pianos. We do not know this to be a fact, as the subscription of this labor paper to the Dun and Bradstreet's agencies has expired, and we are unable to secure his rating. But as he has placed himself in the "Baer" class, he certainly must be rich. At a recent meeting of some 300 piano manufacturers in the gold room of the Congress Hotel, Mr. Bent denounced Gompers and lauded the possessors of great fortunes. How natural! We quote the Tribune:

"He commended combinations of capital, eulogized the Standard Oil trust, and said that where men had the ability and resources to gather together capital for the organization and conduct of great businesses they should not be interfered with.

He said that great fortunes generally were wisely administered and that through wealthy philanthropists these accumulations of wealth were wisely distributed for the good of the country."

He somehow failed to give specific instances of the philanthropic distributions of great fortunes. Perhaps his mind was too much taken up with his coming year in Europe, where he will philanthropically spend a portion of the fortune he has accumulated in the manufacture and sale of non-union pianos. But it is a shame to spoil a good story, so we supply a few. There is the instance of a Chicago girl of large fortune who recently chased her titled, but dissolute husband all over Europe in an effort to recover her child. This money so philanthropically spent in Russia was made in Chicago. The Gould fortune has contributed to quite a number of philanthropic enterprises. There is the case of Howard Gould who married the woman whom Buffalo Bill first made famous. She appears to be philanthropically distributing a few of the Gould ducats. That rank sucker, who did not know a good thing when he saw it, Duc de Castellane, got away with a few millions of the Gould estate, through his marriage with Anna Gould. Unfortunately, Jay Gould arranged so that a member of the family could not dissipate all of his or her fortune even if desired, so there is still a good thing left for the Prince de Sagan. American dollars bolstering up decaying nobility. The Vanderbilt family has also philanthropically distributed a large American fortune. But also, principally, in Europe. Courts, lawyers, an army of disreputables, these are philanthropically assimilating the great Thaw fortune. But the list is too long, and our manufacturer of non-union pianos, who classes himself with such special agents of Providence as Baer, Kirby, Parry and others of that ilk, would have to give up the great project of spending his American made fortune in Europe if he were to undertake to read it.

The Bent class of fellow is peculiar. He prates of labor being controlled by political bosses, then chuckles over his share of the spoils coming from an iniquitous tariff measure put through by such demagogues as Aldrich and Cannon. He boasts of the wise and philanthropic spending of large fortunes, but fails to consider the four dollar-a-week girl clerks in the department stores where his product is principally handled. He tells of a new era about to dawn upon the labor world, but neglects to say whether he refers to the steel trust conditions at McKees Rocks, or not. This appears to be the cycle of the Bent stamp of people, and they should make the most of it.

If we grant that Providence selected such men as Bent, Baer, Parry, et al., to administer the affairs of Americans, we believe that the American workingman will soon show Providence that it has made a very grievous error.—Union Labor Advocate.

**"THERE IS SO MUCH GOOD IN THE WORST OF US."**

Socialism covers a multitude of sins. In its name the doctrines of the moral degenerate and the economic fanatic have been exploited. Every fad and fancy in the industrial world, as well as most of the saner developments in the labor movement, have at some time been labeled "socialism," so that when one speaks of socialism in any connection it has become necessary to define just which kind of socialism is being referred to. So far as this article is concerned, it doesn't matter very much which brand one may have in mind—the statements which follow apply to practically all. I have no quarrel with the conscientious Socialist, who has come to his convictions through serious and honest thought, but I do insist that he shall have no quarrel with me because I do not choose to adopt Socialism, after having given the subject as careful consideration as he has.

While the average Socialist is quite agreed that a man should have the largest liberty in the matter of interpreting spiritual things, he has no patience with the man who applies the same principle to economic interpretation. He scorns the church which stands for what he considers a narrow theology, forgetting that in the economic world he himself is the veriest bigot. To him no one is honest unless he is a Socialist. Generally, such a man, especially if he is in the labor movement, is regarded by the Socialist as a knave or a fool or a grafter. If the preacher does not advocate his system, he will declare that the pulpit has been subsidized by the rich and the powerful. Any man who has not accepted his theories, "has never really studied economic questions." It has been said that "there is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it ill-behoves any of us, to speak ill of the rest of us." That's a pretty good motto to tack up just before your workbench, or over your desk, or anywhere else that will bring it forcefully to your mind, when you're tempted to pitch into some other man who can't quite see it your way. And it is applicable not only to the Socialist, but to every other fellow who becomes impatient with the rest of mankind, on account of its apparent stupidity.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

**IN UNION IS STRENGTH.**

According to the bulletin issued by the New York State Department of Labor on October 1, it is shown that in the conflict between employers and employees, the workers have won in the majority of cases, considering the total number of men involved. The report reads, in part, as follows:

"The balance of success appears in favor of the workmen. Of the 62 disputes 18 resulted in complete victory for the employees and 15 others in partial success. It will be noted that those disputes in which the workmen were successful were those involving large numbers of workmen, whereas the employers were successful in those disputes in which a comparatively small number of workmen demanded changes. Thus in the 18 disputes won by the workmen 13,419 employees were directly concerned, while in the 22 disputes won by the employers only 1,831 employees participated."

Commissioner John Williams says further:

"Strikes and lockouts begun during April, May and June of this year much exceeded both in number and size those of the same period in 1908, but were still much below the figures for 1906 or 1907. Sixty-two new disputes, in which 18,611 employees were directly concerned, were recorded for the second quarter of this year, as compared with but forty-eight disputes and 3,284 direct participants last year. More than one-half of this year's controversies arose over wage increases as the principal issue, in twenty-four of which the employees were wholly (14) or partially (10) successful. During the months of June, July and August representatives of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened in twenty-one disputes, as compared with sixteen

in the same months of last year, and immediate settlement were effected in nine cases, as against four such settlements in 1908."

Speaking of unemployment, the reports shows a decided decrease in the out-of-works. The bulletin gives the following as the reason for this lessening:

"The period from January to June is normally one of decreasing idleness, aside from that due to strikes or lockouts, because in it falls the regular spring revival of activity in certain trades, notably the building and inland marine transport trades, which are inevitably interrupted by winter weather conditions."

As to the building trades, the bulletin has the following to say:

With regard to the building industry, in which nearly one-third of the organized wage workers of the state are found, the statistics of buildings authorized by municipal authorities in the four leading cities of the state indicate for the middle of this year a prospect of activity in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse exceeding, almost without exception, any other recent year. In New York City, however, while a large improvement over 1908 is shown, the figures are still considerably below those of 1905, 1906 and 1907, although much above those for the years before 1905."

**WANT A LABOR PARTY.**

The resolution on political action adopted at a recent session of the Women's Trade Union League reads as follows:

"Whereas, It is believed that the time is now ripe for the working classes of the United States to forward their legitimate interests by political action; and

"Whereas, It is believed that the above interests can be best served by the formation of a political labor party pledged to an undivided loyalty to the cause of labor; and

"Whereas, It is manifest that where the trade unionists, single taxers and Socialists are united in a political party upon a common platform that the party would exercise a political influence far greater than these parties acting separately could exercise; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the delegates of the National Women's Trade Union league, in convention assembled, do urge upon the American Federation of Labor to take action toward the formation of a labor party, which party shall be pledged to the single purpose of forwarding the higher interests of the toiling millions as against the selfish interests of a privileged minority, and which shall welcome to its membership all persons of whatever other affiliations who shall subscribe to the above lines of action; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the American Federation of Labor, to the Socialist party of America and to the labor, Socialist and single tax press of the United States."

**SOCIALIST GAIN.**

The recent diet elections in Saxony and Baden show large socialist gains. The Saxony elections were held for the first time under the new election law enlarging suffrage. The socialists gained seats in Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz, and even won several from the conservative districts.

Ten socialists had been definitely elected and thirty-five enter reballots. In Baden both socialists and liberals have made big gains in the city districts, according to the reports up to midnight, the clericals and conservatives losing some seats.

**UNION MAN'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.**

1. Thou shalt attend the meetings of the union and be not tardy, nor leave before adjournment. Your interests are at stake, see that they have the attention of your personal consideration.

2. Thou shalt take an active part in the meetings and regard thyself as the chief pillar of the union and the one without which the structure could not stand.

3. Thou shalt shake hands and welcome all the newly-initiated brothers, and thou shalt see to it that this service is continued until all are within the fold.

4. Thou shalt love thy brother as thyself and prove it by helping in cases of need. Cultivate feelings of mutual concern to the effect of securing employment one for the other.

5. Thou shalt at all times insist on the union rate of wages and work within the limit of hours prescribed by the laws. In the doing of this you improve the trade.

6. Thou shalt make an engagement to be present at all open meetings of the union, that your social conditions as well as your intellect may be improved.

7. Thou shalt leave thy prejudices and personal dislikes at the door and enter the union in the true spirit of brotherly love and a desire to serve humanity.

8. Thou shalt do thy part in the union faithfully and well, before thou shalt deem thyself fit to judge another's lack. Judge not lest you yourself be judged.

9. Thou shalt consider thyself the advance agent of each coming meeting and bring to the same some thought that will prove instructive as well as profitable to the union.

10. Thou shalt regard thine own acts and character as the criterion by which the public will judge the union. Remember its humane mission and strengthen it by flawless acts and dignified support.—Boiler Maker.

**BRITISH ANTI-SWEATING LAW.**

Three hundred members of the Women's Trade Union League recently listened to Miss Mary Macarthur of London explain the provisions of the anti-sweating law passed by the British parliament six weeks ago and signed by King Edward. The speaker said she did not think that England fully realized yet what the new law means, for it amounts to a revolution in industrial conditions.

"Under the new law," said Miss Macarthur, "employers in the different districts are compelled to elect representatives to act on a board of inquiry. The workers will elect an equal number and an impartial chairman must be chosen. Two officials of the board of trade will sit on each board and investigate the conditions in the four sweated industries to which the law applies. They will fix minimum piece rates and minimum time rates and six months afterward any manufacturer who pays less than the minimum to any worker will be liable to a heavy fine, and in default of the fine to imprisonment." The four trades to which the law applies are wholesale tailoring, paper box making, lace finishing and chainmaking, but other trades can be investigated on provisional orders.

**EVERYBODY'S TO SCAB BUTTERICK.**

The stockholders of the Butterick Company voted to increase the capital of the concern from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 for the purpose of taking over Everybody's Magazine. The stockholders of Everybody's had voted already in favor of the plan and the arrangement will be consummated on the basis of exchanging three shares of Butterick for one of Ridgway.

Treasurer Jennings of the magazine, said that Erman J. Ridgway would remain in charge of the magazine; that its present organization would be continued, and that there would be no change of any sort, save that the magazine will be printed hereafter in the Butterick scab plant.

# UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## TRADE NOTES

### THE SONG OF THE VIOLIN.

The sweetest song I ever heard  
Came from a violin;  
'Twas like an angel's voice that sang  
Above a world of sin.  
And every evening, lo, behold,  
I hear that song again,  
That lifted me from thorny paths,  
And conquered every pain.

Love finds the road to weary souls  
In many different ways;  
In song of bird or fragrant rose  
Or morning's golden rays.  
And so it came to me that night  
And lifted me from sin,  
And blest me with a song that dwelt  
Within a violin.

God bless the player of the song,  
For he has set me free  
As yonder butterflies that play  
Upon the sunny lea;  
Because he cheered my fainting soul  
In life's confusing din,  
And blest me with a glad, sweet song  
That let the sunshine in.

—Adelbert Clark.

After several months of sparring and uncertainty, it is now settled that the factory of the Smith & Nixon Piano Mfg. Co. will pass to the control of The John Church Co.

Charles F. Bauer, the oldest son of Frederick Bauer, head of Stultz & Bauer, the well-known New York piano manufacturers, died Tuesday, October 12th, age twenty-eight years, at the residence of his parents, 706 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

The Lucore Piano Company, which has stores in several coast cities, has bought a large interest in the Salyer-Baumeister Piano Manufacturing Company at Los Angeles and in future will carry on a manufacturing and wholesale business in addition to its regular retail trade.

The demand for German pianos in England is apparently on the decline. A German trade publication calls the attention of the German manufacturers to this fact, and points out that during 1907 the pianos shipped to England weighed 826 cwt., as against 605 cwt. during this year.

The warehouse of the Superior Foundry Company, manufacturers of light grey iron castings, Cleveland, Ohio, in which the company stored its finished piano plates, was destroyed by fire Monday night, October 4th. The building which burned was the only wooden structure the company had in connection with the plant.

The election of officers at the Chicago Piano & Organ Association's annual meeting at the Stratford Hotel, Chicago, resulted as follows: President, Frank W. Teeple; first vice-president, James F. Bowers; second vice-president, Edgar C. Smith; secretary, Paul B. Klugh; treasurer, James M. Hawxhurst.

The Melographic Roll Co., of Buffalo, was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, on September 23, 1909, with a capital of \$250,000. This company takes over the per-

forated music roll business formerly conducted by the Chase & Baker Co. The purpose of the company is the manufacture of Melographic Rolls, of both 65 and 88 note standard, and the marketing of the same.

In regard to the involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed against the Anderson Piano Company, of Van Wert, Ohio, latest advices are to the effect that some of the creditors are anxious to elect a trustee to administer the estate and perhaps carry on a limited amount of piano making—at least to work up the old stock on hand. An adjustment company in Chicago is endeavoring to bring about a settlement with creditors.

All the defendants in the various suits pending against T. J. Rochford, the T. J. Rochford Company and other corporations connected with the location of a piano factory at Tipton, Ind., which failed to operate, were ruled off the docket by Judge Nash, of the circuit court, who declared that the defendant had defaulted.

The title to the property at Tipton was quieted and the Oakes Manufacturing Company, which came from Bloomington, and is now making incubators in the building, is assured possession.

The Kniekerbocker Piano Co., 245 East 137th street, New York, N. Y., has failed to file schedules in bankruptcy, and a list of creditors has been filed by Olcott, Gruber, Bonyng & McManus, attorneys, giving the names of 35 creditors whose claims aggregate \$39,132. Among the creditors are: Woods & Brooks Co., Buffalo, \$12,005; J. Doll & Sons, \$6,279; J. E. David Manufacturing Co., Cortland, N. Y., \$4,132; New York Piano Key Co., \$2,300; E. L. Chandler Co., Orleans, Vt., \$2,161; Twenty-third Ward Bank, \$2,100; Jos. N. Courtado, \$1,930, and American Felt Co., \$1,134.

The action brought against the North Tonawanda Musical Instrument Works by the de Kleist Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co., of Martinsville, for \$50,000 damages and for an injunction restraining the North Tonawanda Co. from using its firm name has been discontinued.

The case was to have been tried in the equity term of the Supreme Court of Niagara County. Since the action was brought against the North Tonawanda Co. the de Kleist Co. has been absorbed by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Manufacturing Co.

### NEW PIANO FACTORIES.

The American Key and Action Co., capital stock, \$500,000 to be located at Chicago. Incorporators, C. H. Wood, of the Wood and Brooks Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., and N. R. Luther, F. H. Gansberger and others.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company which manufactures piano cases at its North Side plant in Chicago, is remodeling the Kimbark plant at Elkhart, Ind., and will remove about the latter part of December. It is said that 200 men will be placed at work.

William E. Steinberg, piano dealer at Eau Claire, Wis., has taken counsel with members of the Eau Claire Commercial Association to convince them that a piano factory can be established and successfully operated in Eau Claire.

The J. P. Seeburg Piano Company, Chicago, is branching out for a larger business, and J. P. Seeburg says he will immediately increase the capital stock of the company from its present capital of \$10,000 to \$50,000, all of which will be paid in. The company, which is controlled by Mr. Seeburg, is just starting a factory at 1226-1282 Clybourn avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Hall of the Hall-Keidler Music Company of Duluth during the past week discussed with some of the business men of Durand, Wis., the proposition of establishing a piano factory there. Spooner and Rich Lake, Wis., have been looked over, but Mr. Hall feels that Durand would be the most desirable if the citizens of that place would co-operate in the establishment.

Within six months Des Moines, Ia., will probably be the home of a new piano factory which, it is said, will have a capacity for turning out \$350,000 worth of finished pianos the first year, or \$6,000 worth a week.

Frank O. Evans, head of the Evans Piano Company, West Ninth and Locust streets, is the organizer and head of the new concern, which will be the Evans Piano Manufacturing Company.

Excavation has been started at Winnipeg, Man., for a three-story warehouse for the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., piano manufacturers. The building, which will be of solid brick and mill construction, will measure 50x80 feet, and will cost \$16,000. It will be ready for occupancy about November 15, and will be fully equipped in every way for the manufacture and sale of pianos.

### STARCK GOING SOME.

P. A. Starck, of the P. A. Starck Piano Co., is said to be negotiating for an extensive tract of land situated on a railroad about forty miles from this city, and upon which he is planning to build a manufacturing town, which will bear his name. According to the report, Mr. Starck will build at Starck, Ill., an ideal plant for the construction of the Starck products. The main building, it is said, will be one story in height, 1,000 feet long, and 200 feet wide, making 200,000 feet of floor space available for the manufacture of Starck pianos. Mr. Starck is not inclined to give detailed information in regard to the proposed town as yet, saying that there is time enough after final arrangements have been made and the project fully assured.

### THOSE DECEPTIVE CERTIFICATES.

Alleging that the terms of their agreement as set forth in a "piano guessing contest" advertisement had not been lived up to, George C. Starr has brought suit against the H. Hauschildt Music Co., of Oakland, Cal., to compel it to provide him with a piano.

Starr states that he won five prizes which the music company stated in its advertisement would be accepted as the equivalent of \$100 each on the purchasing price of a piano, but that when he attempted to secure an instrument valued at \$575 by paying the company these five checks, together with \$75 in coin, the latter absolutely refused to abide by its alleged agreement.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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## IS POVERTY A CRIME—IT WOULD SEEM SO.

In the fourteenth annual report of the New York Commission of Prisons, dated February 23, 1909, we find this interesting instance of what we all know but some deny, that poverty is treated as a crime: "John Hayes, a Southern Negro, was brought to the penitentiary (Albany) for the third time since last spring. He seems to be a victim of hard luck. He came north from Virginia in May to work in the brickyard district down the river. When work was slack he was laid off. He had no money, and while looking for work was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and sent here from Poughkeepsie. He was discharged on the Fourth of July and sent back to the place from which he was committed, as the law provides. Then he started up the river, penniless, looking for work. The Catskill police arrested him as a tramp and he was sentenced to six months. This sentence expired the other day and he was returned to Catskill. Searching again for work, he was picked up on a charge of vagrancy and given a three months' sentence. He was very much discouraged. He came back clad in a light jacket, vest, trousers, shoes and cap, with no underclothing, stockings, or mittens. A small Bible was the only thing he carried. It will be observed there is no pretence that this man committed a crime or was likely to do so. The fact that he retained his Bible through all his misfortunes would indicate that he was a man of good morality and entitled to help, not punishment. As there is no other prospect before him but to go out moneyless in search of work when his present sentence expires, he will probably be again arrested and re-committed, and this may continue interminably. And thus we have a case of imprisonment for life for no other offense than that of being poor."

## NO. 21 ACTIVE.

Local Union No. 21 is making strenuous efforts to increase its membership, as is shown by the following circular letter. Reports of the meeting held indicate a general revival of interest:

Oct. 1, 1909.

You are very earnestly requested to attend the meeting of Local No. 21 on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock sharp. This meeting should be fully attended, as plans are now being made to again put the local on the footing it had in the early part of 1907. Also it is intended to have a few social gatherings this fall and winter, to promote the interests of the brothers and create a feeling of good fellowship. That better times are surely coming in regard to steady employment is an assured fact, and it behooves us to get together now in good, solid ranks, so we may be able to enjoy the hours of labor and wages that all united crafts now have. Let us show that our trade is as good and progressive as any trade. We have been asleep too long and it is up to each and every one of us to awake and strive to attain good working conditions. Attend this meeting no matter what your financial standing in the local is at present. A cordial welcome is assured to you, and your presence will give new life and courage to the officers and those who are yet willing to work in your behalf. Hoping we may have the pleasure of seeing you on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 1234 Washington street. Fraternally yours,

W. G. JOHNSON,  
A. STETEFELD,  
T. EKLUND,  
Committee.

## PEACE CONGRESS FOR 1910.

The National Civic Federation is at work promoting an International Industrial Peace Congress to be held in this country some time next year, and to which the governments of the world will be invited to send delegates. Some time ago, at an Industrial Peace gathering of representative capitalists, labor leaders and public men, held at Mr. Andrew Carnegie's residence in New York City, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler made a proposal to this effect. Such subjects as

the following appropriately could be considered: "Trade Agreements," "Methods of Conciliation," "Welfare Work," "Shorter Workday and Unrestricted Output," "Women and Children in Industry," "Employers' Liability," "Dangerous Trades and Safe-guarding Machinery," "Industrial Insurance," "Old Age Pensions," "Labor Employment Bureaus," "Out of Work Pensions," "Minimum Wage Boards," and "Profit Sharing." Leading men in industrial affairs, both in Europe and on this side of the Atlantic, look upon such a meeting with favor and as likely to throw a wider light upon these subjects.

## HATTERS NEAR SETTLEMENT.

The nine months' strike by the United Hatters of North America, in conjunction with the Women's Hat Trimmers' Association, against the Associated Hat Manufacturers will end within a fortnight. The fight, which has cost probably \$4,000,000 to the opposing forces, is settled by an agreement to recognize the unions and to place their labels in the shops.

This is not, however, a return to old conditions, when the union label in a shop was placed in every hat sent out by the manufacturer. The unions will be recognized and their label sent out in hats that may be ordered to contain the label. Where the order declares against the use of the label it will not be used. Where no mention is made for or against the label it will be used.

## UNEMPLOYED ON THE INCREASE.

The tales of acute distress, of working-class homes which are being broken up, due to the great amount of unemployment which exists in London, which are told to me and my assistants day by day by married working men of good character, who have children dependent on them and who until within the last few months have been in regular employment, are truly heart-rending."

It was in these words that the clerk-in-charge of one of the distress committee offices which have been opened under the authority of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London in the twenty-nine metropolitan boroughs summarized his experience of nine days.

The latest completed returns show that during the first five days 7,864 out-of-work men registered, this being an increase of 42 per cent over the number registering during the corresponding period of last year. Of the 7,864 men sixteen have so far been found work.

## RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

The London Labor Leader publishes the following statistics of Russia's legal assassination during the past three and a half years:

In 1905: Sentenced, 96; executed, 32; shot without any trial, 376.

In 1906: Sentenced, 773; executed, 250; shot after martial court judgment, 518; shot without any trial, 864.

In 1907: Sentenced, 1,432; executed, 508; shot after martial court judgment, 158; shot without any trial, 59.

In 1908: Sentenced, 1,835; executed, 802; shot without any trial, 32.

In January and February, 1909: Sentenced, 233; executed, 183.

Totals: Sentenced, 4,369; executed, 1,805; shot after martial court judgment, 676; shot without any trial, 1,331.

## FREAK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—A furnished room by an old lady with electric lights.

Wanted—A room by a young gentleman with both kinds of gas.

Wanted—A room by a young gentleman with double doors.

Wanted—A man to take care of horses who can speak German.

Wanted—Saleslady in corsets and underflannels.

Wanted—Ladies to sew buttons on the second story of Smith & Brown building.

Wanted—A dog by a little boy with pointed ears.

Wanted—A nice young man to run a poolroom out of town.

Wanted—A boy who can open oysters with a reference.

Wanted—Experienced nurse for bottled baby.

Wanted—An organist and boy to blow the same.

Wanted—A boy to be inside and partly outside the counter.

Wanted—A room for two young gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad.

Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York, willing to take care of child and a sailor.

Wanted—A furnished room by a lady about 16 feet square.

Wanted—A cow by an old lady with crumpled horns.

For Sale—A farm by an old gentleman without outbuildings.

For Sale—A nice mattress by an old lady full of feathers.

For Sale—A piano by a young lady with mahogany legs who is going abroad in a strong iron frame.

For Sale—A nice large dog, will eat anything, very fond of children.

For Sale—A cottage by a gentleman with a bay window.

For Sale—A parlor suite by an old lady stuffed with hair.

Lost—A green lady's leather pocketbook.

## NEWLY PATENTED.

Automatic Piano.—H. Meyer, New York, N. Y. The aim of this inventor is to provide a new and improved automatic piano having a simple and effective connection between the pneumatic and the keys for playing the piano automatically and for allowing playing the keys by hand.

## NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Automatic Music Company, Dallas, Tex., capital \$140,000. Incorporated by W. J. Glynn, W. H. Steele, J. F. Caldwell and others.

Schaeffer Piano Manufacturing Company, Chicago; capital stock increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and number of directors from three to five.

The Cambridge Piano Co., Bronx, New York City; manufacturing pianos and other musical instruments, etc.; capital \$25,000. Incorporators: E. D. Ackerman, S. L. Curtis, R. Oppenheim, New York City.

American Key & Action Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturing piano key boards, capital \$50,000. Incorporated by C. H. Wood, N. R. Luther, and others.

Steck Piano Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by C. B. Johnson, F. A. Lesser, M. E. Papke, all of Warren county, Pa.; musical instruments.

The Holderman Company, Washington, N. J., musical instruments, capital \$125,000. Incorporated by M. F. Holderman, 35 Eighth street, Washington, D. C., and others.

# UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, Oct. 3, 1909.

Optimistic though I am in regard to the union in this city, yet, I must confess that when I see those who should be staunch and true to the organization and encouraging examples in advocacy of the cause, not only quitting at this most critical time, but also proving a stumbling block to the honest efforts being made to renew interest and increase membership, it sometimes makes me wonder whether or not the lessons of bitter experience and moral suasion are the methods to be used in urging the organization of the piano and organ workers. Perhaps like in the case of a stubborn child a little force is necessary. But we have become so accustomed to regard the employe in the musical instrument industry as much above the average worker in common sense and in intelligence, that it does seem as though they should realize that organization and not individualism is what will bring about better conditions for them and theirs.

The smoke-talk and reunion of the joint unions of Greater Boston was well attended and an eloquent address was delivered by Frank H. McCarthy of Cigarmakers' Union No. 97 and New England organizer of the A. F. of L., Fourth International Vice-President C. B. Carlson was chairman and Bro. F. H. Murray was the spokesman for the committee. A number of applications were received and good results may be obtained if the committee will continue to work. Let us keep after them. We have a fair wind, a staunch craft, a good skipper and the right crew.

Business continues good.

Local No. 19 will resume regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, beginning Oct. 12.

Local No. 19 nominated F. H. Murray for International vice-president to fill one of the vacancies.

F. H. MURRAY,  
Secretary No. 19.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 22, 1909.

Brethren:—During August and September we sent out a letter calling attention to the war of extermination that was being waged against our organization by the United States Steel Corporation in its effort to drive out of its mills all semblance of organization among its employes. At the same time an appeal was made to you for financial aid to enable us to carry on the fight we were making.

At this time we feel constrained to advise you that the fourth month of this struggle is half gone, and no end is yet in sight. More than four thousand sheet and tin workers are now involved in this strike. The steel trust has used every known method to get our men to return to work, but have failed to either break our ranks or fill our men's places with competent men.

All other means having failed it the steel trust is now looking forward with expectancy to the advent of winter (with its additional burdens and lessened opportunities for the workers), in the hope that its most telling weapon—dire need—will force our people to surrender.

Our former appeal met with a generous response from many of our fellow unionists in different quarters, and to them we are duly grateful. Necessity, however, compels us to again present our case, and to ask our friends, who have not already done all they could, to aid us to carry on this fight through the winter, if necessary, by assisting us to protect our people against want and suffering.

We need not dwell on the significance of this strike to our movement. The enclosed circulars will give you an idea of our progress, and of the work we have in hand.

If the financial condition of your organization

or members will permit you to respond to the generous promptings of your hearts, we will thank you to send any contributions you may be able to make to John Williams, secretary-treasurer, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Thanking you again for past favors, we are,

Faternally yours,  
R. J. McARDLE, President.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1909.

Kindly change my address on your mailing list from 9408 Ewing avenue to 9713 Ewing avenue. Also send me October issue if it is out. I just received the September issue. I must say that you publish an interesting journal, fearless and to the point.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,  
Faternally yours,  
F. L. MERIAM.

### WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The sessions of the second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, which opened in Chicago on September 27, were brought to a close on October 1. In speaking to the question of suffrage, Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, asserted that the suffrage movement in England is of the middle class; and she pointed out that, according to the provisions of the bill which the suffrage leaders now have before Parliament, only 5 per cent of the organized working women would be enfranchised. "Another difficulty with middle class women," she said "is that they will stand for and allow unlimited and unregulated freedom of women to work all day and all night at as low wages as they choose to accept. We are fighting this idea with all our might, and, of course, we cannot work in sympathy with suffrage leaders who cry for the suffrage without realizing the need of industrial reform." The convention adopted the report of its suffrage committee, recommending that the National Women Suffrage Association be urged to co-operate with the Women's Trade Union League in furthering organization of women's trade unions, and in forwarding legislation for the protection of the health and safety of women workers. The national secretary was instructed to organize and maintain a bureau of information and advice for the union women of the United States in regard to the industrial decisions rendered by the Federal and State Courts; and it was resolved "that upon instructions from the national executive committee a campaign of publicity shall be begun and carried on whenever and wherever the welfare of working women may demand," and that "a bulletin be prepared and such a publicity campaign be begun as soon as maybe, upon the decision of Judge Richard Tuthill of the Circuit Court of Cook county, Ill., declaring unconstitutional the Illinois Ten-Hour Law, and that the co-operation of all the women of this country be sought, to the end that the principle of protective legislation for the working motherhood of Illinois be maintained by the Supreme Court of that state." Resolutions were passed urging upon the American Federation of Labor to "take action toward the formation of a labor party (resolutions will be found elsewhere in this journal), which party shall be pledged to the single purpose of forwarding the higher interests of the toiling millions as against the selfish interests of a privileged minority, and which shall welcome to its membership all persons of whatever other affiliations who shall subscribe to the above line of action." Resolutions calling for the exclusion of Japanese and Korean emigrants, brought in by the San Francisco delegate, Miss Louise La Rue, and supported by members of the Waitresses' Union, were voted down after a vigorous debate, in which delegates from the Eastern and Central states took the ground that economic wrongs could not be righted by such superficial measures as exclusion, and that human brotherhood may not be denied. The convention adopted the report of its committee on legislation, which included the following legislative program, urged "for the protection of wage-earning women be-

cause the mass of them are young—between sixteen and twenty-one years—inexperienced, unskilled, without the vote, or the power to bargain on equal terms with their employers:"

An eight-hour workday.

Elimination of night work for women.

Protected machinery.

Sanitary workshops.

Separate toilet-rooms for women.

Seats for women with permission to use them when the nature of the work permits.

Prohibition of employment of women two months before and two months after confinement.

Pensions for mothers during lying-in periods.

An increase in the number of women factory inspectors, based on the number of women workers employed in the state.

Women physicians as health inspectors to visit all shops and factories where women are employed.

A minimum wage for women in sweated industries.

The following officers were elected to serve for the next two years, or until their successors are chosen: President, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago; first vice-president, Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan of Boston; second vice-president, Miss Melinda Scott of New York; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. W. Knefler of St. Louis.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Early in January, 1910, The National Civic Federation will hold a great national conference in Washington upon the subject of "Uniform State Legislation." President Taft has consented to deliver the opening address. It is proposed to discuss those subjects which affect alike all the people of the United States and yet are recorded in legislation of the several states in confusing and various ways. It is intended to organize for the securing of uniform laws on subjects demanded by the public interest. Students of the Nation's economic and social history recognize that the "Relation of State to State" and "State to National Governments" have been questions demanding adjustment from the time of the framing of the Constitution and consider that this conference will be one of the most important gatherings ever held in this country outside governmental bodies. The committee arranging the program for the conference is composed of representative lawyers, the majority of whom are members of the American Bar Association, and Commissioners of Uniform State Laws. Among the subjects requiring consideration are: "Conservation of Natural Resources," "Corporations," "Railways," "Labor," "Taxation," "Banking," "Life and Fire Insurance," "Pure Food," "Laws Relating to Women," "Regulation of Motor Vehicles," "Good Roads," and "Vital Statistics."

### NOT CATCHING.

Much sobered by the importance of the news he had to communicate, youthful Thomas strode into the house and said breathlessly:

"Mother, they have a new baby next door, and the lady over there is awful sick. Mother, you ought to go right in and see her."

"Yes, dear," said the mother. "I will go over in a day or two just as soon as she gets better."

"But, mother," persisted Thomas. "I think you ought to go in right away; she is real sick, and maybe you can do something to help."

"Yes, dear," said the mother patiently, "but wait a day or so until she is just a little better."

Thomas seemed much dissatisfied as his mother's apparent lack of neighborly interest, and then something seemed to dawn upon him, for he blurted out:

"Mother, you needn't be afraid—it ain't catching."

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL**

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

A bill to provide for regulating trade unions has been introduced in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly.

The California State Federation of Labor will present bills to the next Legislature in regard to employment agencies, child labor and the initiative and referendum.

The Richelieu Catering company, the North American restaurant, the States Restaurant company and a dozen other firms and individuals brought suit in the Circuit court of Cook County, Ill., to enjoin the City of Chicago from enforcing the so-called "bake shop" ordinance, which prohibits basement bakeries. The courts are asked to declare the ordinance invalid and of no effect.

Realizing that the outcome of the damage suit of D. E. Loewo & Co. against the United Hatters of Danbury, now being heard before Judge James P. Platt, of the United States Circuit Court, at Hartford, Conn., will be most vital in its effect upon the right of organized labor to boycott a scab-made product, the American Anti-Boycott Association, of 27 William street, is mailing circular letters to employers throughout the country, soliciting contributions for the maintenance and support of its anti-boycott activity.

That the vast army of wage earners in this country may have one of its representatives in the president's cabinet labor leaders have decided to wage its fight with renewed vigor before congress to obtain legislation to establish a department of labor with a secretary co-equal with the secretaries of other departments.

This question was the foremost topic before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its recent sessions and that body authorized the preparation of a bill which will be introduced in congress soon after it convenes. To secure its passage an active campaign will be carried on among the nation's legislators.

In the Superior Court at Hartford, Conn., the petition of White & Whitmore, local contractors, for an injunction restraining walking delegates of the carpenters and bricklayers' unions was denied.

The contractors set forth that the delegates use coercion, and intimidation by threats of expulsion from the unions unless the members struck.

Judge Case said "that the court held that the unions had given them this power and they, therefore, had the right to use it."

In connection with the injunction the contractors ask for \$15,000 damages from the unions as the result of the strike declared against the firm.

The recall of the charter of local union No. 3 of Chicago by the International Union of Steam Engineers was sustained by Judge Petit in the Circuit court of Cook County, Ill., when he dissolved a temporary injunction formerly entered which restrained Matt Comerford, general president of the union, from revoking the charter and taking the books, seals and records of the local.

The local union of engineers offended the international union several months ago by entering into contracts with the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewer's association without having them sanctioned by the general executive board. Suit was brought by George Goding, president, and officers of the local and a temporary injunction was granted. After a hearing this injunction was

dissolved, the right of the superior order to take away the charter being sustained.

In accordance with the decision of Judge Grosscup, of the U. S. District Court, who acted as arbitrator, that elevator constructors held jurisdiction over the building of all elevators, the Otis Elevator Company has discharged from fifty jobs the strike breakers furnished by "Skinny" Madden. M. H. Christopherson, manager of the company, afterward held a conference with the officers of the Elevator Constructors' Union. The elevator men struck May 1, for \$5.20 per day. The Madden strikebreakers have been working for \$5 a day. Manager Christopherson wanted the elevator men to accept the same scale. This was refused, the union official saying all other elevator companies in Chicago are paying \$5.20 per day. During the conference it developed that the company intends to discharge all electricians who are acting as strikebreakers because of the decision of Judge Grosscup, providing a satisfactory settlement is made with the elevator constructors.

There is pending in Pennsylvania senate a bill to compel the officers of corporations or firms engaged in mining, manufacturing or transportation to meet like committees from employees, with a view to avoiding strikes. According to its provisions, corporations and firms coming under the act must, within five days from the time requested by their employers, appoint a committee of three to confer with representatives of the latter upon any questions which may arise in relation to wages, hours of labor or conditions of employment. Such conference must be held within ten days from date of application. The penalty for refusal is a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment.

In an opinion handed down in the Supreme Court, of New York, Justice Brady has decided that the law making a crime of the sale of convict-made goods without the license demanded by the state is unconstitutional. The case was brought before Justice Brady through a writ of habeas corpus secured in behalf of Louis Philips, a dealer in men's furnishings at 1266 Park avenue, who was placed under arrest for selling convict-made goods without having first secured the license. Justice Brady upheld the writ and declared that the so-called labor convict law was not within the purview of the constitution of either state or nation.

Charles Whelan, a special agent of the state, bought from Philips eleven boys' shirts for \$2.50 which had been made, it was asserted, in the prison of the State of Illinois at Joliet.

A test was made of the case by an association of which Philips is a member.

### OHIO FEDERATION SPLIT.

By a vote of 193 to 158 the Ohio Federation of Labor, in session at Toledo, O., seated contested delegates of the electrical workers in the state convention. One hundred delegates, representing fifteen organizations, immediately withdrew in a turmoil and called a rival convention. This action brings about a crucial situation and involves a principle of great importance to national unions.

As a result of the split, the charter of the original federation was revoked and the bolting faction was recognized by a telephone message to National Organizer Grant Hamilton from Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L. Hamilton was informed also that a charter would be sent to the new organization immediately.

The old organization adopted a resolution to appeal to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto next month, where, it is believed, will ensue the contest of which the procedure in the Ohio Federation is a preliminary skirmish.

The fight here is regarded as a preliminary to a sharper conflict in the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto next month.

### WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

Married in January's hoar and rime,  
Widowed you'll be before your prime.

Married in February's sleety weather,  
Life you'll tread in tune together.

Married when March winds shrill and roar,  
Your home will lie on a foreign shore.

Married 'neath April's changeful skies,  
A checkered path before you lies.

Married when bees o'er May blossoms flit,  
Strangers around your board will sit.

Married in month of roses—June—  
Life will be one long honeymoon.

Married in July, with flowers ablaze,  
Bitter-sweet mem'ries in after days.

Married in August's heat and drowse,  
Lover and friend in your chosen spouse.

Married in golden September's glow,  
Smooth and serene your life will go.

Married when leaves in October thin,  
 Toil and hardship for you begin.

Married in veils of November mist,  
Fortune your wedding ring has kissed.

Married in days of December cheer,  
Love's star shines brighter from year to year.

### APPEAL FOR SHEA.

Friends of Cornelius P. Shea, who led the teamsters' strike in Chicago in 1905 and was sentenced to Sing Sing after conviction for stabbing Alice Walsh, have sent out a request asking for funds to appeal the case. All teamsters' unions received the appeal for funds. The appeal states there is some doubt as to his having stabbed the Walsh girl, because the victim of the stabbing was the only witness. It is farther set forth that Shea, at the time of the stabbing, was not in his right mind from overwork in the discharge of his duties, that medical experts testified he was then insane.

### FARMERS' UNION ACTIVE.

A \$100,000 tobacco pool, said to control \$750,000 worth of 1908 tobacco, has been formed by the American Society of Equity at Virequa, the center of the Wisconsin tobacco growing country.

The crop is being stored in a warehouse erected for the society and all but the "filler" is held for an average of 14 cents. Farmers in the pool expect to profit \$50,000 over last year through the operation.

In case buyers for the tobacco trust fail to make acceptable offers the tobacco will be taken into the open market.

### A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The toy factory established by the London Trades and Labor Council has already proved its worth and afforded means of relief to many of the deserving who have been out of work for long periods of time. The department of these employees has been eminently satisfactory to the management. The prediction that they would be careless in regard to their work has not been borne out by the facts. With possibly only one exception every individual has put spirit into his task and has labored intelligently and conscientiously.

# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

## ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Gulsinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

## COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

## GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

## IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

## ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helas.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.

CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.

CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.

CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.

CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.

ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.

FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.

FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.

FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.

GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.

GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Joosten.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

## INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

## IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CLARION—  
Jessa Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walte Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

## KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lieurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durand-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thaumert.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

## KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.  
GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.  
BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Wash-  
ington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

## MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

## MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Wash-  
ington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.  
MICHIGAN.  
COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

## MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knavtold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hangen-Meier Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

## MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.  
MISSOURI.  
APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music &  
Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.

EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Meinerhagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.

LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parke Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.

MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.  
NEOSHO—  
E. R. Matters.  
ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.  
POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.  
ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.  
ROLLA—  
John W. Scott & Co.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Oarner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.

#### MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBUS—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MERIDIAN—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
VICKSBURG—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

#### NEBRASKA

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hillsabeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Helne.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

#### NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.

CANTON—  
G. E. Slms.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Com & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

#### NEW JERSEY

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

#### OHIO

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

#### OREGON

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

#### OKLAHOMA

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.

ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.

PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.

Scranton—  
Litt Bros.  
J. W. Guernsey.

SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.

WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.

YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

#### RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Ainsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sabin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

#### TENNESSEE

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

#### TEXAS

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

#### UTAH

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

#### VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kieffer Co.

#### WISCONSIN

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schiff, Welerman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wlegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.

#### WASHINGTON

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

#### AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.  
Amend Article 4, Section 3, by adding to Sec-  
tion the following:

All applicants for membership may be initiated  
free from the time this amendment may be ap-  
proved until January 1, 1910.

Local Unions favoring the above amendment  
will kindly second same and forward second to  
this office so same will reach the office not later  
than November 15, 1909. Seconds received after  
this date will not be counted.

#### LAW ON AMENDMENTS.

##### ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution  
may be made at the regular or special convention  
of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers' International Union of America, a ma-  
jority vote of all delegates present being required  
for the adoption of any amendment; all amend-  
ments adopted by the convention shall be sub-  
mitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall  
not debar local unions from submitting amend-  
ments to the constitution. Amendments submitted  
by any local unions of the International Union  
shall be published in the Official Journal for at  
least two issues, when the same shall be sub-  
mitted to a referendum vote of the members, and  
if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, SEPTEMBER, 1909.

##### Receipts.

##### INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 75.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00

##### SUNDRIES.

Charter Fee, Local No. 3.....	10.00
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On Hand September 1st, 1909..... 211.11

Total Receipts .....\$571.11

##### Expenditures.

Four hundred 2-cent stamps.....	\$ 8.00
Two hundred 1-cent stamps.....	2.00
Forty 5-cent stamps.....	2.00
Twenty 10-cent stamps.....	2.00
Rubber Seal, Local No. 3.....	.15
Ad. Union Reporter, Canton, O.....	15.00
Ad. Union Label Bulletin, Los Angeles....	4.00
Ad. Label League Journal.....	13.50
Ad. Trade Union Advocate, Trenton, N. J....	15.00
Express charges.....	1.85
Mop and Wringer.....	1.78
Steel Seal, Local No. 3.....	2.15
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	125.00
Telephone service.....	1.60
Postage on Journals.....	3.90
Papers for Office.....	2.98
Rent for Office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00

Total Expense .....\$310.86

Total Receipts .....\$571.11

Total Expense .....\$10.86

On Hand October 1st, 1909...\$260.25  
Chas. Dold, Int. Prest.

#### YOU ARE RIGHT.

It is held by many piano men that two grades  
of pianos cannot be made successfully in the  
same shop. They argue, too, that superior men  
are handicapped in making or handling inferior  
materials, and inferior man cannot produce the  
results by handling or making superior materials.  
A workman trained to make good things will  
not make inferior things; and if he has been  
trained to make things in a slipshod manner his  
products will not bear the stamp of quality.—  
Presto.

#### DEATHS.

GERSH—Brother Robert Gersh, October 20th,  
1909, age 26 years, member of Local Union  
No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

OBERHAUS—Elizabeth Oberhaus, wife of Brother  
John Oberhaus, member of Local Union No.  
14, New York, N. Y., October 1st, 1909, age  
64 years.

MARTIN—Johanna Martin, wife of Brother  
Theodore Martin, member of Local Union  
No. 1, Chicago, Ill., August 31st, 1909, age  
58 years.

O'LEARY—Mary O'Leary, wife of Brother P.  
O'Leary, member of Local Union No. 39,  
Toronto, Ont., Can., September 3d, 1909, age  
63.

SIEGEL—Annie Siegel, wife of Brother John  
Siegel, member of Local Union No. 16, New  
York, N. Y., October 19th, 1909, age 39 years.

#### THINK MORE OF HORSES.

Clifford G. Roe at a recent session of the  
National Purity congress at Burlington, Iowa,  
began his address with the statement of the  
nation wide extent of the white-slave traf-  
fic, and declared that secrecy has been the  
greatest ally of the men and women who con-  
duct the nefarious business. The secrecy, he said,  
was to a large extent furnished by the parents  
of young girls who failed for modest reasons to  
fully acquaint their daughters with the things  
they ought to know. Then he shot this at his  
audience:

"Fathers take more care of their horses, of  
their sheep, of their cows, and have a keener  
interest in their properties than they have for  
the welfare of their daughters. Girls who are  
brought up under such influences are an easy  
prey to the white slave procurers."

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—CHAS. DOLD.  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
- 1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
- 2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.
- 3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.
- 4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
102 Shell Road, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
- 5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.
- 6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Bayliss St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.
- 7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
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Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strauss St.

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Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christlaner, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richmond Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond St.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Palaley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchsae St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1153 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Sts., W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Horning, 67 Jones Street.

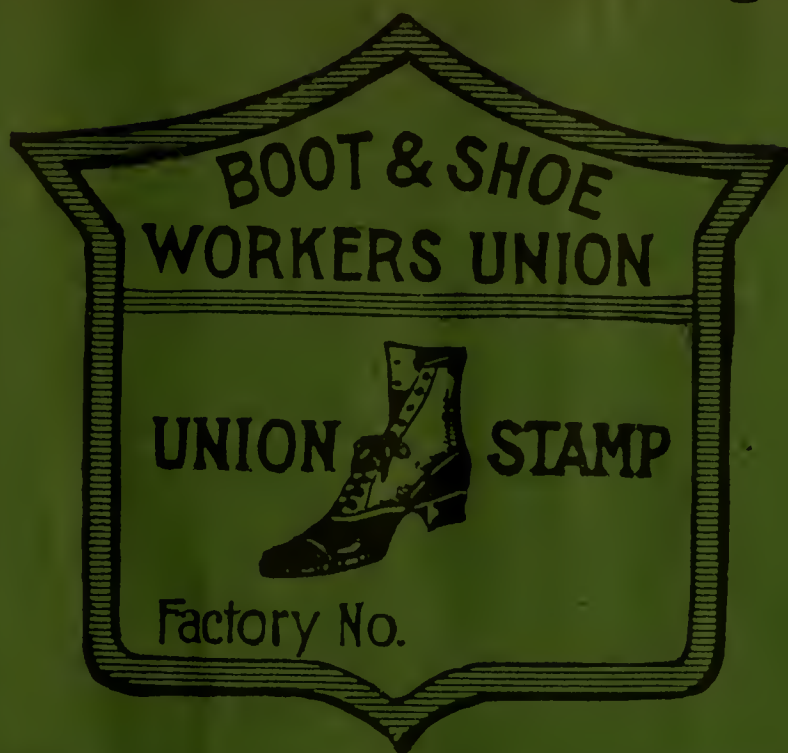
Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purdie, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

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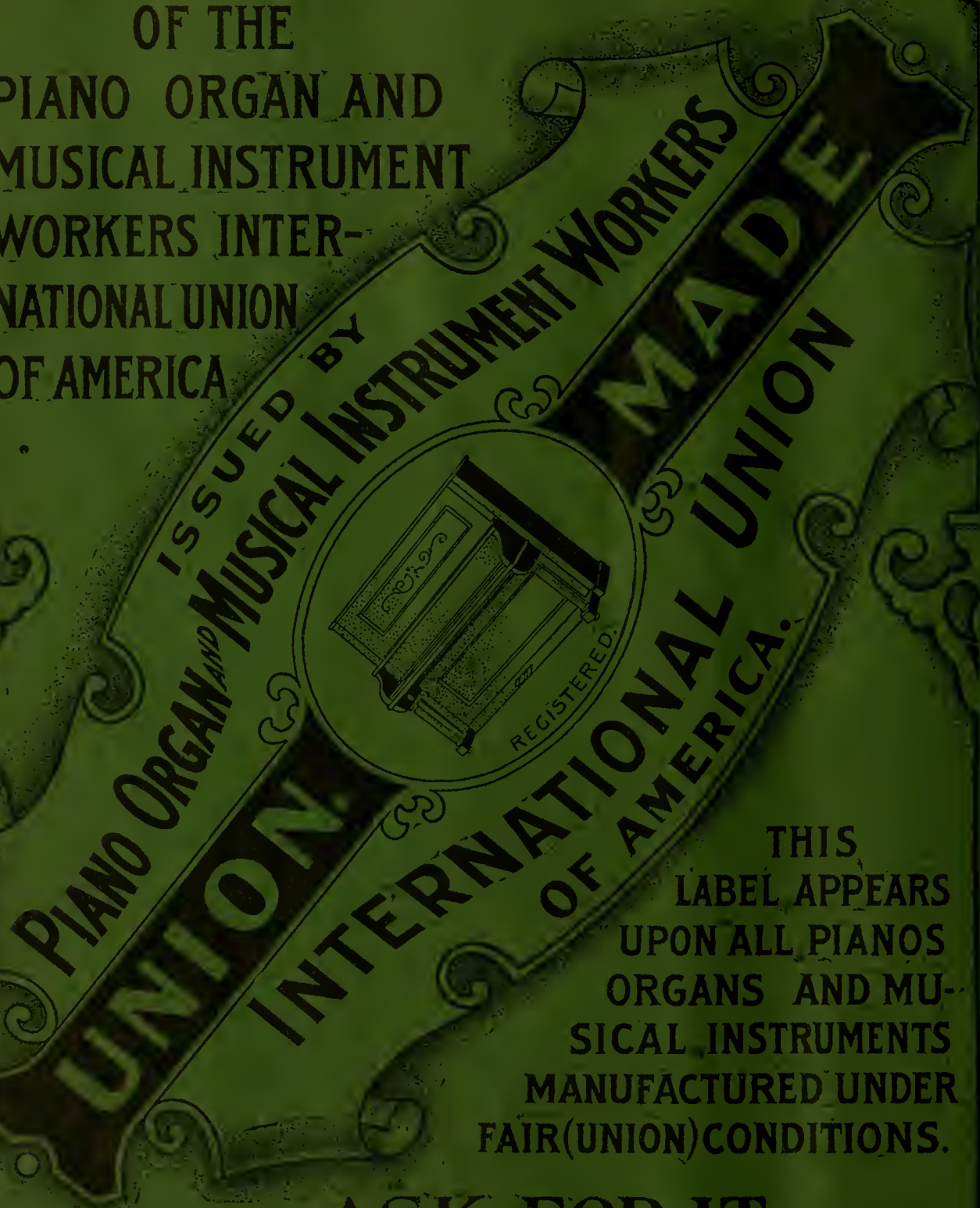
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# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYE

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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



Vol. 11

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1909.

No. 10

## THE TOILERS DEAD.

Let us raise up a monument to these  
Such as a monarch for his tomb decrees,  
They did not per'sh in the patriot war  
With glory leading onward like a star.  
Nor for some cause, preeminent, alone,  
Die and their fame in human hearts enthrone.  
No! But upon their bones our cities rise  
That, towering, take the moraine from the skies,  
Untold, unknown, innumerable brotherhood,  
They have cemented empires with their blood.  
They have gone down with roaring in their  
cars  
To dedicate with death our outlying piers,  
And where great breasted ships now sail the  
sand  
They clove a path asunder through the land  
With a thousand flashing picks, while as with  
fire  
Their bones were racked with aches and fevers  
dire.  
They hewed the forests down and cleared the  
ground  
Where now the wheels of industry resound.  
Beneath the crashing tree oft-times they fell  
And knew no funeral train nor passing bell.  
Deep in the dim, wide washing seas they sleep,  
Having sowed their bones that luxury might  
reap.  
They knew the mad machine, the Moloch mill,  
Vociferous has slain and slays them still,  
And where the hot blast lights the sky with  
flame  
They perish day by day, unknown to fame.  
Let us seek out the noblest spot on earth  
And, Eiffel-like in height, of pyramid girth,  
Rear up, tremendous, to salute the sun.  
Some witness of the perished million  
Who went down unto death with none to cheer  
And with their lives bought all we prize as  
dear.  
This wonder and this glory and this shame  
Called "civilization" when tongues name the  
name.  
Let us build up a monument to these  
Such as a monarch for his tomb decrees.  
—H. Kemp.

## TRADE UNIONS IN HISTORY.

To many the trade union is a modern institution. In reality it is only a modern form of industrial organization suited to our times and needs which, in principle and in fact, has existed in some form wherever civilization has struggled up from barbarism. The trade union is the struggle of the workers, to voice their needs, to obtain justice.  
That organizations of workingmen embodying the principles of unionism existed when Rome and Greece were world powers is known only to the comparatively few who have made a careful study of ancient social and industrial records. This study is difficult because comparatively little is known of the movements of the ancient workers. They were regarded as of little importance by those who arrogated to themselves the task of deciding what should constitute history. It

is only slowly beginning to dawn upon our modern historians that in the history of trade union organization and struggle is to be found the most important and valuable indications as to the real currents of thought and feeling which will shape our destiny as a nation, perhaps it will even mold the civilization of the world.

From the glimpses of the evidence on hand it is apparent that a yawning abyss existed between the rich and the poor at the height of Roman civilization. There was no middle class. The chasm that divided these two classes was so wide that a leap from one class to the other was considered impracticable. The great middle class occupying the gap that separated the lord from the slave came during the development of our later civilization.

The extreme lowliness of the laboring class in about the seventh and eighth century, B. C., can easily be conjectured, when we consider the fact that all the children of an aristocratic household except the first-born son of the legal wife were unrecognized by the law. All except this heir—the eldest son—were held in abject slavery and performed all the labor, whether with brain or brawn, and practically without compensation. There may have been brothers and sisters, but they had no claim whatever upon any of the wealth, which consisted mainly of lands.

It was during the very long night of slavery that the laboring people received the stamp of reproach and contempt which to some extent even lingers to-day in the idea that labor is degrading. During the uprisings against the masters that set in after the slaves began to organize into labor societies, quite a number of them developed into men and women of extraordinary genius and ability, and yet the stigma of slavery was not allowed to be obliterated. The curse was implacable.

These slaves sometimes became freedmen and could develop genius, become teachers, philosophers and business men. Some had even risen to positions of great wealth; some became the greatest sculptors and painters the world has ever known, and yet the taint of "labor" was upon them.

One of the most celebrated sculptors, Phidias, who with his skillful hands made the beautiful statues of Athena and the wonderful and colossal statue of the Olympian Zeus, was a descendant of slaves. Another, Parrhasius, one of the finest painters—who transmitted the art of delineations to the Italian schools—was a freedman. The marvels of genius among the Greeks were innumerable, but they were all held in contempt by even such thinkers as Demosthenes, Lysurgus, Plato and Cicero, who never avoided the opportunity of casting slurs and insults upon the act of labor.

The foundations of trade unions was due to these geniuses. As slaves, bereft of everything material, they still possessed minds with which they considered and dissembled their lowly condition, and placing strength and intelligence foremost they worked themselves out of bondage and became freedmen. As freedmen they began to organize into trade unions and protective socie-

ties. These geniuses were wise enough to foresee that the only way of ridding themselves of their grievances was by organization. Workingmen could get neither justice nor equality from their masters and hence decided to paddle their own canoes.

From the evidence found by the historians and archaeologists it has been shown that the laws of Rome and Greece gave the workingman the special right to organize. We can only surmise how long and arduous the struggle by which they attained this recognition and what a climb it must have been from slavery to the status of free workingmen. One of the laws which protected organization was the celebrated Law of the Twelve Tables (which is now known to be a translation of the law of Solon), which even specified the manner in which the workingmen should organize. This law ordained that the various trade unions should be conducted in strict obedience to the laws of the state.

Still, to their freedom to organize there was a string attached. So long as the trade unions restricted themselves to pleasure, religion, and frugality only, they were not molested, and allowed to exist; but when they ventured upon the field of politics, which, like war, was considered a noble calling, they became the objects of hate and repression.

One fact is very apparent, however, that the greater the organization of the working class for mutual protection, the higher the standard of enlightenment in the communities in which they lived. Historians like Mommsen, Granier, de Conlanges, and others have shown that the era covered by the ancient trade unions is that known as the "Golden Age." Not only was it the era of military, but pre-eminently of social, and, in Greece, of intellectual prosperity. In Rome this golden age lasted from the days of Pompeius—about 690 B. C.—until the year 58 B. C., when Caesar issued an injunction against the labor organizations. In Greece it lasted from the days of Solon—about 592 B. C.—down to the conquest of the country by the Romans.

Thus the economic prosperity of both Greece and Rome covered those centuries which were favored with the privilege of free organization.

The trades covered by these labor unions were various and prodigious. Agricultural labor—which produced and distributed the foods among the people—the manufacture of arms and martial equipments for the armies, the provisioning of the armies, the manufacture and repair of household furniture, image making, and last, but not least, the construction of colossal architectural structures, were some of the work of these labor unions during this golden age. The building of the temple of Jerusalem by Solomon, where, under the direction of Hiram, the contractor, 3,200 foremen and 40,600 artisans were employed, and the Parthenon, by Pericles, were two of the edifices bearing the stamp of union labor.

And what credit did these ancient laborers receive for building such enduring and exquisite monuments of art? None. The valuable service they rendered the state and society was only for the pleasure of one-third of the population—those

avored by the gods. They, who performed these wonderful facts of brain and brawn, were regarded as not even possessing souls. The law recognized them as having no more claims to citizenship and suffrage than dogs. In the assemblies of the Athenians they had no voice. They were never citizens, could cast no vote, and could not even hope, except in cases of such genius as Phidias, or Ictinus, or Calliades, to be decently spoken to. Even the latter as geniuses, were obliged to obtain a special decree from the rulers in order to detach themselves from this seething odium of caste.

They built the magnificent temples wherein they could not even enter to worship the images they made. Wherever they turned their gaze, majestic edifices loomed up. The magnificent temple of Hegaron, built of marble and standing solemnly like a mysterious winged creature; the temples and structures built under the leadership of their own Ictinus, Xenocles, and Metagenes, were closed to them. Led by such masters who are eligible candidates for the "Hall of Fame" in architectural art, these laboring people strenuously toiled to fashion the home of the Mystagogoi, those favored priests of a pagan religion, who repulsed them with bitter scorn as being unfit to enter Heaven; because they could offer no proof that for three generations at least, they had not disgraced themselves by the social blight of labor.

These were the thanks received by the ancient working people for building those enduring monuments of art. But they did not allow such action to pass unheeded. They strenuously objected to such treatment.

The understood the dignity and value of labor. They knew that the creative hand had a constructive brain behind it and that the monopoly of intellectual worth did not belong alone to those who styled themselves philosophers, writers and thinkers, nor did they believe it just that special privileges and most of the joy of living and the comforts of life, should be assumed as a right by those who happened by accident to find themselves born to certain high stations in life.

We get only a dim vision of the struggle of the workers in the days when Greece and Rome were world powers, but even in the little that can be traced we perceive the underlying principles which distinguish our modern trade unions. That the ancient workmen made any progress is a tribute to their ability and determination and their feeling that justice would have given them a far higher place in society. It is interesting to study the traces of ancient organization and contrast it with our present day struggle. The modern conditions are somewhat different, but the struggle is still a severe one and justice has by no means been secured for all.—Samuel A. Bloch, in American Federationist.

### HEARST LOCKS OUT MINERS.

The officials of the Homestake gold mines on November 24 closed down the works for an indefinite period, heading off the strike which was to be declared at 8 o'clock. Two thousand five hundred workers are affected.

The lockout is the result of an attempt to force the open shop policy in the mines. The workers demanded a closed shop and the officials refused to grant their plea.

The controlling interest in the mine, which is said to be one of the greatest gold producers in the country belongs to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, mother of William Randolph Hearst.

### WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

Papers in an injunction suit brought by the Samuel Mundheim company were served upon John A. Moffit, president of the United Hatters of North America, at Orange, N. J. Moffit and sixty other officers of the United Hatters are ordered to show cause on March 29, at Trenton, why they should not be restrained from fining and intimidating union members, who, it is alleged, desire to return to work at plants where a strike is now in effect.

### NEWLY PATENTED.

Reed-Organ.—L. A. McCord, Laurens, S. C. It is sought in this invention to provide an organ attachment which can be applied to any of the ordinary reed organs and will permit the playing of the organ by an automatic or self-player such for instance, as those using a certain perforated paper strip or sheet, and which self-playing attachment may be adjusted out of the way so the organ may be played in the usual manner.

Adjustable Piano-Pedal Connection.—H. Meyer, New York, N. Y. The intention here is to provide an adjustable piano pedal connection, arranged to insure accurate working of the hammer rest rail, the damper rail and the muffler, as desired. The connecting bar is adjustably secured to a flat spring, which forms the fulcrum for the bar and is attached to a base secured to the bottom of the piano frame.

Self-Playing Piano.—F. B. Long and E. A. Tappe, Los Angeles, Cal. The intention here is to provide an effective connection between the pneumatic and the hammer action, to allow playing the piano automatically or by hand power and without interference by the connection. This is obtained by use of a lever, connected at one end with the movable member of the pneumatic, and an auxiliary lifter rod for engagement with one of the members of the hammer action, to lift the rod resting on the free end of the lever.

Sounding-Board for Pianos.—F. B. Long, Los Angeles, Cal. In this patent the purpose of the inventor is to provide a new and improved sounding board for pianos, provided with manually adjustable devices for maintaining the original crown of the sounding board and for increasing the singing quality and the volume of the tone.

Holder and Protector for Musical-Instrument Strings.—O. J. Müller, New York, N. Y. The aim in this case is to provide a holder for the strings, which will operate not only to retain the string in coiled form but will protect it against injury. The string may be readily inspected without removing it from the holder, and is so secured in place that it may be very readily removed when desired.

### DISPLACE MESSENGER BOY.

Officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced recently that as a result of the company's purchases of a large interest in the Western Union Telegraph Company, a new device would be adopted that would put the messenger boy out of business. By this device, it was said, it will soon be possible for any telephone subscriber to write out his dispatch on an electric machine, which will reproduce it simultaneously in the office of the telegraph company. This will virtually make a telegraph office out of every telephone station.

One of the highest officers of the telephone company said that he believed it would be possible, after a while, for the telegraph company to accept messages on the basis of a 25-cent charge for a fifteen word message, instead of a ten word message.

### FOR A ONE DAY'S STRIKE.

A one day's strike of union workmen all over the United States in the event that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison go to jail was recommended recently by the executive board of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League. Mrs. Raymond Robins, the president, said that all unions in the country should be asked to indorse the proposition as soon as the necessary printing could be done. A dispatch from Washington, however, stated that no encouragement of the proposed strike would be given by the three labor officials.

### NO HOPE FOR INDIANS.

Difficulties of missionaries in the West and Southwest were described by the Rev. William O'Brien recently in an illustrated lecture before the Catholic Woman's League in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

"I don't think there is much hope for the Indians," he said. "When one watches their savage dances and sees them paint their little children he is convinced that priests, preachers, and sisters can do little for them."

The missionary spoke more encouragingly of the outlook for the whites, describing the progress made by the church extension society.

### BILL POSTERS WIN.

The Bill Posters and Billers' Union strike is ended. The general managers of twenty-four theaters stepped in yesterday and brought about a settlement. All theaters will resume the posting of bills, and the American Posting Service, against which the strike was declared, will submit the trouble to arbitration. This was agreed upon at a meeting of the general managers and officials of the stage employes, scenic artists and musicians and bill posters. The request of the bill posters for an increase of \$3 a week in wages will be granted by the theaters.

### BLIND MEN ORGANIZE.

Sixty-five blind workmen of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, at Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., have formed a union to work for higher wages. They met secretly in a hall in West Philadelphia, and pledged loyalty to their organization and to the cause.

Their chief demand is that the wage limit regulation at the home be rescinded. Until four weeks ago each man was permitted to earn as much as he was able.

Now a married man is allowed to earn no more than \$9 a week, a single man, living outside the home, \$6, and those living in the home, \$4. In addition, the board of the inmates has been boosted from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

The superintendent of the home has told the men that the high price of broomcorn has made the new rules imperative. All of the men work in broommaking. The home employs 105 blind men.

### BLOW AT PAPER TRUST.

\* A blow will be struck at the print paper trust by the free importation of wood pulp from Canada if a plan devised by Congressman Mann of Chicago is adopted by congress. He will introduce a bill and three resolutions designed to counteract the aid given the trust by the tariff imposed on wood pulp in the Aldrich law.

Mr. Mann was chairman of the house committee that investigated the print paper trust and prepared the sections on wood pulp and print paper in the original Payne bill.

### NO MORE BIBLE.

Reading of the Bible, prayer and the singing of hymns in the public schools of New York City are forbidden by State Commissioner of Education Draper, following an appeal to him by Rev. C. A. Logue, in charge of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Holy Redeemer. The board of education, composed of four Methodists and one Presbyterian, has obeyed the order of the commissioner, but has appealed to him for a further hearing on the ground that the decision was reached without giving opportunity for their side to be presented in full.

# UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

### THE CHILD TOILERS.

O Children caught beneath the burdened wheels  
Of modern Business! soon the unpurchased  
breath

Of God shall move the greed mist which con-  
ceals

Our busyness that we profit by your life-long  
death.

Then shall we see ourselves as Justice sees:  
Blood guilty of these stunted lives, these graves,  
Then shall we ask ourselves: What profits knees  
Bent in God-worship while these live and die  
like slaves?

Then shall we know the doom that has denied  
Soul-growth to us while satisfied with this.  
O ye child-toilers; curst is wealth, and pride  
Of place and power, so purchased by the things  
ye miss.

The greed-mist lifts; for those who see, thank  
God!

Loud voices now, uplifted 'gainst this wrong!  
Ye are avenged, O Children, for the nod  
Of Business stays the souls that else were jus-  
tice-strong.

Avenged are ye: the final loss is ours.  
Base slaves to Business, believing we are free,  
Constrained to close our eyes continually,  
Greed hath one gift for us—and with the hard  
heart dowers.

Avenged are ye!—since, sowing, we must reap.  
Accurst the toil-won coin accumulates.  
Blood-stained, to bloodshed bring. The end re-  
lates  
To those who make their souls like Child's  
forced labor—cheap.

But Business shall not blast Child-lives for aye.  
Men shall be Masters e'en of Business, soon.  
Deereeing your release from toil. The boon  
Ye pray for now shall come in Man's sane Jus-  
tice-day.  
—Edwin Arnold Brenholtz.

### LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL.

The American Federation of Labor has au-  
thorized the preparation of a bill which will be  
introduced in Congress soon after it convenes  
to establish a department of labor with a secre-  
tary co-equal with the secretaries of other de-  
partments.

The constitutionality of the Illinois 10-hour  
law was sustained on the 11th by Judge Goins,  
in the Chicago Municipal Court, upon a criminal  
prosecution against the president of the Bowes  
Allegretti Co., which was accused of working  
Kitty DeWitt in a factory more than ten hours  
a day.

The Chicago Federation of Labor and other  
bodies affiliated with the American Federation  
of Labor have taken a positive stand in op-  
position to the re-election of Joseph G. Cannon to  
the speakership of the house. A committee will  
question all candidates for Congress closely as  
to whether they will vote for "Uncle Joe."

Australian candidates for the parliament on  
the labor ticket except to use the cinematograph  
on a large scale in the general election. Each  
labor candidate will be depicted on the screen  
at work at his particular trade, and simultane-  
ously his message to the electors will be ex-  
hibited. The party will also be shown at work  
in the house as well as deliberating in caucus.

The petition of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell

and Frank Morrison, officers of the American  
Federation of Labor, for a writ of certiorari to  
review the proceedings against the Supreme  
Court of the District of Columbia, which re-  
sulted in the imposition of a sentence of im-  
prisonment for contempt, was filed in the United  
States Supreme Court November 27.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Co-  
lumbia November 30 granted the petition of  
Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Mor-  
rison of the Federation of Labor in the con-  
tempt case against them for a stay of execution  
of the mandate of the court sending them to jail.  
The mandate is stayed indefinitely, pend-  
ing an appeal by the federation leaders to the  
Supreme Court of the United States.

A delegation of Illinois labor leaders on No-  
vember 24 waited upon Governor Deneen, urging  
him to include in his call for the special session  
of the Legislature, which he is expected to issue  
within the next few days, a demand for legisla-  
tion that will eliminate the possibility of a re-  
currence of the Cherry horror. They demand  
that every mine in the state be equipped with  
fire fighting apparatus; a standpipe and hose;  
that mule stables be removed to the top or be  
installed in a section walled and floored with  
fireproof material, and that the bottom of the  
mine be cemented.

Circuit Judge Windes of Chicago, Ill., recently  
held the bakery shop regulating ordinance in-  
valid because of certain provisions which the  
court held were unreasonable and arbitrary.

The ordinance as originally enacted and sub-  
sequently amended had for its purpose driving  
out of bakeries in basements. Suit attacking its  
validity was begun by M. Schmidinger, presi-  
dent of the Master Bakers' Association of Chi-  
cago, and by several restaurant and catering  
concerns. They argued the ordinance was un-  
reasonable because of several sections which  
gave the Commissioner of Health too much au-  
thority.

During the two years for which the industrial  
Disputes Act of the Dominion of Canada has  
been operative 55 disputes have been referred  
for settlement under its terms, according to  
the report of the Department of Labor. Of  
these 53 were settled by the arbitrators without  
strikes or lockouts. The other two were the dis-  
pute at Springhill in 1907 and the strike of the  
Canadian Pacific machinists and carmen in 1908.

During the year ending March 31 last 315 fair  
wages schedules were prepared for insertion in  
public contracts and seventeen complaints of  
non-compliance with them were received. There  
were in the year 69 strikes and lockouts, as com-  
pared with 151 in the previous twelve months.  
There were in the period 1,272 fatal and 2,277  
non-fatal accidents in industrial establishments  
in the country.

P. H. McCarthy, candidate of the Union La-  
bor party, was elected mayor of San Francisco,  
at the recent election by about 10,000 plurality  
over both the Democratic and Republican can-  
didates. In addition union labor has a majority  
of the city council and carried the entire ticket,  
including the district attorney. It was a clean  
victory for organized labor.

Mayor-elect McCarthy is a member of the  
Brotherhood of Carpenters. For thirteen years  
he has been president and business agent of the  
San Francisco Building Trades Council and has  
never before held an elective political office. He  
is 46 years of age and was born in Ireland, com-  
ing to this country in 1880, going to Frisco in  
1886.

That the government of the United States  
may through criminal proceedings punish per-

sons who conspire to aid alien contract laborers  
to come into the United States, contrary to the  
immigration law, was held by the Supreme  
Court of the United States November 29 in the  
prosecution of Tilden B. Stevenson and Amede  
Bellaire.

These men, who reside in Boston, were in-  
dicted in the United States District Court in  
that city on the charge of aiding in the im-  
migration of aliens, who were under contract  
to labor in this country. Upon the trial of the  
men the court found that while the law made a  
misdemeanor of the offense it did not provide  
for any punishment of it except by recovery for  
damages through a civil suit. Holding that a  
civil action would be exclusive of any other pro-  
ceeding, the court dismissed the case. The gov-  
ernment appealed to the Supreme Court with the  
result that it succeeded in obtaining a reversal  
of the decision of the lower courts. The opin-  
ion was by Justice Day.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act in  
Great Britain it must be proved that a workman's  
injuries have been caused by an accident arising  
out of and in the course of his employment.

A decision was recently rendered by the Brit-  
ish Court of Appeals which hinged on the ques-  
tion of what constituted an accident within the  
meaning of the above mentioned act. The case  
before the court was a suit for damages for  
death due to heart disease from the effect of a  
strain. It seems that a workman suffered from  
a serious aneurism of the aorta; that he was  
tightening a nut by the use of a spanner, in a  
shipbuilding works, when he suddenly fell back-  
ward and almost immediately expired, and his  
widow sued for compensation. At the hearing  
before the county court it was proved that the  
aneurism was in so advanced a stage that it  
might have burst at any time, and that a slight  
strain might have brought about such a condi-  
tion.

The judge found as a fact that the exertion  
used in tightening the nut had caused a rupture  
to which death was due, and that the cause of  
the death was a strain in connection with the  
ordinary labor of the deceased operating upon a  
condition of his body, rendering the strain fatal.  
The judge held that there had been an accident  
within the intent of the act, and awarded com-  
pensation. The employers appealed to the Court  
of Appeals and that court dismissed the appeal,  
holding that the weakness predisposing the de-  
ceased to the injury causing his death was not  
material; that the deceased sustained the injury  
in the reasonable and ordinary discharge of his  
duties, and that his death resulted from an ac-  
cident within the meaning of the law. It is be-  
lieved that the decision will have its due weight  
as a precedent in determining parallel cases  
arising under liability laws of this country.

### TO FORM BAKING TRUST.

A combination of leading baking establish-  
ments located in Manhattan and Brooklyn on the  
west Hudson into a giant banking trust that  
will control an output of upward of 6,000,000  
loaves of bread a week is the object of nego-  
tiations and conferences which now are going  
forward.

Representatives of concerns which have three-  
fourths of the entire "factory" capacity of this  
profitable territory already have taken part in  
these conferences, and it now is asserted by  
prominent bakers that the combination is in-  
evitable. Furthermore, it is the confident belief  
of those who are active in the movement that  
certain important bakers who are now holding  
aloof will be found in the ranks when plans for  
the trust are perfected.

It is stated here that a similar movement has  
been started in Baltimore. It is the belief that  
in line with the combinations that have been  
formed in some western cities, notably St. Louis  
and Kansas City, other eastern cities, including  
Boston and Philadelphia, may be invaded.

# UNION MATTERS

## OPEN SHOP STORY.

"Isn't it time to stop working?" the new hand said,  
 "It's after five." Down his tools he laid.  
 The foreman looked up at him with a frown,  
 And said, "I guess you are a stranger in this here town  
 You must be, I suppose, a union fellow,  
 Who indulges in literature known as yellow,  
 And kicks about working a few minutes over the time.  
 My, but you union fellows have a nerve sub-lime!  
 I want you to understand we are free men here,  
 No walking delegates can us domineer.  
 There is nothing on this earth of which we're afraid,  
 Except, perhaps, the boss; but he is rich," he said.  
 "As for wages, of course, we get what we can;  
 Although sometimes we get it on the installment plan.  
 If a man wants a job, and needs it bad,  
 And can get a dollar a day, he ought to be glad.  
 What matters it if on him the boss makes four?  
 Is he not getting experience galore?  
 If you union fellows had your own way,  
 I would not be a foreman here today;  
 The one here before me, he got mired—  
 He asked for more wages and then got fired.  
 So there was a beautiful chance for me,  
 And, to show the boss I was good and live,  
 I offered him my services at a dollar seventy-five.  
 Of course, the boss could plainly see  
 That the proper man for the job was me.  
 Now, after working faithfully for him some time,  
 He has raised my wages to a dollar seventy-nine.  
 That shows, if you're faithful, what our bosses will do;  
 By and by," he said, "he might pay me two.  
 What's the matter, mister? You look quite blue.  
 Maybe you think what I've told you isn't true."  
 At last the new hand spoke, and his words were plain,  
 For the story he had heard went against his grain.  
 Said he to the foreman, "By gosh, you're a wonder.  
 When the boss hired you he made no blunder.  
 As a free-born workman you take the cake,  
 About one part man and nine parts snake.  
 I will have to move my tools out, before them you grab.  
 You're a free-born, out-and-out, up-to-date scab!"—R. W. Monterief.

## UNION MATTER.

A year's truce was declared by the A. F. of L. convention, at Toronto on November 18, in the dispute between the brewery workers, firemen, teamsters and engineers.

An attempt to prevent a thorough investigation of the St. Paul mine horror at Cherry, Ill., by Coroner Malm through the kidnapping and intimidation of witnesses is ascribed to the mine officials by the United Mineworkers' Union.

A campaign to unionize all concert orchestras, those playing in cafes and restaurants, nickel theaters, and other places of amusement in the city of Chicago was decided upon by the officers of the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

It is practically assured that a great labor combination will be perfected in the mining in-

dustry in the near future. The United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners will form an alliance that will include upward of 400,000 men, and eventually over half a million. The two bodies are desirous of organizing all workers in and about the mines.

\* \* \*

The wages of several thousand employees of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Company will be restored to the scale in vogue before the 1907 depression, according to an announcement made by Charles M. Schwab, president of the company.

\* \* \*

Telegraphers on the Illinois Central Railroad are demanding a wage increase and improved working conditions, and the relations between them and the company have become so strained that the road is making preparations for a strike.

\* \* \*

William Randolph Hearst's paper, the Los Angeles Examiner, appeared recently in abbreviated form because of a strike in the composing room.

Thirty-five printers walked out as the result of a grievance they attribute to a new foreman. The foreman, Fennessy, is declared to have discharged men without cause.

\* \* \*

More than five hundred members of the International Typographical Union are now in receipt of the pension of \$16 per month paid by the organization to all members who have reached the age of sixty and furnishing proof of twenty years continuous membership.

\* \* \*

The conductors and trainmen of the Eastern railroads have decided to demand a uniform schedule and wage increase of about 12 per cent. The movement involves 125,000 men, and includes every railroad east of the Illinois Central's main southern line, and north of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

\* \* \*

A threatened strike of machinists of the Chicago and Alton system was averted by a settlement November 25, following negotiations lasting several months, both sides making concessions. By the new schedule all employees will receive an increase in pay of 2 cents an hour and a working day of nine hours. Shop conditions are also improved.

\* \* \*

Three hundred art glass and brass, bend workers employed in fifteen factories in Manhattan and Bronx, New York, went on strike recently. The strikers demand a nine and a half hour workday instead of the twelve hour day they have been working before the strike started and recognition of the union. The union is composed of Italians, Jews and Germans and when the strike was declared every man walked out of the shops and joined the strike.

\* \* \*

Three hundred and fifty-six miners were entombed in the burning levels of the mines of the St. Paul Coal Company at Cherry, Ill., on the 13th, and eleven brave men were burned to death in making efforts to rescue. The fire is believed to have started from a torch used in place of electric lights temporarily out of repair. The torch projected from a niche in the wall of the second vein, and five earloads of hay caught from it. In spite of the fact that the mine was sealed for the night to suffocate the flames, a faint hope existed that some of the men might have kept themselves alive in distant recesses of the mine, and sounds like shots heard on the 14th lent strength to the hope. Efforts to reach them on that day failed, however; and on the following day when a draft was started with a big air fan to blow out the gases, the flames broke out afresh and the mine was once more sealed up, inevitably stifling any possible survivors.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The settlement of the long standing controversy between the Douglas Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is announced in the following official circular:

Boston, Mass., October 26, 1909.

To Organized Labor—

Greeting:

We beg to advise you that the controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass., has been settled to our mutual satisfaction. All of the Douglas shoe factories are to operate under the Union Stamp arbitration contract. The factories of the Douglas Co. in Brockton, Mass., are to resume operations at once.

We extend our thanks to organized labor for past favors and we will endeavor in the future to merit your approval of our course.

Fraternalty yours,

JOHN F. TOBIN,  
General President.

C. L. BAINE,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

## CALL ON TAFT.

President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President O'Connell of the A. F. of L.; J. R. Clynes and A. H. Gill, labor members of Parliament, and Abram Penna and Santiago Iglesias, labor leaders of Porto Rico, called at the White House. The leaders of the federation came to talk with Mr. Taft about proposed labor legislation at the coming session of Congress.

The labor leaders intended to present to Mr. Taft a tentative amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which would exempt labor organizations from the provision referring to the boycott, so that it will not be held in restraint of trade, a proposition to restrain the use of injunctions, so that they could not be used in labor disputes and the gist of an eight-hour law.

The President is expected to meet the demands of labor for remedial legislation in part by recommending that labor unions, granges and associations of labor men, not run for profit, be relieved from the restrictions and liabilities of the anti-trust act. He will not favor modification of the injunction laws to an extent demanded by labor, but is expected to advocate the limiting of the temporary injunction and an early hearing on both sides.

;

## CIGARMAKERS IN PROTEST.

Cigarmakers in the United States are protesting against what they insist is "a government advertisement" of Philippine cigars, and it is promised that the attention of Congress will be directed to the matter. Cigars from the Philippines carry a label on the boxes announcing the cigars are made under perfect sanitary conditions, and under control of the board of health.

Domestic cigarmakers generally agree that it would be well to have all cigars made in this country produced in factories under the control of the state boards of health that sanitary conditions may be made perfect.

Domestic cigarmakers, if the Philippine label is as valuable a trade weapon as they claim, may find it necessary to have the cigars they manufacture bear a similar certificate.

## TO STOP EMIGRATION.

Strong efforts to stop the emigration of Sweden's sons are to be made throughout the country. A campaign to that end has been begun by the Chamber of Commerce of Malmö, which has adopted resolutions calling upon the government to divide its holdings of land into farms of ten to twenty acres and to people these with thrifty workers.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

Cremation has been declared illegal in Austria by the Supreme Court of the Empire, on the ground that it is opposed to the Christian idea of burial.

\* \* \*

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on October 19 allowed an appeal in the cases growing out of alleged grafting in connection with the building of the State Capitol.

\* \* \*

The Hamburger Nachrichten states that Emperor William and the Empress will visit England next year. They will spend the time with King Edward at Sandringham and Windsor.

\* \* \*

A gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller to fight the "hookworm disease" was announced at the office of the Standard Oil Company at New York on October 28.

\* \* \*

The negotiations which have in view the ultimate union of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company were completed recently.

\* \* \*

Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at Albany, N. Y., on October 24, aged 71 years. Deceased was appointed by President Cleveland in 1896.

\* \* \*

The right of newspapers and magazines to publish pictures of individuals without their knowledge and consent was upheld, so far as the Illinois law is concerned, by Judge Kavanagh in the Superior Court.

\* \* \*

The complete appraisement of the estate of the late E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, which was estimated at the time of his death at \$20,000,000, shows that it totals a little less than \$10,000,000.

\* \* \*

A postal deficiency of \$17,489,770, an increase of \$569,491 over last year, was announced in the annual report of Merritt O. Chance, auditor of the Postoffice Department, which was made public on November 3.

\* \* \*

One thousand and forty-one employers of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Sunlight Bay, England, of both sexes and all grades, were recently admitted to co-partnership with the firm by the distribution among them of partnership certificates of the nominal capital value of £113,650.

\* \* \*

More than 150,000,000 pounds of cigar tobacco and nearly four times that quantity of the other types of tobacco were grown in the United States in 1908, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. Kentucky leads all the states in tobacco grown.

\* \* \*

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has completed the installation of its telephone line for train dispatching between Chicago and Newton, Kan., 659 miles. There are now eighteen divisions of the Santa Fe over which trains are dispatched by telephone, including 380 stations, in a total distance of 1,925 miles.

\* \* \*

Ellen Pitman of Bristol, an elderly Suffragette, is the first martyr to the cause to be sentenced

to hard labor. She was arraigned in the magistrate's court on a charge of throwing a stone through a window of the postoffice. She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor.

\* \* \*

The American Federation of Labor convention, at Toronto, on November 15 unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the United States Steel Corporation to be the "most formidable and aggressive enemy" with which the organized labor movement has to contend.

\* \* \*

The annual report of the Pullman Company for the year ending July 31 shows gross earnings of \$33,801,155. Net earnings were \$10,948,201, or 10.94 per cent on the capital stock. Surplus for the year after payment of 8 per cent on the company's shares was \$2,949,000, raising the total surplus to \$9,995,000.

\* \* \*

For the quarter ending September, 1909, the total earnings of the United States Steel Trust were \$38,246,907. The net earnings for the quarter were \$30,855,019. The surplus for the present quarter, after deducting interest on bonds, appropriations to sinking funds and dividends on the preferred and common stock, shows a total of \$12,155,113.

\* \* \*

An industrial insurance plan is under consideration by officers of Armour & Co. The matter has been talked of in a general way for two years, but has not yet assumed concrete form. It is known that officials of the concern have been studying many plans with a view to giving employes the best possible protection. Something like 17,000 workers, it is reported, will be benefited.

\* \* \*

Burlington has adopted the commission plan of city government, the proposition winning 2 to 1. The vote stood 2,638 for and 1,268 against, a majority for the plan of 1,370. The opposition was largely among the liquor men, who feared a campaign of reform against them if the law was successful. Every precinct in the city gave a majority for the proposed plan.

\* \* \*

A pension system for the employes of the New York Central, Michigan Central and Lake Shore railroads has been arranged. Under its terms an employe who has been at least twenty years in continuous service and has become unfit for duty may be retired with a pension, although he has not reached the age of 70. One hundred thousand men are affected.

### HATTERS WINNING.

Official notice has been issued by the United Hatters' Union that four more firms in Orange, N. J., and two more in Newark, N. J., had made their peace with the union, and that their hands have returned to work, after having been out since January 15. It is expected that several more Newark firms and one of the remaining two Orange firms will settle soon.

The settlement of the six firms last week leaves only twenty of the original eighty-five hat firms which started the national fight against the Hatters' Union in January which have not come to terms.

The battle of the Hatters' Union was to maintain the closed shop and the use of its label. It has won its point in the sixty-five factories which have settled up to date.

### GOOD.

Mrs. Goodthing—In all our married life my husband has never deceived me.

Mrs. Wise—Neither has mine, and the poor fellow tries so hard to put one over.

### A WARNING TO SOCIALIST MEMBERS.

In traveling over the country I find a great deal of dissatisfaction in the party, and am continually asked what is wrong. There are many different things in the movement today which cause all kinds of trouble, namely: The national platform pleases some and does not others; the I. W. W. spirit inside the movement and on the other hand, others oppose it; then comes the I. W. W. on the outside knocking at the doors of the party.

We also have members that believe in killing the church before we can get Socialism; also the opponents to that called Christian Socialists. Now comes the Socialists who do not believe in unions of any kind. He, to me, is the worst of any I have mentioned yet.

Then we have the hair-splitter and hero worshippers. Have I got them all. No—I came near forgetting the most important of all—those called intellectuals. This is getting to be a very serious matter, comrades, and if something is not done very soon, we will have only the remnant of a Socialist party. I have been a member of the party over fifteen years and must say that I have never heard so much dissatisfaction as at present throughout the country.

Even during the split in '99 there was some hope. For although there were some different parties, all were fighting for their own existence with a hope that some day all would come together. This followed later. But the differences that I speak of at present are inside of the party and would suggest to the intellectuals that they take their hands off the movement for a few years and continue with their writings and lectures. This does not mean to leave the party, but just to give the working class members a chance to run it. If you don't, in my opinion, it will be only a short time when there will be no Socialist party for any one to run.

Hoping this will be taken in the same spirit as that with which it is given, you may say that this lies in the hands of the members of the party as to whether you shall be the power of the movement or the members of the working class.

I know all this, but nevertheless I simply ask you to take this warning.

Wishing success to the party of the working class.

JOHN M. COLLINS.

Chicago, Ill.

### \$100,000 FOR CHERRY ORPHANS.

The United Mine Workers of America will attempt to raise \$100,000 as a permanent relief fund for the widows and orphans of the victims of the Cherry mine disaster, according to the announcement of National President Thomas L. Lewis.

Lewis estimates that 1,000 children have been made homeless by the disaster. While the Red Cross society is attending to the immediate needs of the destitute families at Cherry he believes a fund should be raised for the care of the little ones in the future.

The president said a formal call would be sent to the 2,300 local organizations of miners asking for contributions.

All contributions should be sent from the local organizations to the national headquarters in this city and distributed by a special committee to be provided for either by the national executive board or by the convention.

It is the plan, Lewis says, to have the fund held in trust by the committee.

### FORM FEDERATION OF JEWISH TRADES.

A movement has been initiated among the organized Jewish workers of London which may affect the conditions of Hebrew labor in every large center in the country. Its object is to bring about a federation of the existing Jewish trade unions, so as to obtain a better collective bargain for their labor, and adequate representation on the trade boards, and an effective method of influencing the board of trade in their interests. The effort is said to be meeting with success in London.

## TRADE NOTES

As a result of the recent decision to retire entirely from the retail field, the warerooms of the Thompson Piano Co., at 268 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are advertised for sale.

Henry Reinisch has leased space in the factory building at Canal and Newbury street, Grand Rapids, Mich., and is organizing a company to engage in the manufacture of pipe organs.

The administration of the bankrupt estate of S. N. and R. W. Bridge, doing business as S. N. Bridge & Son, at Oshkosh, Wis., has been closed in the federal court at Milwaukee, and the bankrupts discharged. The firm filed a voluntary petition on August 27th and gave liabilities at \$10,280 and assets at \$4,788, with \$400 exempted.

The John Dierdorf Piano Company which was recently organized at Culpeper, Va., will at once begin the erection of a factory at that place. The enterprise is controlled by Indianapolis men, and the plant is to be removed to Culpeper. John Dierdorf is the inventor of a metal-back which forms the chief features of the pianos to be made at Culpeper.

Plans are now being formulated for a factory building two stories in height, of brick or concrete construction, to cost about \$10,000, and to be erected for Bell Bros. piano plant, at Mishawaka. The factory of this concern is now located at Lawrence, Kan.

Nine directors of the Commercial Association of Eau Claire, Wis., have pledged themselves to see that a sum of at least \$10,000 is arranged for as a building fund to aid the proposed W. E. Steinberg Piano Co. erect a plant in that city. The scheme has been under way for some time; and is expected to materialize soon.

The Anderson Piano Co., of Van Wert, O., which made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors last month, has been adjudged a bankrupt. The involuntary petition filed against it in the United States Court at Toledo has been referred to Attorney H. C. Gringle, of Van Wert, referee in bankruptcy, for administration of the bankruptcy law.

Creditors of the Palmer Piano Co., Ltd., Canada, which firm assigned on Sept. 17, 1909, have received a first and final dividend of 10 cents in the dollar, in payment of ordinary claims, which amounted to \$46,519.49. The assets realized \$35,644.29. The preferred claims totalled \$3,325.82, and secured claims \$24,168.05. The costs of liquidation were \$3,498.48.

The collector at the Port of Chicago has issued a statement showing the value of imports of musical instruments for the month of October as follows: Imports from Austria-Hungary, \$1,382; France, \$10,273; Germany, \$12,388; Italy, \$193; Switzerland, \$158; total, \$24,394. He further states that there were no exports of musical instruments or parts of to be re-

ported from that port during the month of October.

Joseph F. Gibson, who for nearly thirty years had been superintendent of the Henry F. Miller & Sons piano factory at Wakefield, died at the home of Edwin C. Miller, assistant superintendent of the plant, Saturday, November 6th, of pneumonia. Mr. Gibson, who was seventy-nine years old, was taken ill on Thursday while at work. So far as is known, he was engaged in the manufacture of pianos longer than any other man in the United States.

Fire from an unknown cause started in the varnish room of the Beck & Miller piano plant on the fourth floor of 619 Tenth avenue, and quickly spread to the loft occupied by Lockhart & Co., piano manufacturers in the same building. The fire occurred in the early morning just as the workmen were preparing to go to work, and was discovered by a foreman of the Beck & Miller concern, whose attention was attracted to the varnish room by a slight explosion; following this there was another explosion which jarred the building and for a time it was feared that the structure would be totally demolished.

The value of musical instruments imported during the fiscal year 1908 (which ended on March 1, 1909) into Canada has diminished greatly in comparison with the previous year. In this Canada has suffered just as every other country.

While the value of imports of musical instruments into Canada amounted to £194,180 in 1907, it only reached £169,160 last year. The United States of America, who are the largest importers into the Dominion, lost a good deal of this trade; Germany, on the other hand, improved its position to the extent of about 75 per cent, that is to say, its exports into Canada, which were about £13,240 in 1907, increased to about £21,800 in 1908. Great Britain's share decreased from £12,470 (in 1907) to £9,310 (in 1908).

As regards the value of Canada's export trade in musical instruments, this fell from £55,510 (1907) to £44,874 in 1908.—London Music Trades Review.

### ENCOURAGING.

British shareholders of the Bell Piano & Organ Company, which in addition to the plant at Guelph, Ont., maintains a factory in England, are being encouraged by the statement that the sales of pianos in the country from June 1 to August showed an increase of 50 per cent over the same period of the previous year.

Since the reorganization of the company in the old country, however, the preference shares received only one dividend, and nothing has been paid on the common since that time. The statement, which covers the twelve months ending May 31st last, shows that there was a gross profit on trading of £6,900, as compared with a loss last year of £700, while after deducting depreciation, various expenses, £700 for directors' fees and debenture interest, the net credit balance, including £500 brought in, is £1,500. This sum is to be carried forward.

For the preceding year there was a net loss of £7,900, against which there was £6,300 brought in, and £2,000 was transferred from the reserve account, so that a credit of £400 was carried forward.

### TROUBLE IN AMERICAN PIANO TRUST.

The American Piano Co., which corporation consists of an affiliation of such well-known firms as Chickering, Knabe, Haines Bros., Foster & Co., and other firms controlled by the Foster-Armstrong Co., has brought suit against Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., and Wm. Knabe, to recover divi-

dends on stock amounting to \$13,000, and also to recover stock to the amount of \$262,000. The plaintiffs claim that when the company was formed the two defendants received stock, the amount of which was fixed by an appraisal of the assets purchased from them. This appraisal, it is stated, was incorrect, but has since been corrected. The contention is that according to the appraisal, the Messrs. Knabe received stock to the amount of more than \$131,000 par value, of preferred, and \$131,000 of common stock in error. The \$13,000 represents dividends on this stock. The plaintiffs also sued for \$35,000, which they claim is due from the Knabes.

### CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ELECT.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association, held in Toronto, Canada, matters relating to the interests of the trade were freely discussed and decisions arrived at looking to the development of piano and organ trade interests in Canada and elsewhere. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Honorary President, R. S. Gourlay; President, W. N. Manning; First Vice President, E. C. Thornton; Second Vice President, H. H. Mason; Secretary, J. G. Marriek; Treasurer, A. R. Blackburn; Executive Committee, A. Bordheimer, G. C. Heintzman and H. H. Mason; Exhibition Committee, George Sharkey and Fred Killer; Nominating Committee, H. Durke, F. Stanley and F. Bull.

### A STRONG MERGER.

It is announced that C. W. Lindsay and the Orme Piano Co., of Montreal, Can., have been amalgamated, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, under the name of C. W. Lindsay Co., Ltd. By the new arrangement, which will go into effect December 1st, the Orme Company's premises, on St. Catherine Street, will be closed, and their business transferred to the Lindsay establishment. Ottawa branch of the Lindsay firm will also be closed, and transferred to the Orme establishment there, under the name of the Lindsay-Orme Co., while the Brockville business of the Orme Co. will also be conducted under the name of the Lindsay-Orme Co.

### MAKES ANOTHER START.

Charles F. Netzw, president of the Waltham Piano Co., has transferred to that concern twenty-nine lots located near O'Keefe avenue and Second street, Milwaukee, Wis. At the office of the Waltham Piano Co. it was stated that the lots will be occupied by a three-story piano factory, 60 by 400 feet in dimensions, the foundation for which is already under way. The new factory building will be of solid brick and steel construction, and aside from the main factory the Waltham Co. will erect a 60x60 boiler-house and large wood-drying houses.

### FRANZ MEYER TO MOVE.

The sum of \$45,000 has been subscribed for the purpose of bringing to Oelwein, Ia., in the near future the Meyer-Freeman Piano Co., which will build a plant to manufacture pianos and other musical instruments. The company is now located at Oak Park, Ill., but is under contract to be in operation in this city by June next. A building, 60 by 200 feet, of brick, and two stories, will be erected, and the company has guaranteed to employ 200 men to start with.

### NEW FACTORY FOR SCRANTON.

Application for a charter was made in Harrisburg, Pa., recently for the Keller-Dunham Piano Co. The applicants are Robert C. Keller, of this city, who was formerly connected with the Keller-Van Dyke Co., which has a factory on Capouse avenue; George F. Keller and Thomas Dunham, both of New York. It is said that the new factory will probably be located in Scranton.



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Chicago, Illinois

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR

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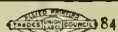
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Be up and doing.

Not tomorrow, but today.

The A. F. of L. convention is over.

It was a great convention and promises much for the future.

Jail—who said Jail? Wright—but Wright is all wrong.

The report of the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention will appear in the December number of the Official Journal.

First and foremost in our mind should be the uplift of our fellow man and ourselves. Kindly remember this in your waking moments.

We are pleased to note the added interest manifested in organization work by our affiliated local unions. We are glad to know it boys, keep it up.

The printed proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention can be had at this office for 25c per copy. It is the most interesting document ever published.

Gompers, Mitchel and Morrison are still on the outside looking in, and unless a flagrant violation of constitutional provisions takes place they will continue doing so.

Let us try and earn the blessings instead of curses of those we place upon this earth. Activity in the trade union movement will bring its reward. A trial will convince the most skeptic.

An effort is being made to assist the Amalgamated Iron and Steel workers in their struggle against the mighty Steel (Octopus) Trust, a conference of all the executive officers of the

affiliated National and International Unions of the A. F. of L. having been called for this purpose for the 13th of December at Pittsburgh, Pa. A thorough representation is desired.

Brother Henry Berghane has resigned as First Vice-President of the International Union, having accepted the superintendency of the Lawrence Kirchhoff Piano Co., of New York City. Good luck, Henry.

Brother Frank H. Murray, of Local Union No. 19, Boston, and Brother Walter Hutchinson, of Local Union No. 41, Toronto, Canada, received the majority vote of the members of the International Executive Board for the position of Eighth and Ninth Vice-President respectively. Congratulations.

The Hatters have gained an additional victory by the surrender of a number of Hat manufacturers. The fight, however, is still being continued against the few remaining obstinates. It has been a long fight, but a winning one from the start. Help bring about complete victory by insisting on the Label when buying a hat.

The Douglas Shoe Company has finally surrendered to the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union. Official notice to this effect has been received at this office from President Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization.

Oh, what a mighty power Labor can wield, economically and politically "if" united.

In answer to many inquiries received at this office relative to UNION made musical instruments, we desire to say that no instrument is UNION made except when it bears the Label of our organization.

It is generally conceded that Label instruments are superior to others, though the price is the same.

There were so many good things said and done at the recent convention of the A. F. of L., all of vast importance to trade unionist, as to sorely tempt the editor of this Journal to make a detailed publication. Space, however, forbids.

To the members who are interested in the uplift of the wage worker, the proceedings of the convention, printed in book form, containing all transaction and argument in detail, will prove of great value. Proceedings can be had at this office for 25c per copy.

We are more than pleased to note that the demand for Union Label instruments during the present year has exceeded that of any previous year. Label agitation, of course, must be held largely responsible.

When the purchaser of pianos understands that Label pianos are superior to other instruments and the cost no greater, he will unhesitatingly prefer those bearing the Union Label.

It is up to us, to the members of our organization, to disseminate these facts.

The Gerhard Heinzman Piano Co., of Toronto, Canada, is making systematic use of the blacklist in order to force their employees to work for whatever wages they see fit to give them. Recently about forty men quit the Heinzman employ because of an uncalled for reduction in wages. The men thus quitting are barred from securing employment in any factory under control of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. They have the option of returning to the Heinzman factory and work for whatever wages offered or go idle.

Some efforts are being made to acquaint the Canadian public with this case. The Journal would advise that a statement of facts be printed in circular form and distributed broadcast over the Dominion.

It is just possible that the spirit of reason

and fair play does not lie dormant within the Canadian public, and that Mr. Heinzman will be taught a valuable lesson in "How Workmen should be treated."

In another part of this Journal will be found a letter, a clipping from the Chicago Daily Socialist, of John M. Collins, for years organizer of the Socialist Party. Comrade Collins bluntly takes the bull by the horns and asks the intellectuals, as he calls them, to step down and out and allow the real working man to have a say. Good boy, Collins.

The recent lavish display of rhetoric and philosophy on the part of these intellectuals, never did work socialist, has soured the stomach of a great many.

While there cannot be any objections to a millionaire becoming a socialist, that is a real socialist, the line should nevertheless be drawn as far as holding party office is concerned, against anyone occupying the dual position of teacher of socialism and exploiter of labor.

We hope Brother Collins' hint will bear fruit.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

That the Church is not negligent in responding to an earnest appeal from labor in its contention for better conditions, was recently made evident in Illinois.

The Presbyterian State Organization of Illinois, representing 618 ministers, and a membership of something like 100,000, recently took the following action:

"PREAMBLE: The working women of Illinois are fighting for a ten-hour day in the mills and factories of the State. They believe that they should be able to make a living wage in a ten-hour day.

"The legislature of Illinois has passed such a law. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared constitutional a similar law passed in other States. An effort is now being made by certain factory owners in Chicago to have the Illinois law ordered unconstitutional, so that they may work the women in their employ an unlimited number of hours.

"At the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the delegates for the first time in the history of that organization made an appeal to the churches for help in behalf of these women.

"Whereas, The contention of these workingmen and working women is a laudable one, in that it has for its aim the protection of womanhood, the safe-guarding of workingmen's homes and the consequent building-up of our common humanity:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Synod of Illinois, in annual session assembled at Lake Forest, heartily express its conviction that the fight now being made by the workingwomen of our commonwealth is just and fair, and that it is our earnest hope that they shall be successful.

"Resolved, That the members of the Presbyterian Church in the Synod of Illinois, be requested to exert their utmost influence in behalf of the women who have appealed to us, through the Chicago Federation of Labor, with respect to their securing the ten-hour work day for women."

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

## UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

The future is always looked forward to with much concern by the average thinking man, be he business man or wage earner, millionaire or pauper.

A desire for betterment of one's conditions seems to permeate all human kind.

To reach the top, the pinnacle of success, the ambition of many.

Thus we have it that plans are laid for the future morrow, week or year.

Thus we have it that he who seeks to live

wisely and well takes time by the forelock, allows no opportunity to pass by without giving serious consideration to a possible future.

It is this constant trimming of the lamps, this ever alertness to ones interest that begets agreeable future conditions.

He who never plans, who never thinks must become a laggard, a charge, a public nuisance.

Men are endowed with the faculties of thought and discernment in order that they may be made use of.

He who fails in this respect and suffers in consequence, has no one to blame but himself.

This short prologue is written so as to more forcibly call your attention to the following:

The Musical Instrument Industry of the United States and Canada can boast of some 20,000 employees, part of which are organized. The industry can also boast of being the best dividend payer of any, excepting, perhaps, one or two. Another boast that can be truthfully made is that the industry pays a lower wage to its employees than any other.

The weekly wages in the Musical Instrument Industry, excepting foremen and superintendents, range from \$5.00 to \$25.00 per week for adults, the average being about \$10.00. Surely a measurably, stingy, some say starvation wage, for such exalted occupation.

But who is responsible?

Pianos, we take the piano branch of the Musical Instrument Industry as an example, because of its importance, are being manufactured at a cost of from \$60.00 to \$200.00—this does not include Grands—per instrument, or at an average cost of about \$100.00. These instruments are sold at retail, taking the lowest quotations, at from \$175.00 to \$500.00, or an average of about \$250.00. It is said the expense of selling pianos reaches the enormous sum of \$75.00 per instrument. While we dispute this figure, for argument's sake, we are willing to accept it. This would leave a net profit after the instrument leaves the manufacturer of \$75.00 per instrument, or 43 per cent.

The manufacturer, of course, does not realize as much profit as the dealer, but judging by the constant numerical increase in the ranks of millionaire piano manufacturers, their profit must be of no small proportion.

Here then we have an industry of which it might truthfully be said, millionaires and paupers form its component parts.

It will be seen that there is positively no justification for the extreme low wages paid, except as stated in our prologue, the thought for the morrow has never entered the minds of the employee.

Shall this continue?

Shall we remain satisfied with our lot of millionaire and pauper?

Shall we remain in our stupified, not caring for the future attitude, of the past?

Have the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry no ambition?

Have they no desire to reach the top?

Have they no concern for the future of their offspring?

If they have, the time to think is now, the time to plan is now, the time to prepare to act is NOW.

Three years of misery and hardship has been the lot of the Musical Instrument Industry employee. The innocent as well as the guilty have suffered.

Shall we be the cause of perpetuating this deplorable state or shall we, like the wise men, deliberate for the future?

It is up to the members, it is up to those not members to say what shall be done.

Your decision promptly rendered will cast the die.

Our advice is unite, fight shoulder to shoulder; if you do, you will win.

Retain your present attitude of apathy and paupers and millionaires in the Musical Instrument Industry will become more numerous.

Come, wake up, think of the future, prepare to take advantage of the coming prosperous years.

Insist upon securing a fair division of the profits of the industry.

But you say it cannot be done. Bosh, and Bosh again! It can and will be done if the employees will unite into one grand organization.

Take time by the forelock. Try, your past and present conditions have no allurements warranting an indifferent and apathetic attitude.

Let the coming year ring with the slogan, "Justice and fair dealing for the employee of the Musical Instrument Industry."

Let our warery ring out throughout the land in every village, city and state, let it ring out until we have demonstrated to all the workers of our craft in a most emphatic manner the ever living value of the good old maxim, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

## THE GOMPERS-MITCHELL SENTENCE.

In affirming the decision of Judge Wright in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to jail for contempt of court, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has, in the opinion of many citizens, dealt ablow at the constitutional right of free speech, which is guaranteed under the constitution.

The whole question in a nutshell is whether the orders of the court must be obeyed whether those orders trespass upon constitutional rights or not. Mr. Gompers and his colleagues believe that the injunction issued against them was an invasion of their right of free speech and to that extent, and to that extent only, did they violate the order. That the original order was an invasion of a constitutional right was admitted by the higher court, when it modified the injunction by inserting in it the words "in furtherance of the boycott."

The original injunction not only restrained the defendants from placing the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federationist, but it prohibited them from making reference to the firm, either in written or spoken language. In compliance with the order the name of the firm was immediately taken from the "unfair list" of the publication, but Mr. Gompers in public speeches continued to refer to the company as being unfair to organized labor, which, from his point of view, was simply stating a matter of fact. He had the advice of his counsel, Alton B. Parker, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York that he could not be punished for exercising a constitutional right.

When the appeal on the injunction was taken, as has been stated, the injunction was modified, and the defendants were restrained only from writing or speaking in "furtherance of the boycott." Before this modification was made, however, the acts of disobedience or contempt with which the defendants were charged were committed. They have claimed that had the original injunction contained the modifying clause, no contempt proceedings could have been brought, because there would have been no violation of the order of the court. They are charged with violating an order that should not have been issued, according to the decision of the court itself. It therefore is quite plain that these men are sentenced to jail for disobeying an order that the court had no authority to issue.

This sort of reasoning and alleged justice must strike the average citizen as being rather queer, to say the least of it. A few months ago in Chicago a number of men were indicted for violating the primary law which was in force and effect at the time in Illinois. The defendants did not plead that they had not violated the law, but raised the point that the law was unconstitutional and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the state. The law was declared unconstitutional and the prosecutions were dropped, as men could not be punished for violating a law that was in fact not a law.

Why might not the same reasoning be applied to this case? If the injunction order was unconstitutional, as has been conceded by the higher court, why are the men held to be guilty of violating it? It simply means that we must

bend the knee to the autocratic ruling of some judge on the bench, whether that ruling has justification in law or otherwise.

Chief Justice Sheppard of the Court of Appeals gave a dissenting opinion on constitutional grounds. He held that as the injunction order was without authority and was an invasion of the right of free speech and free press, the defendants had a right to ignore it in that respect.

Mr. Gompers and his associates do not believe they have violated any law of the land. They are conscientious in this belief and if they must go to jail in order to uphold a principle, they are ready and willing to do so. In taking that position they do not wish to pose in the light of martyrs. They simply want to stand on their constitutional rights and are doing so in no spirit of defiance.

We have no sympathy with lawbreakers, whether they are union men or not. The laws of the land must be upheld and if we are to have one class of men ignore the laws because they are in high positions, we soon would have a condition of anarchy. On the other hand we do not agree with the arguments of some that rulings of court must be obeyed whether they are just or otherwise. That argument may be all right where no important principle is at stake and we can afford to submit until an orderly appeal has been prosecuted. On a question, however, where such a vital principle as the right of free speech is at stake, we believe the proper course is to ignore the court order and fight the issue to a finish. In no other way can our rights be maintained.

The liberties of a people are never stolen in wholesale fashion. They are gradually taken away, little by little. The right of free speech and free press is essential to the life of a free people. They were not guaranteed to us that we might exercise them to say the things which please. They were given us for the express purpose of saying the things that do not please, and every man is personally responsible for his written or spoken words. If they are libelous or injurious to another, the remedy of the aggrieved person is through the courts, and the person giving expression to the words has a right to be tried by a jury of his peers.

When men who have never been charged with a violation of the laws of the land are sentenced to long terms in prison by the order of a judge, we have no hesitation in saying there is something wrong somewhere. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on this question will be awaited with great interest.—Trackmen's Journal.

## ORGANIZE LABOR PRESS.

During the A. F. of L. convention at Toronto the representatives of the labor press held a meeting and laid the foundation for an organization of the labor papers of the country. Nineteen were present, including Charles W. Fear, of the Missouri Trades Unionists, Joplin; L. A. Gardner, Kicks and Komments, Warren, Pa.; E. P. Marsh, The Labor Journal, Everett, Wash.; Charles R. Oliver, Pittston, Pa.; Will M. Maupin, Lincoln Wageworker; R. G. Stewart, Cedar Rapids Tribune; L. D. Redding, Fort Wayne Labor Times-Herald, and Sam De Nedry, Washington Trades Unionists.

Ten signed the roll and paid their initiation fee, which is \$2.50. Charles W. Fear was elected president and R. G. Stewart vice-president. Arrangements were made to print the proceedings of the meeting and send them to all of the labor papers in the country. Representatives of international journals were not included in the meeting, it being confined entirely to the newspapers.

## CREATE DEFENSE FUND.

At the labor party's congress of Sweden which has just closed its sessions, Herman Lingquist was re-elected president. It was decided to have always on hand an emergency fund of 1,000,000 crown (\$270,000). Confidence was voted in the leaders of the various departments into which the work of the party is divided.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

George P. Bent, — Schwamm drüber.

Präsident Gompers von der A. F. of L. hatte eine großartige Heimtunf. Nun, er hat's verdient.

Einhaltungs-Poſt hat ſich in Arbeiterzeitungen eine Maſſe Kellame zu verſchaffen gewußt. Werden die Leute niemals ſug?

Das ganze Jahr über am Samstag einen halben Feiertag zu machen, ſchlägt eine Anzahl unſerer Lokalen als Forderung an die Arbeiter der Inſtrumenteninduſtrie vor.

Spanien hat ſich wieder Ehre mit der Außerwedung der Inquiſitionstage eingelegt. Die Hinrichtung Ferrers wird ſtets als eine unverantwortliche und graujige That einer verdummen und unwiſſenden Autokratie bezeichnet werden.

In verſchiedenen Chicagoer Fabriken haben unſere Mitglieder eine Lohnerhöhung von fünf bis fünfundzwanzig Prozent gewonnen. Ein angenehmes kleines Weihnachtsgeschenk, das die Internationale Piano-, Orgel- und Muſikinstrumentenmacher-Union vermittelt hat.

Der ſchwediſche Streit iſt trotz der gegentheiligen Zeitungsnachrichten noch immer im Gange. Güte, Geldunterſtützung iſt ſehr notwendig. Unſere Mitglieder ſind erſucht, ſich ganz beſonders für die Unterſtützung dieſer höchſt hilfſbedürftigen und verdienſtlichen Streiter für Menſchenrechte anzuſtrengen.

Ein Cent oder ein Dollar, was Ihr entbehren könnt, wird zur Erleichterung von Noth und Dmiger beitragen.

Das wir nicht vergeſſen. — Die W. W. Kimball Piano Company in Chicago, Ill., bereibt eine Pianoſabrik, die der organiſirten Arbeit und ihren Freunden ſehr verhaßt iſt.

Die Kimball-Pianos und Orgeln ſind das Fabrikat von Nichtunion-Arbeitern. Bitte beim Kauf eines Pianos oder einer Orgel daran zu denken.

Thoſ. B. Podzimek, Mitglied der Local Union No. 1 in Chicago, Ill., iſt mit Genehmigung der Internationalen Exekutivbehörde für zwei Monate zum beſonderen Organifator ernannt worden. Bruder Podzimek begann vor etwa drei Wochen mit ſeiner Miſſion und hat ziemlichen Erfolg.

Pianoarbeiter ſind überall erſucht, ihm hilfſreich zur Hand zu gehen.

Die New Yorker Organifationsbemühungen erweiſen ſich als ſehr erfolgreich. Viele neue Namen kommen auf die Mitgliederliſte der örtlichen unions. Der damit beauftragte Ausſchuß erſucht die einzelnen Mitglieder, nach Kräften Hülfe zu leiſten.

Je zahlreicher die Organifatoren deſto zahlreicher ſind die Aufnahmegesuche.

Leihe jeder ſeine helfende Hand dazu.

Ein anderer Fall, der Aufmerkſamkeit und beſondere Bemühung verdient, iſt der der Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, die ſeit den letzten drei Monaten gegen die von dem amerikaniſchen Stahltrui eingeführte „offene“ Nichtunion-Werſtatt gekämpft haben. Dieſer Streit hat ſich auf einen Ausrottungskampf zugeſpißt.

Es geziemt organiſirter Arbeit ſchlecht, eitel dabei zu ſtehen und zuzufehen, wie dieſer große Stahlpolyp langſam aber ſicher das Leben aus dieſer einſt mächtigen Union herauswürgt.

Stenert bei und haltet ſo den Wolf von der Thür dieſer treuen Vertheidiger von Unionprinzipien.

## Sozialiſtiſcher Vortheil.

Die letzten Reichstagswahlen in Sachſen und Bayern zeigen groſe Gewinne für die Sozialiſten. Die ſächſiſchen Wahlen fanden zum erſten Male nach dem neuen Wahlgeſetze ſtatt, das das Stimmrecht erweitert. Die Sozialiſten gewannen Siege in Dresden, Leipzig und Chemnitz und ſogar mehreren in den konſervativen Bezirken.

Zehn Sozialiſten wurden endgültig erwählt und fünfunddreißig kommen zur Stichwahl. In Baden haben ſowohl die Sozialiſten wie die Liberalen nach den vorliegenden Berichten groſe Vortheile errungen, und das Centrum und die Konſervativen einige Siege verloren.

## Iſt es Feigheit?

Es wird zugegeben, und die Statiſtik beweist es, daß der Lebensunterhalt annähernd 40 Prozent im Preiſe geſtiegen iſt. Für den Durchschnittsarbeiter in der Muſikinstrumenten-Induſtrie bedeutet das eine Verringerung ſeines Lohnes um denſelben Betrag.

Schreiber dieſes, der genau weiß, was ſür Löhne verdient werden, kann beim beſten Willen nicht verſtehen, wie die Arbeiter dabei anſtändig leben und durchkommen können.

Ein noch größeres Räthſel iſt dem Schreiber die von den Arbeitern unter dieſen Bedingungen gezeigte faſt einſältige Fügſamkeit.

Es ſcheint faſt unglaublich, daß intelligente Männer lieber Noth und Mangel ertragen, ihre Frauen und Kinder lieber leiden laſſen ſollten, als ſich mit ihren Genoffen in dem Bemühen zu verbinden, entſprechenden Lohn für ihre Arbeit zu bekommen.

Nichtsdeſtoweniger iſt das der Fall! Wenn man die Munde in den Piano-, Orgel- und Muſikinstrumenten-Fabriken macht, wird man finden, daß die Arbeiter im Ganzen mit den Lohnbedingungen durchaus unzufrieden ſind.

In vielen Fällen iſt es dem Arbeiter beinahe unmöglich, ſein Leben zu friſten.

Welch' böſer Einfluß, oder iſt es Feigheit für dieſen Stand der Dinge verantwortlich zu machen iſt, vermögen wir nicht zu ſagen.

Das aber wollen wir ſagen, daß Männer und Frauen, die bereit ſind, lieber die Jugend leiden zu laſſen und ihre Zukunft zu vernichten, als in Verbindung mit ihren Mitarbeitern ihre Rechte als freie und unabhängige Arbeiter zu behaupten, ſein Miſſeid verdienen.

Ein Feigling iſt ſich ſelbſt, ſeinem Nächſten und ſeinem Lande nichts nütze.

## Ein erfolgreicher Verſuch.

Die von dem Londoner Gewerſchafts- und Arbeits-Rath gegründete Spielwaarenfabrik hat ſchon ihren Werth bewieſen und vielen jener Verdienten, die lange Zeit außer Arbeit waren, ein Erlöſungsmittel geboten. Die Geſchäftsführung iſt mit der Haltung dieſer Arbeiter außerordentlich zufrieden, und die Vorausſage, daß ſie nachläſſig in ihrer Arbeit ſein werden, hat ſich nicht beſtätigt. Mit vielleicht einer einzigen Ausnahme iſt jeder Einzelne mit Eifer daran gegangen und hat vernünftig und gewiſſenhaft gearbeitet.

## Dänemark an der Spitze.

In Unionorganiſation ſteht Dänemark mit 58 Prozent ſeiner Arbeiter, organiſirt, an der Spitze; Schweden hat 33 Prozent; Finnland 29 Prozent; Ungarn 29 Prozent; England 22 Prozent und Italien nur 8 Prozent. An Mitgliederzahl hat Deutschland mit 2,446,489 in den verſchiedenen Handwerks- und landwirthſchaftlichen Verbänden den Vorrang. Die engliſchen Gewerksverbände haben eine Mitgliedschaft von 2,106,283.

## Stellenloſigkeit im Steigen.

Die Schilderungen bitterer Noth, vernichteten Familienglücks von Arbeitern inſolge der im Lande herrſchenden groſen Arbeitsloſigkeit, die wir und meine Geſchloſen Tag für Tag von ehrenhaften verheiratheten Männern, die Kinder zu ernähren haben und bis vor wenigen Monaten regelmäßige Anſtellung hatten, iſt wahrhaft herzzerreißend.

Mit dieſen Worten ſchilderte der Hauptbeamte eines der Büreaus des Nothauſſchuffes, die mit Ermächtigung der Zentralkörperschaft der Stellenloſen für London in den neunundzwanzig Bezirken der Großſtadt eröffnet ſind, ſeine Erfahrung von neun Tagen.

Nach den letzten vollſtändigen Berichten ließen ſich während der erſten fünf Tage 7,864 arbeitsloſe Männer einſchreiben, oder 42 Prozent mehr als ſich während der entſprechenden Periode des letzten Jahres einſchreiben ließen. Von dieſen 7,864 Männern konnte ſoweit nur ſechzehn Arbeit verſchafft werden.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

A union-made suit bears the union label on coat, pants and vest. A label on the coat or pants only does not make it a union suit. DEMAND THE LABEL ON EACH GARMENT, OR YOU MAY BE WEARING A UNION COAT AND SCAB VEST AND PANTS, OR VICE VERSA.

# Departamento Italiano

George P. Bent, — non ne parliamo.

Il Presidente Gompers della A. F. of L. ha avuto grandi accoglienze nel suo ritorno in patria. Ebbene, se le ha meritate.

Una certa genia di persone è riuscita a procurarsi la reclame gratuita dei Giornali popolari. Imparerà il popolo una buona volta?

Alcune dene nostre Loggie hanno proposto di domandare agli Industriali degli Strumenti Musicali mezza festa al Sabato per tutto l'anno.

La Spagna ha fatto risuscitare di nuovo i giorni dell'inquisizione. L'esecuzione di Ferrer sarà additata sempre come un ingiustificabile e atroce atto di stupida e ignorante Autocrazia.

I nostri compagni che lavorano in parecchi stabilimenti di Chicago hanno ottenuto un aumento di salario in ragione del cinque al venticinque per cento. Ecco un buon regalo di Natale conseguito per mezzo dell'Unione Internazionale degli Operai di Pianoforti, Organi e Strumenti Musicali.

Lo sciopero degli Svedesi continua ancora, malgrado le ciarle di certi giornali che vorrebbero far credere il contrario. Soccorso, aiuto finanziario, ecco ciò che occorre. Ci appelliamo ai nostri compagni affinché facciano qualche sforzo per aiutare quei bisognosi e meritevoli rivendicatori dei diritti dell'uomo. Un soldo o un dollaro, qualsiasi contributo che voi potete dare, concorrerà ad alleviare ristrettezze e miseria.

Pur essendo nella mente di tutti, tuttavia vogliamo ripeterlo. La W. W. Kimball Piano Company di Chicago, Ill., fa funzionare una fabbrica di pianoforti che è molto nociva agli operai organizzati e a quelli che simpatizzano con essi.

I Pianoforti e gli organi della ditta Kimball sono opera di operai non unionisti. Ricordatevene quando dovete comprare un Pianoforte o un Organo.

Thos. V. Podzimek, membro dell'Unione Locale Num. 1, di Chicago, Ill., col consenso del Consiglio Esecutivo Internazionale, è stato designato organizzatore speciale per un periodo di due mesi. Il compagno Podzimek ha cominciato la sua missione circa tre settimane dietro, e sta ottenendo splendidi risultati.

Gli operai dell'industria dei Pianoforti sono pregati a coadiuvarlo, quando lo possono.

I tentativi di organizzazione nella città di New York stanno riuscendo molto proficui. Le unioni locali si vanno popolando di nomi

nuovi. Il comitato di organizzazione prega i membri individualmente di prestar l'opera loro quanto più possono.

Quanti più sono gli organizzatori, tante più saranno le domande di ammissione all'unione.

Che ognuno faccia qualche cosa per questo scopo.

Un altro caso che merita attenzione e aiuto è quello degli Operai delle Ferriere e delle Acciaierie. Da tre mesi essi lottano contro la politica inaugurata dall'"American Steel Trust" di aprire, cioè, i suoi stabilimenti, anche alla mano d'opera non unionista. Questa lotta ha finito col divenire una guerra di sterminio.

Può la classe operaia organizzata starsene con le mani in mano e guardare questo grande drago dell'acciaio soffocare la vita lentamente ma sicuramente a un'unione che era un giorno così così florida?

Date la vostra contribuzione, così aiutate a tener il lupo lontano dalla casa di questi leali difensori dei principii unionisti.

## VITTORIE SOCIALISTE.

Le recenti elezioni alla dieta di Sassonia e di Baden mostrano che il socialismo ha guadagnato terreno. Le elezioni che hanno avuto luogo in Sassonia sono state le prime in conformità alla nuova legge elettorale che allarga il suffragio. I socialisti hanno guadagnato seggi a Dresden, Leipzig e Chemnitz, ed hanno vinto anche in parecchi distretti conservativi.

Dieci socialisti sono stati eletti definitivamente e trentacinque sono in ballottaggio. In Baden tanto i socialisti quanto i liberali hanno fatto grandi guadagni nei distretti della città, secondo i rapporti giunti nella notte, i clericali e i conservatori hanno perduto molti seggi.

## E' CODARDIA?

E' concesso, e le statistiche lo comprovano, che le necessità della vita sono aumentate di prezzo approssimativamente del 40 per cento. Ciò significa, per gli operai dell'industria degli Strumenti Musicali, una riduzione di salario equivalente a quell'ammontare.

L'autore di quest'articolo, essendo minutamente informato delle paghe che si guadagnano, non riesce a capire come mai gli impiegati possano vivere decentemente.

Ma ciò che all'autore sembra incomprensibile è la docilità supinamente passiva dimostrata dagli impiegati che si trovano in condizioni così lagrimevoli.

Sembra quasi impossibile che esseri intelligenti preferiscano soffrire ristrettezze e miseria, causare patimenti alle mogli e ai bambini, anziché unirsi coi loro compagni e cercare collettivamente di ottenere una paga adeguata al loro lavoro.

Eppure avviene proprio così.

Se si fa un giro d'ispezione per gli stabilimenti

di pianoforti, organi e strumenti musicali, sparsi negli Stati Uniti, si trova un malcontento generale fra gli operai per le paghe da essi percepite.

In molti casi è quasi impossibile che l'operaio possa vivere con quello che guadagna.

Noi non siamo in grado di dire quale sia la sinistra influenza responsabile di questo stato di cose. Forse sarà la codardia degli stessi operai, forse sarà l'effetto di un altro ordine di cose.

Però ciò che non possiamo tacere è che uomini e donne, che volentieri lasciano soffrire la loro prole, spezzandone l'avvenire, anziché affermare i loro diritti quali liberi e indipendenti operai alla stessa stregua degli altri loro compagni di lavoro, non sono degni delle simpatie altrui.

Un codardo non è utile né a sé stesso, né ai suoi compagni, né alla nazione.

## UN EFFICACE ESPERIMENTO.

La fabbrica di giocattoli stabilita dalle "Trades" di Londra e dal "Labor Council" ha già mostrato la sua utilità e ha fornito i mezzi di sollievo a molti operai che per un lungo periodo di tempo si erano trovati senza lavoro. La condotta di questi impiegati è stata eminentemente soddisfacente all'amministrazione. Il preconetto che essi sarebbero stati trascurati riguardo al loro lavoro è stato sfatato dai fatti. Con l'eccezione di un solo caso, tutti gli individui hanno messo tutto il loro pensiero nel compito assegnato ad essi ed hanno lavorato con intelligenza e con coscienza.

## I DISOCCUPATI AUMENTANO.

"Le notizie della più squalida miseria, — di famiglie operaie gettate sul lastrico, a cagione dell'enorme falange di disoccupati esistenti a Londra, il che viene riferito a me e ai miei assistenti giorno per giorno da operai di buona condotta, padri di famiglia, i quali hanno figli la cui esistenza dipende dalle loro braccia e che sino a pochi mesi dietro hanno lavorato sempre — sono veramente difficili a descriversi."

Con queste parole una persona faciente parte del comitato di soccorso Istituto sotto la supervisione del "Central (Unemployed) Body" di Londra nel ventunesimo quartiere metropolitano, compendia la sua esperienza di nove giorni.

Gli ultimi rapporti completi mostrano che durante i primi cinque giorni furono registrati 7,864 operai disoccupati, il che significa un aumento del 42 per cento sul numero di disoccupati registrati durante il corrispondente periodo dell'anno precedente. Di questi 7,864 operai soltanto sedici sono riusciti finora a trovare lavoro.

## LA DANIMARCA E' ALLA TESTA

Nell'organizzazione delle forze operaie la Danimarca sta alla testa col 53 per cento dei suoi operai organizzati; viene seconda la Scozia col 33 per cento; indi la Finlandia col 29 per cento; immediatamente dopo l'Ungheria col 28 per cento; poi l'Inghilterra col 22 per cento; ultima l'Italia col 18 per cento. Per fra assoluta la Germania sta alla testa con 1,000,000 operai appartenenti alle varie unioni, meccaniche e agricole. Le unioni dell'Inghilterra hanno 2,106,283 membri.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, November 25, 1909.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 1 quite a spirited discussion took place regarding organizing efforts for the coming year. It may not be generally known to the members of the International Union that Local No. 1 during the past year levied a local assessment of \$1.00 upon its members for the purpose of bringing about a thorough organization of the members of the craft in Chicago and vicinity. While the conditions in the early part of the year were not at all conducive to a successful organizing campaign and while many obstacles were met, the local, nevertheless continued its efforts in a persistent manner. Later results warranted this course. Former members returned to the fold and new members were added to the membership roster at every meeting. The work is still going on.

Aside from levying a \$1.00 assessment the local held a picnic which netted it several hundred dollars, all of which was turned into the organizing fund. The local will continue its efforts until all eligible employes of the musical instrument industry are a part of the local or international union.

How to bring this about was the topic for debate, as stated previously, at the last regular meeting of Local No. 1. The question was discussed from all angles. The final conclusion reached the submission of an amendment to the International constitution, providing for a reduction in the initiation fee from \$5 to \$2 for a period of seven months, beginning January 1, 1910, and ending August 1, 1910. This amendment reflects the desires of the members of Local No. 1 for a thorough organization throughout the entire piano or other musical instrument industry.

It was argued, and logically, that organization must be the primary step for better wages and better conditions. For the past three years the employes have occupied the distinguished position of football, to be kicked and cuffed from pillow to post according to the whims and desires of the employer. Trade is looking up, the present fall has been the best for four years, it is expected that the season of 1910 will far surpass the season of 1909. It is up to us to make hay while the sun shines. Making hay in piano vernacular means to organize.

It is the unanimous opinion of the members of No. 1, an opinion based upon long membership in the trade union movement, that from now on our every effort, individual and collective, our every available dollar should be used for the purpose of increasing the membership of our International Union.

If there ever were workers of any trade or calling entitled to betterment in wages, hours of work and factory conditions, it is the employe of the musical instrument industry. The three past years have been sorrowful years. Our lot has been a hard one.

It is owing to these facts that the members of No. 1, trained by long years of constant struggle, plead with the members and locals of our International organization to fall in line for one grand effort and rally. Let us make a united effort to organize the members of our craft and thus secure the uplift in wages, hours and factory conditions.

Local No. 1 respectfully urges the affiliated local unions to second the amendment submitted. But, this is not all, it is the desire of Local No. 1 that every available dollar of the International Union shall be at the disposition of the proposed organizing effort. We should set the industry ablaze with organizers, if possible. We cannot afford to allow the prosperous times to pass by without effort. Therefore, let us unite as we

never have before, let us pass the amendment as an inducement to the skeptic non-union worker, let us use all available funds, if necessary for this grand revival of interest.

And when the work is done, the time expired, let us then—well, that is another chapter, to be written at some other time.

Let us cast aside all personal differences, all real or imaginary grievances, let us walk hand in hand, man to man for a better, greater and more powerful organization.

Let us work for the uplift, for a brighter future of the workers of the musical instrument industry.

THOS. V. PODZIMEK,  
Correspondent of No. 1.

New York, November 26, 1909.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 14, recently held and during a lengthy discussion under the Good and Welfare of the Union, it was deemed imperative that if the best interests of the International Union were to be conserved a convention of the International Union must be held soon. The date of the next convention, July, 1911, was considered entirely too far off. It was therefore, unanimously decided that Local No. 14 submit the following amendment to our International constitution.

Amend Article 1, Section 2, by adding the following: But this shall not apply to the next convention, which shall be held on the second Monday in July, 1910. The section to read: Section 2. The conventions of the International Union shall be held every five years on the second Monday of July, but this shall not apply to the next convention which shall be held on the second Monday in July, 1910. Respectfully submitted, Local Union No. 14.

HENRY BERGHANE, Prest.  
JACOB FISCHER, Sec'y.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1909.

The Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor, having under consideration the subject matter of the situation occasioned by the contest of a number of affiliated organizations with the United States Steel Corporation, directed that a meeting of the executive officers of all affiliated National and International Unions be held at the Monongahela Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Monday, December 13, 1909, and in conformity with that action of the Toronto Convention the meeting is called at the time and place stated.

For a better understanding of the matters to which this Pittsburgh meeting is to devote its attention, the following preambles and resolution of the Convention are quoted:

"WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation is waging a war of extermination against organized labor in its mills, and on its transportation lines, and has committed itself to the policy of operating all branches of its business nonunion; and

"WHEREAS, In carrying out this policy it can only be a question of time until every union man in its employ must either forfeit his union membership or his employment, thereby weakening materially several affiliated organizations, and encouraging other corporations to begin conflicts with organized labor; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That this Convention recognizes the United States Steel Corporation as the most formidable and aggressive enemy that the movement has to contend with; that we believe the thorough organization of all branches of its business is the most important and necessary work that could engage the attention, time and effort of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated National and International organizations, and that we recommend that a meeting be held during the sessions of the Convention of the executive officers of all organizations represented, together with the President and Secretary of the A. F. of L., to consider and outline a campaign of organization among

the employes of the United States Steel Corporation, and to consider and devise ways and means of making the strikes of the affiliated organizations, now pending, more effective, to the end that they may be brought to a successful conclusion."

These preambles and resolutions were referred to Committee on Organization, which committee later made the following report:

"The committee concurs in Resolution No. 1, and recommends that a meeting be called by the President of the A. F. of L. of the executive officers of all affiliated National and International organizations some time before the adjournment of this Convention, for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject matter of the resolution, and of outlining such a course of action as may seem to the meeting feasible and advisable, and for the purpose of making such recommendations to this Convention as, in the opinion of the meeting, may seem proper."

The resolution and the committee's report were then adopted. In conformity therewith, the executive officers of affiliated National and International Unions, which were in attendance at the Toronto Convention, met and conferred on several occasions, and finally recommended to the Convention that a meeting be held on December 13, 1909, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., at the Monongahela Hotel, to outline the proper course to be pursued; that the meeting be called by the President or Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the call to be issued to the executive officers of all affiliated National and International Unions, and "that the meeting shall be attended by the President of the American Federation of Labor, or by some one appointed by him as his representative."

As already stated, the Toronto Convention, after great deliberation, directed that the above course be pursued, and in conformity therewith the meeting is hereby called for the date and place named. All National and International Unions are urgently requested to be represented by their chief executive officer and as many other of their executive officers as can make it convenient to be in attendance.

With best wishes for success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAM. L. GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Attest: Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 6, 1909.

Brethren:

During August and September, we sent out a letter calling attention to the war of extermination that was being waged against our organization by the United States Steel Corporation in its effort to drive out of its mills all semblance of organization among its employes. At the same time an appeal was made to you for financial aid to enable us to carry on the fight we were making.

At this time we feel constrained to advise you that the fourth month of this struggle is now over, and no end is yet in sight. More than four thousand sheet and tin workers are now involved in this strike. The Steel Trust has used every known method to get our men to return to work, but have failed to either break our ranks or fill our men's places with competent men.

All other means having failed it, the Steel Trust is now looking forward with expectancy to the advent of winter (with its additional burdens and lessened opportunities for the workers) in the hope that its most telling weapon—dire need—will force our people to surrender.

Our former appeal met with a generous response from many of our fellow unionists in different quarters, and to them we are duly grateful. Necessity, however, compels us to again present our case, and to ask our friends who have not already done all they could, to aid us to carry on this fight through the

winter, if necessary, by assisting us to protect our people against want and suffering.

We need not dwell on the significance of this strike to our movement, and of the work we have in hand.

If the financial condition of your organization or members will permit you to respond to the generous promptings of your hearts, we will thank you to send any contributions you may be able to make to John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Thanking you again for past favors, we are

Fraternally yours,

P. J. McARDLE, President.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1909.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, will be ready for distribution in a few days, at 25 cents per copy, \$20.00 per hundred.

The book contains the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Council, and all committees, and matters of an important nature. Send in your orders early before the edition is exhausted.

Fraternally, yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1909.

To all Organized Labor:

From time to time you have of course read the newspaper reports of the great struggle in which the wage workers of Sweden have been and are now engaged. Sweden, like other civilized countries, has passed through an industrial crisis which has forced a great number of workers out of employment, leaving them, their wives and children, destitute. Advantage has been taken of this situation by the employing classes to try and force the workers to accept such conditions as would eventually lead to the dismemberment of the organized labor movement. The Swedish conflict could not be avoided. Eighty thousand workmen were locked out and the remainder threatened with a lock-out to force the workers into an impossible position. The workers took the other alternative and declared for and went out on strike.

These matters have been officially brought to the attention of the Executive Council and a request made that all labor, its friends and sympathizers, should come to the financial assistance of the Swedish workmen, who are suffering and struggling.

Contributions should be sent direct to Herman Lindquist, "Landssekretariat," Stockholm, Sweden, or to the Swedish Strike Relief Committee, with headquarters in Chicago. The Financial Secretary of this Committee is John Dawn, 4041 North Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

While thus placing particularly before you the need of the striking wage workers of Sweden, the Executive Council at the same time desires also that you should not be unmindful of the need of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of our own country, who have been for the past months engaged in a great struggle for the maintenance of their rights and interests.

The above is submitted to you, and through you to your organization, for whatever assistance you may be able to render.

By order of the Executive Council.

SAM. L. GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

#### STORMY DAY.

Mr. Scrapper—We're going to have another stormy day!

Mrs. Scrapper—How do you know?

Mr. Scrapper—This newspaper says so.

Mrs. Scrapper—So our domestic affairs are getting into the newspapers, are they?

#### NEW YORK.

What did I tell you?

United efforts bring results.

The organizing work has had a splendid start, now keep at it until the last man has been initiated.

Hazelton Brothers have again attached their signature to a Label agreement, the Bellymea securing an increase of 25c.

It is proposed that a list of the Legal holidays observed in New York State be printed and pasted in the Duc Books of the members for reference. This is to avoid confusion and disputes.

The members of the various New York Locals are requested to refrain from patronizing the department store of H. Battman. The request is made through the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

Local Union No. 32 is making special efforts to have former members again affiliate with the Local. The spirit of organizing seems to be abroad. To the past members let us say there is no time like the present.

Brother Henry Berghane, President of Local Union No. 14, and First Vice-President of the International Union, has resigned from both positions. Brother Berghane has accepted a position as superintendent for the Lawrence Kirchoff Piano Co. of this city.

The Thirty-first annual ball of the Joint Unions of New York proved an unqualified success, both financially and in attendance. The large and beautifully decorated Amsterdam Opera House was crowded to the doors with piano makers and their families and friends. The evening was spent in one continuous round of pleasure. The watch, which was a solid gold one, and much coveted by the ladies present, was won by Mrs. John Smith, whose husband is employed at the Staib & Abendshein Action Factory.

All in all, the affair was one long to be remembered by all present.

#### CHICAGO.

Maybe No. 1 isn't up and doing—Maybe.

And Maybe they are not going to keep it up—Maybe.

Until every eligible piano, organ and musical instrument man is a member—Maybe.

The last meeting of No. 1 appointed a committee on winter entertainment.

It is the intention to arrange for three popular entertainments, two stags and one family affair. Look out for the announcement in next month Official Journal.

Local No. 1 requests all affiliated locals to join hands in a proposed organizing campaign, which is expected to cover the entire field of the Musical Instrument Industry. Let's cast all else aside and work for a unification off all workers before next fall.

Kindly read the amendment offered by No. 1, digest same thoroughly and then if agreeable send in your second to the International Office. Let's get an early start for the New Year.

At the last meeting Local No. 1 placed Wm.

Diehl, member of Local No. 17, in nomination for the position of Ninth Vice-President, a position made vacant by the resignation of Brother Henry Berghane.

The meetings of Local No. 1 are still being held at Kelle's Hall, on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, corner Randolph and Market streets. Just cut this out and paste it in your hat. It is well to remember.

#### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Weber Piano Company of Worcester, Mass.; capital stock authorized, \$1,000,000; president, W. E. Wheelock; treasurer, E. E. Vidaud.

\* \* \*

The Bush & Gerts Piano Company of Dallas, Texas, filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$90,000 to \$250,000.

\* \* \*

Grand Piano Company, Chicago, Ill.; \$25,000; manufacture and selling pianos and other musical instruments; Abraham Rabinoff, Isadore Horween, Leon A. Rabinoff.

\* \* \*

A. B. Cameron Piano Co., New York, manufacture pianos and other musical instruments, etc.; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: H. Harris, J. A. Light and C. G. Ludvich, all of New York City.

\* \* \*

The Aristo Co., Jersey City, N. J.; capital stock, \$100,000; to manufacture and deal in pianos, organs, metronomes, etc. Incorporators, H. O. Coughlan, B. S. Manes and J. R. Turner, all of Jersey City.

\* \* \*

The Meyer-Freeman Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was chartered to manufacture pianos and other musical instruments with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Incorporators: J. N. Freeman, Cedar Rapids; W. O. Van Tresse, Andrew Benson, Franz Meyer and James A. Lindsay, all of Chicago.

\* \* \*

F. O. Evans has filed the articles incorporating the Evans Piano Company in the office of County Recorder Mrs. Frank Dodson, at Des Moines, Iowa. The piano factory which will be located in that city in a short time is capitalized at \$150,000. F. O. Evans is president and treasurer, N. G. Evans is vice-president and Thomas McKenna is secretary. The new plant is a branch of the Evans Bros. factory which is located in Illinois.

#### LOCK OUT LADIES' TAILORS.

Nearly three hundred members of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of Chicago have been thrown out of employment, according to Business Agent J. Hermann, on account of a lockout which has been declared by members of the Woman's Tailors' Association. Employees in twenty-one establishments have been affected. According to Hermann, an agreement was entered into with the employers whereby the members of the union should have an eight-hour day, receive time and one-half for overtime and have a share of work during the dull season. It is declared that the employers now demand that the agreement shall be cast aside.

#### TO COMBAT SOCIALISM.

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain has already received \$12,500 in answer to a call for \$250,000 "to train workmen to combat Socialism." Classes for speakers are held three days a week and are attended by 384 men and eighty women, who hear lectures on "The Fallacies of Socialism." The lectures are to continue for three months and then speakers will be sent over the country.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.  
Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
G. R. Darling.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO.

DENVER—  
R. T. Cassell.  
W. H. Irion.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

### GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

### ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Heiss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.  
CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.

HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Joosten.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

### INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
W. D. Kinman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
ROCKPORT—  
C. F. Brown.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

### IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnes.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walte Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

### KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BURLINGTON—  
Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
CLAY CENTER—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

### MONTANA.

LIVINGSTON—  
I. W. Eveland.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

### MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
CENTRALIA—  
G. W. Smith & Co.  
COLUMBIA—  
Allen Music Co.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EDINA—  
J. P. Klote.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefler & Meinershagen.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
Kansas City Music Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.

### KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
LOUISVILLE—  
F. M. Tiller.

### MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

### MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—  
Cohen & Hughes.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.  
A. J. Freeman, 521 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

### MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
CALUMET—  
John McCalmon.  
DETROIT—  
A. E. Noble.

GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

### MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
Hangen-Meler Co.  
MANKATO—  
Roy F. Holmes.  
NORTHFIELD—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
OWATONNA—  
R. H. Bach.  
PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.

SLATER—  
Schaurer & Hill.  
SIKESTON—  
G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleckamp Bros.  
F. Beler & Son.

#### MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBUS—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MERIDIAN—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
VICKSBURG—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

#### NEBRASKA

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hilsabeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Helne.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herda.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

#### NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.

CANTON—  
G. E. Sims.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 58 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassidy.

#### NEW JERSEY

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

#### OHIO

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

#### OREGON

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

#### OKLAHOMA

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.

ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge.  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

#### RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Ainsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sabin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

#### TENNESSEE

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

#### TEXAS

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

#### UTAH

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynes & Romney.

#### VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTEVILLE—  
W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kieffer Co.

#### WISCONSIN

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schifft, Weierman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.

#### WASHINGTON

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

#### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 1 of Chicago, Ill.  
Amend Article 4 of the Constitution by adding  
new section, section to read:

Section 5. All applicants for membership may  
be elected upon their own statement upon pay-  
ment of an initiation fee of two dollars (\$2.00)  
for a period of seven months, beginning January  
1st, 1910, and ending August 1st, 1910.

By Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution  
by adding the following:

"But this shall not apply to the next conven-  
tion, which shall be held on the second Monday  
in July, 1910."

Section to read:

Section 2. The conventions of the Interna-  
tional Union shall be held every five years, on  
the second Monday of July, but this shall not  
apply to the next convention, which shall be held  
on the second Monday of July, 1910.

Local Unions favoring one or both of these  
amendments will kindly second same and forward  
second to the International Office so same will  
reach the office not later than January 25th,  
1910. All seconds received after this date will  
not be counted.

The amendment published in the September and  
October Journal and submitted by Local Union  
No. 16 failed of receiving the required number of  
seconds, and can therefore not be put to a refer-  
endum vote. The amendment was seconded by  
Local Union No. 21.

#### LAWS ON AMENDMENTS.

##### ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution  
may be made at the regular or special convention  
of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers' International Union of America, a ma-  
jority vote of all delegates present being required  
for the adoption of any amendment; all amend-  
ments adopted by the convention shall be sub-  
mitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall  
not debar local unions from submitting amend-  
ments to the constitution. Amendments submitted  
by any local unions of the International Union  
shall be published in the Official Journal for at  
least two issues, when the same shall be sub-  
mitted to a referendum vote of the members, and  
if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT. INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, OCTOBER, 1909.

##### RECEIPTS.

International Office Expense.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$225.00
Local Union No. 13.....	100.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	150.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
Supplies.	
Local Union No. 3.....	15.00
Local Union No. 4.....	8.00
Charter.	
Local Union No. 4.....	10.00
On hand October 1, 1909.....	260.25

Total receipts.....\$918.25

##### EXPENDITURES.

To charges on bank account.....	\$ 4.10
To papers for office.....	.25
400 2c stamps.....	8.00
400 1c stamps.....	4.00
20 5c stamps.....	1.00
40 10c stamps.....	4.00
Hatters' assessment to A. F. of L.....	90.00
Tax to American Federation of Labor.....	240.00
Assessment Union Label Dept. A. F. of L.....	30.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	175.00
Frank Vailier.....	25.00
Thos. Podzimek, Organizer.....	215.00
Telephone service.....	1.50
Rent for office.....	10.00
Salary Int. President.....	100.00

Total expense.....\$911.16

Total Receipts.....\$918.25

Total Expense.....911.16

On hand Nov. 1, 1909.....\$ 7.09

CHAS. DOLD,  
International President.

#### DEATHS.

KNAEDLER—Brother Jacob Knaedler, October  
26th, 1909, age 44 years, member of Local Union  
No. 17, New York, N. Y.

CHILLEMI—Brother Santil Chillemi, November  
17th, 1909, age 51 years, member of Local Union  
No. 14, New York, N. Y.

BAUMGARTNER—Anna Baumgartner, wife of  
Brother S. Baumgartner, member of Local Union  
No. 17, New York, N. Y., November 7th, 1909,  
age 52 years.

EGE—Catherine Ege, wife of Brother Chas. Ege,  
member of Local Union No. 16, New York,  
N. Y., November 1st, 1909, age 49 years.

#### PETITION FOR PORTO RICO.

With more than 600,000 workers in Porto  
Rico, described as being in a deplorable condi-  
tion, representatives of organized labor in that  
island on November 27 appealed to President  
Taft for aid.

A committee from the Free Federation of  
Workmen of Porto Rico, called at the  
White House and laid before Mr. Taft a volumi-  
nous petition setting forth the alleged condi-  
tions. A similar representation was made to  
President Roosevelt two years ago. No improve-  
ment has been brought about, however, it is  
declared.

The petitioners seek an increase in the wage  
scale, relief from the "mercilessness" of the  
so-called sugar trust, increased educational fa-  
cilities, and improvement of the sanitary condi-  
tions, the inspection of factories and workshops,  
the abolition of convict labor, prohibition of the  
employment of children under 11 years of age  
in factories, the application of the eight hour  
and the employers' liability act, and citizenship  
for Porto Ricans.

ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—CHAS. DOLD.  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
- 1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
- 2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.
- 3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.
- 4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
102 Shell Road, Carona, L. I., N. Y.
- 5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.
- 6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Bayliss St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.
- 7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
- 8th Vice President—GEO. TRACEY.  
15 Maple Ave., Derby, Conn.
- 9th Vice President—FRANK HELLE.  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.60
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

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## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Steinfeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening, 46 La-Salle Street. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 256 Vine Street. Business Agent, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month, at Kollie's hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 256 Vine St. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first Monday of every month at Martins Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, M. Nielsen, 6025 Laurel Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Blivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinc, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chilleml, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christman, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 44 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred. Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 456 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond St.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russel Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 610 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1158 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Sts., W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 824.

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# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

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**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.

**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

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**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.

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¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



Vol. 11

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1909.

No. 11

## A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS.

I write again, dear Santa Claus,  
To tell you of our change of home,  
That you may visit us this year,  
As o'er this great wide world you roam.  
Last year I didn't think to tell  
That we were forced to move down here;  
And when the Christmas time came round,  
You clear forgot our home so drear.

You clear forgot that we had lived  
In the big house upon the hill,  
With mama, papa, sister Sue,  
And Aunt Marie and Uncle Will.  
You clear forgot that I'm the boy  
Who used to love the ginger cake  
And pies and cookies—anything  
That old black mammy used to make.

You know dear Santa, papa's dead.  
He fell one night from off his train;  
The cruel wheels passed over him—  
I never saw my papa again.  
They brought him home, all wrapped in white  
And put him in the spare front room;  
They said I must not look at him—  
And then they took him to the tomb.

Since then, dear Santa, times are bad;  
We left our house upon the hill,  
For since we had no pa to work,  
We could not pay the landlord's bill.  
We had to take a cheaper place  
In the West End, where rent is low;  
We left our pretty house and yard,  
And moved down here to Miller's Row.

The boys down here don't love you much;  
They say you hate the poor man's son.  
You have few friends in this whole row,  
I believe I am the only one.  
But, Santa, I do love you so,  
For what you always used to do;  
And I know that you still love me,  
And mamma dear, and sister Sue.

So, Santa, don't forget us now,  
We need you more than e'er before;  
We need you now to bring us clothes,  
And keep this old wolf from the door.  
For mamma is not very strong,  
Though she does all the work she can;  
But women were not made to work—  
They cannot labor like a man.

There are some times, dear Santa Claus,  
When we are hungry, tired and cold,  
But mamma is too proud to ask  
Assistance from her friends of old.  
But you're my friend of long ago—  
The friend in all my Christmas joy;  
You'll not forget us now, I know;  
Will not forget your little boy.

I will not ask for foolish things—  
For candy, cakes, or nuts or toys,

If you will bring us clothes and shoes  
For little girls and little boys.  
And Santa, bring some things to ma,  
Bring things to eat and things to wear,  
To brighten up her dear sweet life.  
So burdened now with work and care.

Now, Santa Claus, this letter's done;  
I'll send it now right up the flue;  
And don't forget your little boy,  
Who loves you as few others do.  
—By Aunt Beth.

## MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto was adopted by the conference of representatives of the National and International organizations held at Pittsburg, Pa., December 13th and 14th, 1909, in accordance with the direction of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers presided.

A crisis in the affairs of labor has arisen. The gigantic trust—the United States Steel Corporation—has used and is using its great wealth and power in an effort to rob the toilers not only of a livelihood, but of their right of American manhood and of the opportunity to resist its further encroachments. Grown rich and powerful by the consent and good will of the people of our country, this corporation in its mad greed and lust for still greater riches and power, sweeps aside, makes and unmakes law, its enactors, interpreters and executors and is now engaged in an effort to destroy the only factor—the organizations of its employees—standing between it and unlimited, unchecked and unbridled industrial, political, social and moral carnage. If there exists any virile power in our time and life to check the absolute autocratic domination of civic, industrial and political life of our people and our republic, it must be found in the indomitable will and mission of the much misunderstood and misrepresented organizations of labor.

The United States Steel Corporation has declared war on labor. In its secret councils, this corporation has decreed that the only obstacle to its complete sway—organized labor—shall be crushed. This soulless corporation, represents nothing but dollars, knowing neither body nor soul. Its god is the almighty dollar.

The labor organizations consist of its employees, the workers (their wives and little ones), human flesh and blood. It is by their labor that they live; they have no purpose other than safeguarding their lives, their character, their future, the safety of the republic, and humanity.

These factors now confront each other. By their purposes, attitude and actions must they be judged.

On June 1, 1909, the United States Steel Corporation proclaimed its decree of hostility toward labor. The right of the workers to associate for their common protection was no longer to be recognized or tolerated. Accompanying that decree was a notice of a further reduction in the already scant wages of the workers. The decree went into effect July 1, 1909.

Under these circumstances, what was left for the workers to do? Could they be expected to calmly submit to be bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of this moloch of grinding greed, this juggernaut of modern monopoly? The mere statement based on common knowledge forbade. The safety of the workers, their fellows, their dependents, the hope for their future, and the future of all the working people, and all the people, compelled resistance. They did resist and are resisting manfully, grandly, heroically.

This billion-dollar steel trust controls more than sixty per cent of the total tonnage of the steel product of the country. According to its recent financial report, it has absorbed at the rate of \$600 per year profit on each of its employees on business secured during a year of industrial depression. The earnings of thousands of its employees, working eleven hours per day, amount to less than \$500.00 per year each, when working full time, seven days per week, Sundays and holidays included. The reports of the corporation show that these men receive in wages \$100.00 per year less for their labor than the average annual profit per man to the corporation.

Why should the United States Steel Corporation's annual average profit yield \$600 from each of its employees, while thousands of these workers receive less than \$500 annually in wages. Where is the justice of the system? Why should the steel corporation seek to still further impoverish the men working in its plants? It is engaged in the industry that has received the greatest amount of protection from the Congress of the United States, through the enactment of special laws in its behalf, this special legislation being enacted upon the theory that American labor was to be protected and an American standard of life maintained.

It is through the power of combination, monopolizing the iron and steel industry of the country, and while centralizing its power, it proposes to individualize its employees. It arrogates to itself the right of combination, but denies this right to its workers.

In view of these facts we urge that an earnest, systematic effort be made to thoroughly and completely organize all employees in the iron, steel and tinplate industry, and subsidiary co-related trades. Owing to immediate pressing necessity caused by the present strike and the indefensible hostile attitude of the United States Steel Corporation, we earnestly call upon all national and international unions of America to send at least one organizer to assist in this work; that the A. F. of L. place as many of its commissioned organizers as possible at work in a like manner for the same purpose. We further urge and recommend that in all places where mills are located the central labor organizations appoint special committees with instructions to co-operate in this work. For educational purposes we recommend that this manifesto be made a special order in all central labor organizations at the first meeting in January, 1910.

We further recommend that the circular prepared and issued by this conference be printed by each national and international union and distributed to their affiliated unions; that it also be published in the labor press; that the American Federation of Labor send a copy to every city, central and state organization of labor with a request that it be printed and generally distributed to the end that the unwarranted and unholy war the steel trust is making upon the workers of our country may be fully understood and appreciated.

We recognize in this present condition of affairs between the workers on one side and the United States Steel Corporation on the other, there are two transcendent factors, one the financial and moral support of the workers engaged in the present contest, to the end that they may be aided to maintain themselves, their wives and little ones, aye, even with the barest necessities of life, so that their independence, character and American conception of manhood may be sustained, and the present contest brought to an honorable conclusion, and the other the further and complete organization of every wage earner in the iron, steel and tinplate industry.

We recommend that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. prepare and issue at stated periods, a circular to all International, National, Central and Local Unions of America, an appeal for financial contributions to aid the striking iron, steel and tinplate workers.

We further recommend that the first circular calling for such financial contributions be issued January 1st, 1910, and that the amount of such contribution should not be less than ten (10) cents per member, and that an appeal be made to all sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans to give their moral and financial support in this great contest for justice, right and humanity.

We ask that all subscriptions be forwarded to John Williams, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of I. S. and T. W., 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every dollar received will be used in support of the men, their wives and children, engaged in this defensive and justified strike against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation.

In view of the great wrongs perpetrated by the United States Steel Corporation, not only against the workers, but the public generally, we recommend that a committee be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States, the president of the United States Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and such members of either House of Congress as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of laying before them the grievances from which labor suffers at the hands of this corporation. And that the committee herein provided demand a thorough investigation as to the legality of the actions and the existence under the law of the United States Steel Corporation.

At the instance of the United States Steel Corporation, officers of local, municipal and state governments have unwarrantably tyrannized over citizens, denying them the ordinary rights of the use of streets, public and private meetings, invading the constitutionally guaranteed right of free assemblage and free speech, the right of protest and petition. Under the usurpation of power repugnant to the concept of the liberty of the people in our republic, numberless men have been subjugated and imprisoned.

We, therefore, recommend that committees be appointed by this conference to wait upon the governors of states and such other official representatives of counties and municipalities as are in control where the United States Steel Corporation has plants located, for the purpose of presenting to these officials the great wrongs inflicted upon the people of these committees, and that the committees demand an investigation of the complaints made and where charges made are substantiated by evidence, the officers

responsible therefor be removed, and the wrongs immediately righted.

With the full consciousness of the justice of the cause of labor, and particularly the cause for which the iron, steel and tinplate workers are so nobly contending against the aggressions of that giant trust, the United States Steel Corporation, we confidently appeal to our fellow-workers and all liberty-loving Americans for their moral and financial support.

Respectfully,

JAS. O'CONNELL, Chairman,  
T. L. LEWIS,  
W. D. MAHON,  
GEO. W. PERKINS,  
J. W. HAYS, Secretary,  
FRANK RYAN,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
SAMUEL GOMPERTS,  
P. J. M'ARDLE,  
CHAS. E. LAWYER,  
Committee.

### Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Business has been so demoralized by the miners' strike in Sydney, N. S. W., that the legislature took the drastic step of passing a bill rendering both strike leaders and employers who instigate or aid a strike or lockout liable to imprisonment for a year.

\* \* \*

An imperial law giving a legal status to actors and opera singers and surrounding them with safeguards similar to those protecting office and factory employees is the novel measure which the German reichstag will soon be called upon to consider.

\* \* \*

The Richland County Circuit Court of Columbia, S. C., established a precedent for South Carolina by awarding \$10,000 damages to O. M. Rhodes, a cotton mill operative, who sued the Granby Cotton Mills of Columbia for damages alleged to have been suffered by him on account of the defendant corporation having placed his name on the black list.

\* \* \*

Upon recommendation of the labor organization of Oklahoma, the state board of public affairs has adopted a rule that hereafter no contractor who is not willing to stipulate that only union labor shall be employed and union rates paid for such labor will be permitted to bid on state work.

\* \* \*

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that the existing law forbidding the employment of children under 12 years of age is constitutional and must be lived up to. The act was contested because it apparently exempted the canners of the state, but the court decided that the legislature apparently had a good reason for so enacting the measure and that it should stand.

\* \* \*

The house of lords, the final court of appeal of great Britain has decided that a trade union may not make compulsory levies upon its members to provide pay for its parliamentary representatives. In declaring that such levies would be illegal the second chamber sustains the decision of the appeal court handed down a year ago. The labor party has announced some time ago that if the verdict of the lords was against it in this case a bill to legalize compulsory levies would be promoted.

\* \* \*

The state law enacted at the last Texas legislative session fixing an eight-hour work-day for

telegraphers has been declared invalid in a decision by the Court of Civil Appeals, sitting in Galveston.

The court contends the state law conflicts with the national statutes which provides a nine-hour day for dispatchers.

The opinion upholds Judge Hightower, of Trinity County, in deciding a suit brought against the Texas and New Orleans railroad.

\* \* \*

D. E. Loewe of Danbury, plaintiff in the hat-ter's suit, admitted on the witness stand under cross-examination that the expenses of the suit are being defrayed by the American Anti-Boycott Association. This association, according to a copy of its constitution shown by Loewe, was formed in 1902. The articles declare that the membership is not to be made public, but that publicity is to be given to the aims of the organization. For the past six months the members pay one-tenth of 1 per cent of the pay roll, the assessment ceasing when \$250,000 has been realized.

\* \* \*

The Senate on December 16th adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Cullom calling on the geological survey for a report on the causes of coal mine disasters, including the recent one at Cherry, Ill. Replying to a suggestion by Senator Bailey that such activity on the part of the federal government was unconstitutional, Mr. Cullom replied that the resolution only called for information and he added that Congress should not sit idle and see the constant recurrence of such disasters if there was any way to lessen them.

### TO STOP COERCION.

The republican and democratic practice of inclosing political notices in the pay envelopes of factory and other employees is hit by a bill slipped into the extra session of the Illinois legislature, which makes such action unlawful.

The section, if enacted, would make it unlawful for any "corporation, association, company, firm or person to inclose the pay of its employees in envelopes on which is written any political notice, device, or argument, containing any threat, expressed or implied, calculated to influence the political opinions or views or actions of such employees."

This provision might not attract so much attention were it not for its close connection with the requirement which follows. This forbids the employers enumerated above within ninety days of any election or any primary election to "put up or exhibit in any factory, workshop, mine, mill, boarding house, office or other establishment where employees are likely to gather in the course of their employment, any handbill, notice or placard, containing threat, notice or information that in case any particular ticket or candidate shall be elected, the working establishment will cease its activity in part or that the wages of its employees will be reduced, or any other similar threats."

Violation of this or any other provision of this act would be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 and a jail sentence for not longer than one year, or both fine imprisonment for the first offense, or the fine \$1,000 and a penitentiary sentence for from one to five years, or both, for repeated offenses.

### MAKE PIANO KEYS.

"Over 5,000 elephants a year go to make our piano keys," observed the star boarder who had been reading the scientific notes in a patent medicine almanac.

"Sakes alive!" exclaimed the landlady. "Ain't it wonderful what some animals can be trained to do!"

**PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.**

It required just three hours to read the report, submitted by President Gompers to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor. It was a very able and interesting document, so much so as to warrant a careful reading by all interested in the trade union movement. If space would permit we would reproduce the report in detail in our official journal, as it is, however, we must rest content with a partial reproduction. The part published seems to us to be of the greatest moment to the organized wage workers and consequently of greatest interest. We print in full those portions of the reports dealing with the growth of the A. F. of L., injunctions, contempt and appeal, free speech and free press, and anti-trust laws.

Following President Gompers' report will be found a few extracts of Secretary Morrison's report. Secretary Morrison's report is primarily statistical, showing in detail the progress made by the A. F. of L. and the affiliated organizations.

Complete reports will be found in the printed proceedings which can be purchased at this office for the small sum of twenty-five cents each.

**ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH.**

It is a source of great gratification to be able to report the growth in the trade union movement during the past year. From the time of the panic, October, 1907, there were myriads of our fellow-workers unemployed, and this necessarily had an injurious influence upon them. As a consequence, there was a falling off in members in many of our organizations. These, however, have been regained and additional members enrolled. There can be no doubt but that our experience before, during, and since the last panic has fully justified the attitude of the American Federation of Labor so stoutly maintained by nearly all workers. The declared position of America's workers that wage reductions would be resisted at all hazards, not only prevented reductions to any appreciable extent, but also gave courage to the workers to maintain their membership and stand true by organized labor.

Previous industrial crises were not only prolonged and made acute, but the organizations were crushed out of existence or they emerged from these periods with ranks decimated and unions disbanded. The period of our last panic was not only shortened, but the wage standard practically maintained, and the organizations of labor emerged from them better organized and better prepared to defend and promote the rights and interests of the workers.

It is impossible here to enter into detailed statements. Some other opportunity through our official magazine may present itself.

The present average membership of our affiliated organizations for the year is nearly up to the highest standards in the history of the Federation. The officers of, one-third of international unions affiliated to our Federation, have made report of an increase over previous years. Thirty-four of them reported a net increase of over 80,000 for the past year, while there has been a substantial increase in the membership of the local unions formed or revised, attached to the international unions or directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The reports of the one-third of the organization may be taken as a fair indication of the general growth.

We issued during the fiscal year 176 certificates of affiliation. Of this number 3 were to international unions; the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada; 2 to departments, as follows: Railway Employees' Department and Union Label Trades Department; 40 to central labor unions; 2 to state federations, Nebraska and Wyoming; 52 federal labor unions, and 77 local trades unions.

I strongly recommend that every effort be made to organize the yet unorganized workers of America. We must not cease our efforts to bring every wage-earner within the beneficent fold of unionism, to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and solidarity, that we may go onward and forward to a higher, better standard of life for all.

**Summary of Injunction, Contempt and Appeals.**

The injunction proceedings of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., of which James W. Van Cleave is president, against the American Federation of Labor, resolved themselves into two separate cases; one, the original injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; the other, the proceedings for contempt brought against Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Frank Morrison, and myself. An appeal was taken by the American Federation of Labor on both cases. For convenience and an intelligent

understanding, a brief summary of the case is here given.

Owing to the refusal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, to continue the nine-hour workday to the metal polishers in its employ and its discrimination against and discharge of employees because of their membership in the union, and despite efforts to harmonize and adjust the differences existing, the labor organizations in interest of St. Louis placed the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon their "We Don't Patronize" list. Application was made to the American Federation of Labor at our Minneapolis convention, 1906, to endorse the action of the workers particularly interested and place the name of the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The matter was referred by the convention to the Executive Council for the purpose of investigation and, if possible, adjustment. The Executive Council entrusted the matter to Vice-President Valentine to use his best efforts in the direction indicated. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Council Vice-President Valentine reported that he had gone to the limit of his opportunities, and definitely ascertained that any effort on his part or on the part of anyone else to confer with Mr. Van Cleave upon the subject would be utterly fruitless, and though some of the then employees of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, who might be affected, were members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, of which Mr. Valentine is president, he could not conscientiously interpose any objection to the attitude of the workers and organizations aggrieved or to the full endorsement of the application of our fellow-workers to place the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor. Thereupon, the Executive Council unanimously voted to approve the application.

On December 18, 1907, Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, who at the time was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, obtained from Justice Gould, of the District of Columbia, an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, the members of the Executive Council, both officially and individually, the officers and members of local and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, its agents, friends, sympathizers, or counsel, forbidding them in any way to publish, print, write, verbally or orally communicate the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was unfair to or had any dispute with organized labor, or that it was "boycotted" by organized labor. The injunction prohibited the publication of the company's name upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, directly or indirectly, and all were forbidden to state, declare, or say that there existed or had been any dispute or difference of any kind between the company, the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated organizations in any manner whatsoever.

Hearing was had before the temporary injunction was issued by Justice Gould. He declined later to modify it or to explain its terms. On December 18th the court issued the temporary injunction, it becoming effective December 23d when the Buck's Stove and Range Company filed its bond, approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908, by Justice Clabaugh of the same court.

Upon the authority of the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor an appeal from the injunction was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, our main contention being that the terms of the injunction were in violation of fundamental constitutional rights and guarantees, and that it was therefore, invalid and void. While this appeal was pending before the court, so hasty and vindictive was Mr. James W. Van Cleave, of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, that he petitioned the court which issued the injunction to adjudge Vice-President John Mitchell, Secretary Morrison, and myself guilty of contempt of court and to require us to show cause why we should not be punished therefor. We were harassed for months, our counsel and witnesses being required to travel throughout large sections of the country to take testimony. Days upon days were consumed in the examination of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and myself at Washington. Practically the history of the American Federation of Labor, printed, written or unpublished, was made part of the testimony.

The court heard argument of counsel on both sides as to whether the defendants, Mitchell, Morrison, and I, were guilty of contempt of court. And while the appeal on the original injunction was pending, Justice Wright on December 23, 1908, adjudged us guilty of contempt of court and imposed a sentence of six months, nine months, and one year's imprisonment respectively upon "Morrison, Mitchell, and Gompers."

This passing comment appears apropos. It is that an unprejudiced, impartial judge might well have deferred a decision in a contempt case alleging violation of an injunction while an appeal upon the validity of the injunction itself was pending and was being considered for decision by a higher court, and further, that the unprecedented sentences imposed were entirely

in conflict with the spirit and plain provision of the constitution as being cruel and unusual.

The language and manner of Justice Wright in delivering his opinion upon the guilt of the men charged with disobeying the terms of the injunction, the fact that he had given his opinion, or permitted it to be given, out in advance, the whole mockery and formality of asking us whether we had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, when he had determined on the sentences in advance; all these, as well as the matter and manner of the arrangement for the scene and the delivery of the opinion and sentence indicated the unfitness of the man to wear the judicial robe and occupy the judicial position.

What are the offenses for which Mitchell, Morrison, and I are sentenced to long months of imprisonment, and the ignominy of being classified as criminals? We have dared to defend our constitutional rights as men and as citizens, despite the injunction of a court which sought to invade the rights of free speech and free press secured to the Anglo-Saxon people centuries ago by Magna Charta and clinched by the adoption of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States.

And what, after all, are the grounds upon which Justice Wright held the defendants guilty of violation of the terms of the injunction? When the injunction was issued and went into effect, both temporary and permanent, we proposed to test the principles involved before the established legal tribunals. By instruction of and with authority from the Executive Council the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist.

Vice-President Mitchell, it was alleged, violated the injunction by allowing certain acts to be performed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and also, that while presiding at a convention of the United Mine Workers of America, a resolution, regularly introduced by a delegate, calling upon the members of that organization not to bestow their patronage upon the product of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was submitted by Mr. Mitchell to the delegates for a vote.

Secretary Morrison was charged substantially with having violated the terms of the injunction in so far as that he sent, or caused to be sent out copies of the printed official proceedings of the previous convention of the American Federation of Labor containing officers' and committee reports and resolutions of the convention relative to the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction and copies of the American Federationist containing similar references, circulars, appeals for funds, and editorials written by me on the injunction abuses.

The allegations charging me with violating the terms of the injunction were that I did, or authorized, or directed to be done, these things; because, by authority of the convention and of the Executive Council I sent to our fellow-workers and friends an appeal for funds in order that we might be in a position to defend ourselves before the courts in the very injunction case involved; because in lectures and on the public platform, during the Presidential campaign I made addresses to the people giving the reasons for the vote as a citizen I was to cast at the then pending Presidential election, and because I dared editorially to discuss the fundamental principles involved, not only in the injunction pending but the entire abuse of the injunction writ. Aye, because I published in the American Federationist the order of the court to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction was made part of the testimony upon which Justice Wright deemed it important to hold me guilty.

Immediately after Justice Wright declared us guilty of contempt of the injunction and imposed the sentences, notice of appeal was given and bonds furnished in the following sums: Gompers, \$5,000; Mitchell, \$4,000, and Morrison, \$3,000, for our appearance before the court at any time when called upon.

On March 11, 1909—that is, nearly four months after Justice Wright imposed these sentences for alleged contempt of the injunction—the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia handed down its decision upon our appeal in the original injunction. That court greatly modified the terms of the injunction, holding that no publication could be forbidden except in furtherance of a "conspiracy" to boycott.

The injunction as modified and affirmed by the court is as follows:

"It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the defendants, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, John B. Lennon, James Duncan, John Mitchell, James O'Connell, Max Morris, Denis A. Hayes, Daniel J. Keefe, William D. Huber, Joseph F. Valentine, Rodney L. Thixton, Clinton O. Buckingham, Herman C. Poppe, Arthur J. Williams, Samuel R. Cooper and Edward L. Hickman, individually and as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, their and each of their agents, servants and confederates, be, and they hereby are, perpetually restrained and enjoined from conspiring or combining to boycott the business or product of complainant, and from threatening or declaring any boycott against said business or product, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from directly or indirectly threatening, coercing or intimi-

dating any person or persons whomsoever from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in complainant's product, and from printing the complainant, its business or product in the 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list of defendants in furtherance of any boycott against complainant's business or product, and from referring, either in print or otherwise, to complainant, its business or product, as in said 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list in furtherance of any such boycott.

"The costs of this appeal are equally divided between appellants and appellee.

"Modified and affirmed."

The court which handed down this "modified and affirmed" decision is composed, of three judges, each of whom delivered different opinions. One justice who concurred in the conclusions gave different reasons. It is difficult to read Justice Van Orsdel's concurring opinion and reconcile it with his conclusion to arm the injunction even in modified form. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the conclusion of the court.

I urge upon every wage-earner and every one interested in the discussion of great rights and principles involved to read the decision and opinions of the justices rendered in this case. The opinions and decision were published in the April, 1909, issue of the American Federationist.

The Court of Appeals did not take any original testimony in the case, and I am justified in saying that the judges were somewhat in error in their estimate of the actual facts in relation to the boycott of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. This is understandable from the fact that the American Federation of Labor at no time, entered a detailed defense to the allegations of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, although the charges were untrue in many important particulars.

On account of the fundamental issues of free press and free speech, which were involved in the original injunction, we preferred to stand upon the unconstitutionality of the injunction rather than obscure this great issue by going into the details of the original trouble with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Judge Wright's prejudiced and misleading extracts from the original testimony, and his ignoring of testimony, also tended still further to cloud the facts.

The Court of Appeals said, that the only reason the publication of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was enjoined from appearing on the "We Don't Patronize" list was because they believed that a "conspiracy" to boycott had been entered into and that "threats," intimidation and coercion had been used on innocent third parties. On this wrong assumption the modified injunction was affirmed.

It was regrettable that the court should have been so in error as to the facts of the boycott.

Even if we had been guilty of unlawful conspiracy and coercion and intimidation—which we were not—surely there should be some more adequate punishment than by a process of injunction. In fact, existing laws do provide greater punishment for these offenses, and we respectfully submit that if we are guilty of them we should be tried by the due process of law before a jury of our peers and if found guilty punished as the law provides, rather than be subjected to the caprice of a judge who solely determines the sufficiency of the charge, the guilt of the defendant and who imposes punishment as his whim may prompt.

It was to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the personnel of which has undergone no change since the rendering of the opinion modifying the injunction, that the appeal in the contempt proceedings was made. The argument upon the appeal against the sentences imposed by Justice Wright was made April 19-20, 1909, Hon. Alton B. Parker and Hon. J. H. Ralston making the argument in labor's behalf.

It may be interesting to know that Justice Wright assessed "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison" in the sum of \$1,500 as costs of the injunction proceedings against them. From this decree an appeal is also pending.

#### Free Speech—Free Press.

In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech. As you well know, this arose under the injunction proceedings and court decisions in the case of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, December, 1907.

The technicalities of the case were soon lost sight of in the battle to preserve the great principles of human liberty which were involved.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

A complete summary of the case in all its technical and legal detail will form a portion of this report, so that it may be available as a historical record.

At the time I made my report to the convention last year, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, and I had been cited to appear before the court and show cause why we should not be punished for contempt of the injunction because we had continued to exercise the rights of free press and free speech after they had been enjoined and forbidden by the Buck's Stove and Range Company's injunction issued by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

It is a matter of history and of common knowledge that on December 23, 1908, Justice Wright sentenced "Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison" to one year, nine months, and six months imprisonment respectively for alleged violation of the injunction and that the decision accompanying the sentence was most virulent and unjust in its terms.

It is also a matter of the history of this year that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, in May, 1909, upon our appeal, rendered a decision modifying the terms of the original injunction.

This decision was fully discussed in the American Federationist April, 1909, and as the limits of this report will not permit a full review of the editorial opinions there expressed it is to be hoped that all those who are interested in the preservation of our liberties will familiarize themselves with this and other editorial matter in relation to this case which has been published in the American Federationist since the injunction was obtained by the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Through efforts of our officers and members, through our own magazine the American Federationist, and through the labor press, through the great mass meetings and public speeches which voiced our protest there was kindled throughout the country among all the people the spirit of liberty, the spirit of protest which demands that there shall be no tampering with our constitutional liberties by the courts, whether under the guise of injunction order or of prejudiced judicial decree and sentence.

I say advisedly that the whole people of our country are aroused to the seriousness of the situation. They realize that this attack upon free press and free speech among the workers is only the insidious beginning of the entire withdrawal of those rights from the whole people whenever it might suit the plans of those who desire to profit by injustice and tyranny.

The response of the masses of the people to the campaign of the American Federation of Labor for the preservation of constitutional rights shows how thoroughly our labor movement is in harmony with the spirit of liberty and the love of justice and right which makes a nation great.

The struggle is far from ended. Eternal vigilance ever was and always will be the price of the liberties of a people.

Let no one doubt my great respect for the judiciary of our country; I have confidence in their integrity, no matter what their decision, still they are human beings and as such liable to err. I say this with respect not only to the three justices of the District Court of Appeals, but with reference to the judiciary generally.

#### Court of Appeals' Decision.

It was generally expected that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia would hand down its decision early in October, 1909. Indeed, it was to meet the issue, whatever it might be, that I was careful to be within the jurisdiction of the court when the decision would be handed down. The decision was rendered Tuesday, November 2d—that is, on election day throughout the country. The court stood two to one in affirming Justice Wright's decision and sentences of one year, nine months, and six months' imprisonment for "Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison" respectively, on the ground that they had violated the terms of Justice Gould's injunction. Chief Justice Shepard dissented from the decision and opinion of the court, and declared that Justice Wright's decision and sentences should be reversed, on the ground that he issued an order entirely beyond the power vested in him, and that the order was therefore void.

Concretely stated, the decision of the court declares that no matter whether the injunction of Justice Gould was right or wrong, valid or void, we were compelled to obey. Against that concept, at least for myself, I enter a most emphatic protest. When a judge so far transcends his authority, and assumes functions entirely beyond his power and jurisdiction, when a judge will set himself up as the highest authority in the land, invading constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens, when a judge will go so far in opinion, decision, and action, that even judges of the Court of Appeals have felt called upon to characterize his action "unwarranted" and "foolish," under such circumstances it is the duty of the citizen to refuse obedience and to take whatever consequence may ensue.

It is common knowledge that a judge has issued an injunction against municipal officers enjoining them from performing their duties in the enactment of laws. Assume that a judge will so

far forget himself as to issue an injunction prohibiting a legislature, or Congress itself, from enacting laws. Will it be contended that obedience must follow? Let a judge issue an injunction enjoining the President of the United States from performing the duties of his office. Does it follow that the Chief Executive of our nation must yield obedience, and perhaps thereby fail to perform the duties of his great office, to the injury of the people of the country? Were the matter involved merely material, or of such a character that time would not destroy, the situation would be vastly different. All realize that for the orderly continuance and development of civilized society, obedience to the orders of the court is necessary, and to that there would be no dissenting voice.

I repeat and emphasize this fact, that the doctrine that the citizen must yield obedience to every order of the court, notwithstanding that order transcends inherent, natural, human rights guaranteed by the constitution of our country, is vicious and repugnant to liberty and human freedom, and that it is the duty, the imperative duty, to protest.

The history of the human race has been full of tyranny and the denial to the people of the right of expressing freely by speech or in the press their opinions. After our people established a government they recalled that they had omitted to safeguard this vital right in framing our constitution. Therefore, the first amendment to that instrument was that guaranteeing the right of freedom of speech and press.

That means something. We do not need this right to please those entrusted with the authority of government. Free press and free speech were guaranteed that men might feel free to say things that displeased. Demand for reform coming from the people is generally distasteful to those entrenched in power and privilege.

It was not necessary that we be given the privilege for the purpose of singing the praises of the powers that be. No Russian needs constitutional guarantee of the right to sing the praises of the Czar.

We must have the right to freely speak and print for the wrongs that need resistance and the cause that needs assistance.

There is no persecution, no injustice, to a great movement but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good. In this case the tremendous popular indignation at the attempt to abolish the right of free press and free speech brings our union members into closer relations and more in sympathy with each other throughout the country, and, more than that, it brings to the attention of the people as a whole the noble aspirations and the splendid achievements of the labor movement in behalf of right, justice, and humanity.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of the men of labor I believe will come good.

We know that the people of our country and the labor movement will be found united in patriotic protest against any curtailment of the liberties for which our forefathers struggled in order that we might be free.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice, and the brotherhood of men obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country. Like Jefferson, I am willing to trust the people, and I have a certainty of their final triumph.

#### Legislation—Anti-Trust Law—Injunction.

Congress has thus far failed to pass any amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law relieving the labor organizations from the operations of that law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America for threefold damages claimed by Loewe—that is, \$240,000. Though it is true that since this decision has been rendered but few suits have been instituted against organized labor under the provisions of the new interpretation placed upon the law, yet it is also true that every labor organization and every individual member of the organization are menaced by the present status.

Now any action taken by our voluntary organizations of labor for the protection and the furtherance of the interests of the workers makes them amenable to the law with its penalties of imprisonment and threefold damages which anyone may allege he has suffered by reason of a strike by men withholding their labor from employers or their patronage from business men.

There are different contentions as to what Congress had in mind when the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was enacted. From the assurance given the representatives of labor and the declarations made upon the floor of Congress at the time when the bill, now a law, was under consideration, the workers were justified in believing that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was the result of an aroused indignation among the people against the combinations of great corporations which prey upon the public.

(Continued in next issue.)

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

The total of 121 lives lost in 1900 is not far from four times the total of last year, when 33 men found watery graves on the Great Lakes. The shipping of incompetent crews during the strike of the summer is held responsible.

The Iowa Supreme Court on November 17 handed down a decision holding that a private business concern under the Iowa statutes may legally refuse to serve a Negro.

Chicago's bread ordinance, fixing the loaves at one pound, or multiples or fractions thereof, was declared constitutional by the State Supreme Court, reversing the decision of Judge Windes in the lower court.

Official announcement was made recently that the sixty hand-blown gas plants of the country will, in a few days, apply for articles of incorporation for a company to be known as the Imperial Window Glass Company of the United States. It will be capitalized at \$10,000,000.

J. C. Mallonee of Savannah, Ga., has, through Representative Edwards of that state, called upon Secretary Nagel to abolish the egg trust. Because the price of eggs in Savannah has gone up to 37 cents a dozen, Mr. Mallonee thinks an egg trust in operation.

A combination of the principal trade journals representing practically every industry in the country was effected December 21st, according to report. The consolidation represents a combined capital of \$15,000,000 and is the first trade publicity trust ever established.

A call for an international convention of the "unemployed," which will be attended by representatives from all parts of this country and Europe, was issued recently. The convention will be held in Chicago, Jan. 24 next, and it is the intention of the leaders of the movement to invite President Taft and the governor of the various states to attend and discuss with them the question as to what should be done to provide work for the great army of unemployed.

Factory owners of Japan who employ 642,000 hands, of whom 392,000 are women and a big percentage children, are excited over factory laws to be advocated at this session of the diet, according to news brought here. The law will provide against employment of children under 12 years, but those above 10 now employed will be permitted to continue. Workers under 16 and females may not be worked more than twelve hours a day and must be given two days' rest each month. 14 days of ten hours an hour's rest must be given.

The government crop report, issued December 7th, makes the condition of winter wheat on December 1 95.8 against 85.3 on December 1, 1908, and 91.1 on December 1, 1907, and 94. on December 1, 1906.

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 33,483,000 acres, an increase of 2,449,000 acres on December 1 last year.

According to the old method of figuring, the report on winter wheat indicates a yield of 589,301,000 bushels, against 432,920,000 bushels harvested this year, 437,908,000 bushels in 1908, 409,442,000 bushels in 1907 and 492,884,000 bushels in 1906.

### SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures of the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1908, and ending September 30, 1909.

It is with much pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$167,303.46 in the treasury, the high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$115,877.14 is in the defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$51,426.32, is in the general fund. Of that fund \$12,767.21 is available for general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$38,659.11, is divided as follows: In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles, Cal., and other cities, to offset the efforts of Manufacturers' Associations to disrupt labor unions, \$220.75; in the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Norfolk Convention, to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in injunction suit, \$413.99; in the fund created by the moneys received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in injunction suit and contempt case, \$38,024.37.

The total receipts from all sources are \$232,377.64; the total expenses are \$203,702.07; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$28,675.57.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1909:

Receipts.	
Balance on hand October 1, 1909....	\$138,627.89
Per capita tax .....	104,170.49
Supplies .....	7,199.45
Interest on funds on deposit .....	2,950.00
The American Federationist .....	20,148.73
Assessment, United Hatters .....	41,852.59
Assessment, Los Angeles and other cities.....	1,202.10
Assessment, for legal defense .....	552.54
Assessment, I. T. U. ....	40.00
Appeal for legal defense fund .....	40,886.34
Defense fund for local trade and federal unions .....	11,383.05
Premiums on bonds of local unions .....	1,692.35
	<u>232,377.64</u>

Total ..... \$371,005.53

Expenses.	
General .....	\$137,131.88
The American Federationist .....	22,703.57
Defense fund for local trade and federal unions .....	788.00
Premiums on bonds of local unions .....	1,226.03
Assessment, United Hatters .....	41,852.59
	<u>203,702.07</u>

Balance on hand, October 1, 1909 \$167,303.46

Recapitulation.

In general fund..... \$51,426.32

In defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions..... 115,877.14

Total ..... \$167,303.46

### Charters Revoked, Suspended, Disbanded, Joined

International Unions, and Restored.

International Unions.—Suspended, 2: Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association and Gold Beater's International Protective Association of the United States.

State Branches.—Revoked, 1: Iowa State Federation of Labor.

Central Bodies.—Revoked, 11; disbanded, 16; suspended, 32; charters restored, 3.

Local Trade Unions.—Disbanded, 39; suspended, 68; joined international unions, 6; merged with other unions, 4.

Federal Labor Unions.—Disbanded, 8; joined international unions, 1; suspended, 35.

### Affiliated Unions.

Charters.—Reports from the Secretaries of 98 of our National and International organizations furnish us with the information that 1,476 charters have been issued during the past year and 1,315 surrendered—1,228 of the charters surrendered were locals of the National and International unions and 117 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

Gain in Membership.—The gain in membership reported by the Secretaries of 34 International organizations over the membership on the first of September last year is 83,601.

Strikes.—Full and complete reports have been received from 98 International organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 693 strikes in which there were 87,031 involved. Of that number 53,971 were benefited and 9,432 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$1,862,836.03. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of \$2,068,276.94 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year.

### High Dues.

The prestige and power of the American Federation of Labor is growing each year. It is today recognized by all members of society as voicing the hopes and aspirations of the organized workers of America, yea the organized and unorganized workers of the world.

Twelve years ago but 67 International unions, 10 state bodies and 82 city central bodies were affiliated, with an annual income of \$21,808.27; today there are affiliated 119 International unions, 39 state bodies, 595 city central bodies, and four departments (Building Trades, Metal Trades, Railway Employees and Label Trades), with an income of \$232,377.64 for the fiscal year.

Nearly every International organization has greater power today to protect its membership than 12 years ago. That still greater success has not been achieved by a number of International unions is due in a great measure to the fact that they were organized and continued on the basis of a cheap per capita tax, a form of organization which fails to provide funds necessary for organizing work to hold and increase membership. In many instances when the organizers of the American Federation of Labor have formed unions of various crafts and callings in affiliation with these International unions, the Internationals failed to retain the members, because they did not have the necessary funds to support them during a prolonged strike or lockout. Nearly all the secession movements have occurred in the International union having a low per capita tax. Continued success of an International organization can only be achieved by a per capita tax that will enable it to protect its members, and those dependent upon them, in all exigencies. High dues, weekly strike benefits, out of work benefits, sick benefits, and old age pensions will hold members in good standing no matter how distressing may be their condition. International organizations without funds have no resources other than spasmodic efforts by strike to secure improved conditions, and for success, even then, must depend on voluntary contributions of other organizations to sustain their members. Those who are engaged in the work of our movement well understand the gigantic task which each organization has in hand, in maintaining and defending the interests of their respective memberships, and can realize that in doing this work alone, they are sometimes taxed almost to the full limit of their financial capabilities. It is difficult to secure ample funds from voluntary contributions to carry on a strike, except where conditions are brought to light, that arouse the indignation of even the public, as in the case of the recent strike of the unorganized, alien, and exploited workers of McKees Rocks, Pa. I might say here that before an adjustment of that strike was secured, a demand was made by the American Federation of Labor for an investigation by the Government, as to whether or not these workers were receiving the American standard of wages, the standard which the representatives of the companies of the iron and steel industry declared, before a committee of Congress, would be retained as the result of a high tariff, while, on the other hand, a reduction of the tariff or its abandonment would mean a reduction of wages. Notwithstanding the fact that a high and prohibitive tariff has been enacted, we find two of the International unions struggling against the efforts of a subsidiary company of the steel trust to destroy their organizations and thus sweep out of its way, every vestige of organized effort, which has in the past stood as a barrier to the exploiting of the alien workers below the level of the conditions at McKees Rocks. If, indeed, a lower level is possible. The tasks and work of an International union demand a high per capita for resultant benefits.

### Labor Press.

The labor press is becoming more and more a vehicle through which the membership is being informed as to the necessity of organization. The encouragement that clean cut labor papers, that hew to the line of trades unionism, can give to the organized workers is difficult to estimate. They are of inestimable benefit. A city central body, without an official organ, having the respect and confidence of the rank and file of the organized workers, can not accomplish the maximum results.

### In Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I feel called upon this year to convey my most sincere appreciation—

To the officers of the International organizations for their splendid assistance and support in carrying into effect the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention, the decisions of the

(Continued on page 15)

## REPORT OF DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

The 29th annual convention of the A. F. of L. was called to order by President Samuel Gompers at 10 A. M. Monday, November 8th, in Massey Music Hall, Toronto, Ont., Can. After the usual speech-making, addresses of welcome, the committee on credentials reported, showing 311 delegates present, a somewhat smaller number than usual, representing 87 International and National unions, 21 state branches, 62 central bodies, 17 local trade and federal unions and 7 fraternal delegates.

Delegates representing the Ohio State Federation, Iowa State Federation, Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council, Davenport, Ia., Trades Council, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor were refused seats on constitutional grounds, the central bodies named harboring dual or seceding organizations.

Not much was accomplished the first few days of the convention, aside from the reading of the president's, secretary's, treasurer's and executive Council's report and their reference to committees. It became necessary from time to time to adjourn so as to give the various committees opportunity to work. Your delegate was appointed a member of the boycott committee, their report in detail will be published in next month's Journal.

The executive council, through 1st Vice President Duncan, brought in a very comprehensive report, too voluminous to reproduce here. The report touched on all matters referred to the council during the past year. The report, as usual, was dissected and referred to the various committees.

The president's, secretary's and treasurer's reports were submitted on the first and second day of the convention. It required almost four hours for the reading of President Gompers' report. If space would permit we would very much like to publish these reports in detail, this, however, is impossible. President Gompers' report, in part, also part of Secretary Morrison's report will be found elsewhere in this Journal.

On the third day of the convention the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Congress and to the Canadian Labor Congress made their report. The reports proved very interesting and were well received. On the fourth day the committee on Industrial Education made its report, the report is too lengthy to even print a synopsis. On this same day the fraternal delegates from Great Britain delivered their addresses, which we shall publish in full in some future issue of the Journal. Mr. Claus E. Tholin, representative of the Swedish Federation of Labor, addressed the convention on behalf of the Swedish strikers. Interesting addresses were also made by Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robbins and the Rev. Chas. Stelzle.

About 160 resolutions and amendments to the constitution, treating with every phase of the labor movement, were presented and disposed of. To enumerate all and comment on their import would require more space and more time than your delegate has at his disposal.

Your delegate introduced three resolutions and one amendment to the constitution, as follows:

## RESOLUTION.

Chicago, November 8th, 1909.

Whereas, The Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has adopted a Trade Mark LABEL, in order that union product may be distinguished from non-union product, and,

Whereas, This Label has been repeatedly indorsed by the A. F. of L. in its conventions as the bona fide Label to be used on all musical instruments, excepting brass, and,

Whereas, Despite this declaration on the part of Labor's highest tribunal, it is evident that many and prominent members of the trade union movement have disregarded the injunction contained in the indorsement of the label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union by the A. F. of L., by the purchase of non-union or scab-made instruments, and,

Whereas, Such action on the part of any member of organized labor is highly inconsistent and extremely injurious to the standing and progress of the labor movement,

Resolved, That this convention urge upon the members of all affiliated trade unions and their friends the necessity, in order to clearly establish the efficacy of the trade unions, the purchase of such musical instruments as bear the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Union Label Trade Department is hereby instructed to inform the members of the affiliated unions in the next general circular, setting forth the purpose and objects of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a request be made upon the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to in like manner present to the members of its affiliated unions in a prospective future general circular, the urgent necessity of insisting on the Label of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

Whereas, The Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America has for the past ten years made a determined and consistent effort to organize the employees of the musical instrument industry, seeking through such efforts to provide living wages and living conditions, and,

Whereas, These efforts have been strenuously opposed by what is known as The National Association of Piano Manufacturers, who at their conventions have repeatedly declared for the "open" or non-union shop, and,

Whereas, Under the "open," non-union shop policy the wages of the employees have systematically been reduced, despite the ever increasing cost of the necessities of life, the hours of labor prolonged and the general factory conditions deteriorated, and,

Whereas, This combination of piano manufacturers, the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, is recognized as one of the most powerful employers' associations in existence, having millions of dollars at their disposal, and,

Whereas, This struggle of the employees must necessarily prove an unequal one, owing to the unequal state of financial resources;

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do hereby present to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. the urgent necessity of immediately extending to the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union such aid and assistance as may be in their power.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention for their adoption.

Whereas, It is the opinion of many that the time has arrived for the wage worker to become independent in the political as well as the economic field, and,

Whereas, In conformity with these views, it is held that through the formation of a labor party, taking the economic platform and declaration of the A. F. of L. as a basis, the various, diverse and opposite thought can be united for one common purpose, that of procuring equity for the wage worker;

Resolved, That this, the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. urge the early formation of a Labor Party.

## AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Amend Article 3 of the constitution by striking out Section 8, renumbering following sections in conformity.

Section 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolutions relating to our label and the one requesting assistance from the A. F. of L. were both passed without opposition.

The resolutions urging the early formation of a Labor Party met with defeat, the committee on president's report who had the resolution in charge recommending non-concurrence.

The amendment to the constitution providing for free speech at the conventions of the A. F. of L. by striking out that part of the constitution which prohibits the discussion of party politics be they Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Populist, Socialist or any other, was reported adversely upon by the committee on law to whom the resolution was referred.

The peculiar part of the disposition of this amendment laid in the fact that the two socialist members of the committee agreed with the remainder of the committee to non-concur.

All in all, the convention was a very successful one in every way, great progress was shown, the electrical workers' difficulty which threatened to play havoc with the A. F. of L. was adjusted without much difficulty. Many other jurisdictional fights were laid to rest, some to be resurrected, perhaps, and others to remain in oblivion.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers were required to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on or before November 1st, 1910, or lose their charter.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President—James Duncan, Quincy, Mass.

Second Vice-President—John Mitchell, New York, N. Y.

Third Vice-President—James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.

Fourth Vice-President—D. A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—William D. Huber, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sixth Vice-President—Joseph F. Valentine, Cincinnati, O.

Seventh Vice-President—John R. Alpine, Chicago, Ill.

Eighth Vice-President—H. B. Perham, St. Louis, Mo.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.

Secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. DOLD.

## "OH, YOU KID!"

"Oh, you kid," the stale ditty of the five-cent theaters and the vaudeville houses, was hashed into a sacred anthem in Geneva, Ill., recently with disastrous results to a prayer meeting at one of the churches.

The pastor and the deacons are searching for the irreverent member of the choir who annexed the phrase to the hymn with a lead pencil. With much indignation they asserted that he is a fit subject for conversion—of a muscular kind.

The quotation made its fatal entrance into the prayer meeting during a solo that was rendered by a soprano during the hush which followed a solemn exhortation by the preacher. The services had been fervent. The pastor had preached a stirring little sermon and ten or twelve of the laymen had given their testimony. From the sober looks of several young men and women on the back seats it looked as if converts were soon to be gathered in, when the spell and spirit of the meeting were broken by the words of the frivolous song.

The pastor had closed his exordium and had announced the solo. The young woman lifted her voice in song. She put so much fervor into the music itself that she followed the words blindly and sang the anthem exactly as it had been revised with pencil by a practical joker.

"I love my God," sang the soprano in swelling note.

"I love my God," the singer repeated, putting on the crescendo for a climax, "I love my God, but, oh, you kid!"

The choir and congregation went into hysterics, the prospective converts gasped and then guffawed, and before order could be restored the shocked and scandalized pastor dismissed the meeting without waiting for the benediction.

## SOME NOTED TRAITORS'

Esau sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage.

Judas Iscariot sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver.

Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of an officer's commission in the English army.

The modern strike-breaker sells his birth-right, his country, his wife, his children, and his fellow-workmen for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country.

A strike-breaker is a traitor to his God, to his country, to his family, and to his class.

A real man is never a strike-breaker! Be a man!

## TRADE NOTES

The building for the Steinberg piano factory at Eau Claire, Wis., has been secured and stock is being sold. The factory, Mr. Steinberg says, will have a capacity of ten pianos daily.

According to the Buffalo Inquirer a new piano factory, which will employ one hundred persons, is being erected on North Washington avenue in that city.

H. P. Nelson, of the H. P. Nelson Company, Chicago, is planning a large addition to his factory. The ground will be broken for the addition early in the spring.

Having been discriminated against by the management, thirty-five employees of the American Piano Player Company factory, located in Louisville, Ky., went out on strike December 6th.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rodesch Piano & Player Company was held at the factory on East River street, Dixon, Ill. The attendance was the best and largest that has been at any meeting of the company since its organization. The directors elected at this meeting were W. B. Brinton, R. K. Ortt, Geo. M. Weed, R. A. Rodesch and B. E. Wade.

The provisional directors of the Foster-Armstrong Co., Ltd., which concern recently secured an Ontario charter, are Messrs. Samuel Nordheimer, Jno. W. Langmuir and R. S. Hudson, of Toronto and George G. Foster, of Rochester. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and the head offices are at Toronto.

The old established firm of A. A. Barthelmes & Co., Ltd., Niagara street, Toronto, manufacturers of piano actions and keys, are about to increase their plant and machinery, and, with that object in view, it is said, Mr. Shapley and Mr. Henderson will be joined by some wealthy capitalists from Boston, Mass. The manufacture of piano players is also contemplated.

Nicholas M. Weser, a member of the piano manufacturing firm of Weser Bros., died suddenly in a room in the rear of the Weser warehouses, at 149 W. Twenty-third street. His death is believed to have been due to apoplexy. Mr. Weser, who was 55 years old, leaves a widow and an adopted son, John Weser. A brother of the dead man said that several months ago he had ruptured a blood vessel in his eye and his physician had warned him that he was likely to die under an excitement at any time.

A permanent display of pianos will be a feature in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, being erected in New York. This will give piano manufacturers outside New York permanent display quarters in the metropolis. It is also probable that pianos will be retailed from here.

The buildings are now being erected on the site of the old Grand Palace building, at Lexington avenue, Depew place, Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh street and Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth street.

The plant of the Racine Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of automobile tops and piano stools, was destroyed by fire, which occurred Sunday entailing a damage of \$650,000, all of which but a small portion was sustained by the

Racine Manufacturing Company which carried \$250,000 in insurance. The origin of the fire is not known. It was discovered in the mill room and the flames spread quickly in the plant. The main building was six stories high and five other structures of the plant were four stories in height.

Hobart M. Cable of 4947 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill., president of the Hobart M. Cable Piano Company, died recently after a prolonged illness. The funeral was held under the direction of the Masonic order, at his old home in Walton, N. Y.

Mr. Cable was born in 1840, the eldest of three brothers who came to Chicago at different times and became prominent in the manufacture of organs and pianos.

He is survived by his widow and three children, Hobart M., Jr., Mrs. Howard B. Morenus, and Mrs. Albert H. Manning, all of Chicago; two sisters, Miss Frank Cable of Walton and Mrs. George Schultze of Chicago, and one brother, F. S. Cable of the Cable-Nelson Company.

### BRONX PIANO CLUB.

A meeting of the piano manufacturers of the Bronx was called to take place at the factory of Krakauer Bros., Cypress avenue and 136th street, on Tuesday, December 7, to perfect plans for the organization of a "Piano Club" for the mutual pleasure and enjoyment of the piano manufacturers in that part of the city, the club to be a meeting place wherein matters of general interest can be discussed, visitors entertained, and affording various kinds of recreation for the members. The call was well responded to, and the following temporary officers were chosen: President, Julius Winter of Winter & Co.; Secretary, J. E. Bretzfelder of Krakauer Bros. A membership committee composed of the following was appointed to secure the co-operation of all available members: J. B. Lang, Estey Piano Co.; Joseph Oktavee, of The Laffargue Co.; Anthony Doll, Jr., Wasie & Co.; R. C. Rogers of Winter & Co.; J. E. Bretzfelder of Krakauer Bros.

A finance committee composed of Julius Winter, Winter & Co.; John Christman of Christman & Sons and George F. Abendschein of the Staib-Abendschein Co. was also appointed for the purpose of raising funds to secure a suitable clubhouse. A later report of this committee indicates that the responses were all favorable and that there will be no trouble in securing the members and finances to ensure a successful culmination of the project.

Any piano manufacturer in the city, or any one directly or indirectly connected with the trade, is eligible for membership. Such an organization has been needed in New York for a long time, and it is only logical that it should have its inception in that part of the town where the greatest number of factories are congregated. The one essential to its success is a well conducted lunch room, and judging from the remarks made by some of its sponsors, the culinary department will receive special attention.—Presto.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

National Automatic Music Company, New York, manufacture musical instruments; capital \$1,000,000. Arizona corporation.

Boland Organ Company, New York; musical instruments; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by P. F. Boland, New York City; J. Poth, Flushing, L. I.

Franz Meyer, Chicago, Ill., incorporated, \$6,000; manufacturing and selling pianos, organs and other musical instruments; Franz Meyer, Lulu Weidenbaum, O. E. Crook.

C. A. Widing Company, Chicago; capital \$20,000. Manufacture and deal in pianos and other musical instruments etc. Incorporators, J. William Howard, John Symes, Charles N. Caldwell.

### WOMEN'S TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An article on "The women's trade-union movement in Great Britain," by Katherine Graves Busbey, is published in Bulletin No. 83 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. The writer gives a history of the movement and discusses its growth, the obstacles to organization of women, the attitude of male trade unionists, the results of organization, and the relation of women's trade unions to low wages and the sweating system. From the beginning of the movement in 1871, what is now known as the Women's Trade Union League has been the most important agency in the development of unionism among women in Great Britain. This organization at present has nearly 110,000 members.

As regards the comparative growth of male and female membership in trade unions in recent years it is shown that in 1896, which is the first year for which comparative figures of female trade-union membership are available, 149 unions included women and girls as members out of a total of 1,302 trade unions, the female membership at that time being 117,930, or 7.8 per cent of the membership of all unions. From 1896 to 1904 the male membership increased from 1,386,709 to 1,768,767, or 27.6 per cent, while the female membership rose from 117,030 to 126,285, or 7.9 per cent. Since 1904 the percentage of gains among male and female members has been largely reversed. In 1907 the organized women numbered 201,709, a gain of 59.7 per cent over 1904, while the increase in male membership, although amounting to 436,270 new members, represented a relative increase of only 24.7 per cent.

Among the chief obstacles to the organization of women workers in Great Britain have been the temporary nature of their occupations, low wages and low standard of living, class distinctions, and apathy. Male trade unionists in the printing trades have offered opposition on account of inferior workmanship and the generally lower rate of wages paid to women. It is stated, however, that "in Manchester the men trade-union leaders are enthusiastic over the work accomplished by the women's unions throughout Lancashire. It is difficult to determine just what the opinion of the male trade unionist of the present day is in regard to the advantages or necessity of unionism among industrial women."

As to the results accomplished the writer concludes that the women's trade-union movement has in some instances been directly responsible for increase of wages, had added successful pressure to the initiation and furtherance of protective legislation, and through the Women's Trade-Union League has accomplished much toward the conservation of health and the promotion of safety among local workers where little or no local organization can yet be effected.

The women trade-unionists of Great Britain seek to secure the betterment of labor conditions through protective legislation rather than by militant action. They regard the trade unions as a medium for suggestion and as an aid in enforcing the legal rights of workers. The greatest endeavor of the leaders at the present time is to secure the extension of the board of arbitration prerogative to an authoritative institution for legal decision in wage disputes and the establishment of wages boards empowered to fix a legal minimum wage in certain trades.

### PORTO RICANS TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Extension of American citizenship to Porto Ricans for those who desire and without forcing it upon those who do not is recommended for Porto Rico by General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, made public today.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

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### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



The man we like is the man who wins,  
The man with a mighty will,  
Who plods away, through the heat of the day,  
And journeys up the hill.  
His is the hand we like to grasp,  
He is the man we would  
Clasp to our breast with friendly zest—  
The man who is making good.

A Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year.

May an era of bounteous prosperity surround  
your home and fireside.

May your every-day life be a peaceful and  
pleasant one, may life be worth the living.

And while you are enjoying life, liberty and  
the pursuit of happiness, don't forget the union  
label.

The oil octopus has been dissolved by order  
of court. The next thing we will hear is the  
dissolution of the court by the oil octopus.

This legal hide-and-go-seek game appears to  
be great sport for the trusts, courts and law-  
yers. And the poor sucker pays the freight.

Well, have you read William's first message to  
Congress? It was a peach, wasn't it? The cour-  
ageous utterances in defense of the wage-worker,  
not uttered, have never been equalled by any  
former President of the United States. But then  
Bill is a great man—in avoiddupois.

The striking shirt-waist workers of New York  
city are making a most gallant fight for the  
betterment of their condition. The tenacity and  
solidarity shown is worthy of emulation. It is  
this stick-to-it-tive-ness that brings results. May  
success follow their efforts.

The Steel Trust's net earnings for the quar-  
ter ending September, 1909, reached the enor-

mous sum of \$30,855,019, thanks to a prohibitive  
tariff. The employees of this trust are working  
for starvation wages, thanks to this same pro-  
hibitive tariff. Does it not strike the average  
citizen as being rather unfair—the maintenance  
of a tariff earning millions for the employer and  
starvation for the employee?

The proposed one day or one week strike in  
the event of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison  
going to jail, seems to us to be very ill advised  
and foolish. If a protest is to be registered on  
the part of organized labor, a most effective pro-  
test can be registered by striking, yes, one day,  
at the ballot box. Let's have done with these  
spectacular and tom-fool efforts and get down to  
business.

The conference of the executive heads of the  
affiliated National and International Unions of  
the A. F. of L. decided to make determined war-  
fare on the Steel Trust. There is only one way  
to hurt the Steel Trust and that is to deprive  
it of the protecting wing of the tariff. Do this  
and you will have the Steel Trust upon its knees  
begging for mercy.

The socialists are having a hot old time within  
their own ranks. Since Hearst stole their vote  
in New York city the wise-acres of the party  
are wondering how it all happened. Explana-  
tions are easily had: The average wage-worker  
expects to have his lot bettered here and now;  
he doesn't care to wait for the sweet by-and-by.  
Any party, whether Hearst or any other, that  
will make earnest and honest efforts to lighten  
the present burdens of the man who toils can  
rest assured of getting a majority of their votes  
whenever needed, socialist or no socialist. What  
the workmen want is legislation for the present.

The Supreme Court of the United States  
granted the writ of certiorari prayed for by the  
attorneys of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.  
While the granting of this writ may be a hope-  
ful sign for a rehearing of the entire case, it  
does not necessarily follow that this will be done.  
As we understand it the writ granted is but a  
preliminary step toward a possible final granting  
or denial of the writ. A demurrer to the granting  
of the writ has been filed by the attorneys for  
the Buck Stove and Range company. The hope  
of all persons, lovers of free speech and free  
press, is for a rehearing of the case by the high-  
est tribunal of our land.

The recent catastrophe at the St. Paul mine,  
Cherry, Ill., in which nearly four hundred miners  
lost their lives, should prove a valuable lesson  
and one not readily forgotten. The trouble in  
all similar cases has been that during the height  
of excitement remedies galore were proposed and  
threatened. Hardly, however, had the last fun-  
eral cortege left the cemetery and all was for-  
gotten. From this disaster some definite  
action should surely result. The miners' or-  
ganization, a most powerful one, whose members  
were made to suffer, should not let matters rest  
until such changes are instituted in and around  
the mines as will, to some reasonable extent, at  
least, protect the lives of those compelled to dig  
in the bowels of the earth. The United Mine  
Workers owe it to themselves to leave no stone  
unturned until proper safeguards have been  
adopted.

A subscriber to the Journal asks whether the  
Standard Oil company ever paid the fine of \$29,-  
000,000, and if so, when? My dear unsophisti-  
cated reader, without wishing to offend, let us  
inform you that the fine has not and will not  
be paid. Some kind brother judge to Judge  
Landis, Judge Anderson, by name, declared the  
Standard Oil company to be immaculate and  
pure, therefore not entitled to pay the fine. The  
very idea, fining Rockefeller, head of a Sunday  
school class, for fraudulent practices. How un-  
sophisticated!

The strike of our Swedish brothers is at an  
end. What the aftermath will be we are unable  
to say at this time. We do not believe, however,  
that the employer gained any decided advantage.  
The contest seems to have ended in a draw.  
Both sides were tired and weary of the struggle  
and resolved for themselves never, never to do  
it again. It is a foregone conclusion the em-  
ployers will never again attempt another lock-  
out. The only general strike positive of bring-  
ing results for the toilers will be a general strike  
at the ballot box.

### THAT FORTY PER CENT.

In the last issue of the Journal we made the  
assertion that living expenses had increased  
about forty per cent.

In the same issue we maintained that this in-  
crease acted as a corresponding reduction in  
wages.

Forty per cent reduction in the already meager  
wages of the piano worker can but result in un-  
told hardship and suffering.

Some means should be found whereby this re-  
duction can be offset.

The employers, as a rule, meet increased cost,  
of whatever nature, by either increasing the  
selling price of the product manufactured or  
by reduction in wages.

They are bound not to suffer any loss them-  
selves.

This Journal approves of the employers' alert-  
ness to their own interest, though we question  
their right to make the employee the scape-goat.

However, the boss is well able to take care  
of himself, it is not the boss we are seeking to  
advise.

We desire to simply point out the methods used  
by the boss in protecting himself and his inter-  
ests, so we, the employees, may take heed and  
follow suit.

The employers, the piano manufacturers, have  
an almost perfect organization, hence their abili-  
ty of earning millions.

The employee, whose organization, it must be  
admitted, is not as perfect as it might be, helps  
through this very lack of organization to fill the  
coffers of the employer.

If organization were not beneficial the em-  
ployers would not organize.

If therefore the employers find that through  
the formation of a perfect organization their  
interests can best be protected, it must logically  
follow that the interests of the employees can  
best be protected through a perfect organization  
of their own.

What is good for the boss should be equally  
good for the worker.

Our experience during the past panic has been  
that in factories entirely free from organiza-  
tion the employees suffered from repeated reduc-  
tions in wages, organized factories were not  
affected.

All of this tends to show the beneficence of  
organization.

Let us return to the forty per cent increase  
in living. Do our members think it right to  
place this burden wholly on the worker?

Do the piano workers in general believe them-  
selves to be entitled to bear this heavy load?

The answer from all would undoubtedly be  
NO.

How then can we remedy things?

It is an easy matter. Do like the bosses—  
organize. Try bring about as thorough organi-  
zation among the employees as they have.

Special efforts are to be made the coming year  
to offset this forty per cent increase in living  
expenses. We expect to procure a corresponding  
increase in wages.

We will get it if we are sufficiently well or-  
ganized.

Are you, piano workmen, going to help or-  
ganize?

Are you willing to make an effort to offset the  
increased cost in living, responsible for so much  
suffering in your and your fellow workers' home?  
Are you?

It is for you to say whether this forty per cent shall be charged wholly to you, perhaps increased, or not.

You can change matters, you can become successful in your efforts to throw the burden where it rightfully belongs, if you will but put your shoulder to the wheel, work hand in hand with your fellow worker in an effort to perfect the organization of your craft.

Hold your tongue forever, complain not of suffering, protest not against reductions, rant not about the suffering of your little ones. You have no right to complain unless you are an active member of your trade organization.

Unless you become an active member of your trade union, unless you follow the example of the bosses by organizing the workers of your calling, unless you do this, the forty per cent will continue to increase until life itself will become a burden too unbearable to live.

Boys, Organize!

### THE PENDING AMENDMENTS.

Our members have, no doubt, read the two amendments to our constitution published in the November Journal and re-published in this issue. The amendments were submitted by Local Unions No. 14 and No. 1 respectively. They deal with the holding of a special convention in 1910 and reduction in the initiation fee of our organization for a period of seven months. Both amendments are of great moment, both deserving of deliberate thought and action.

It is not often that the editor of the Journal takes the privilege of discussing pending amendments, but in this case we feel we would be direct to our duty did we not point out the merits and demerits of the propositions submitted.

The amendment of Local No. 14, providing for a special convention in 1910, carries with it the expenditure of a large amount of money. It proposes to do something that can be done by the referendum vote and at a trifling cost. No reasons have been advanced warranting this unusual expenditure. It is our opinion that no valid reasons exist making the holding of a special convention in 1910 imperative.

Of course this is but our opinion. We stand ready to be convinced, but without sufficient reasons being forthcoming, we must certainly protest against this useless expenditure of thousands of dollars.

Conventions are very nice things in many ways, but in organizations, where the laws of the organization can be changed at any time a majority of the members may desire, they should be held but sparingly.

They are costly in the extreme and unless dire necessity compels, they should not be held. The question then arises, Is our organization now confronted with this dire necessity? Is the matter so urgent that we cannot afford to wait one year longer? If so, the convention should be held. If so, the local submitting the amendment, should explain. So far Local No. 14 has failed to give any reasons.

If no dire necessity exists, the convention should not be held; it would simply mean an unnecessary expenditure of money. We cannot afford at this time to expend thousands of dollars for a purpose which can be accomplished as well, if not better, by a referendum vote, and without practically any expense.

The rank and file of our organization expect that something is done in the matter of wages, hours of work and bettering of factory conditions. They feel that after this siege of the past three years they are entitled to a change. They look toward the organization to procure it for them. The writer is of the same opinion. The necessary stepping stone to a betterment in conditions is organization, thorough organization. This, every body will concede.

It will be impossible to hold a convention and prosecute organizing work in a proper manner at one and the same time. It must either be one or the other. Our funds must be reserved

for organizing work or for the holding of a convention. Our funds are not sufficient to provide for both.

Let's put the question plain, Is it the desire of the members to hold a special convention in 1910, and thus lose all chance for an increase in wage or betterment in condition? or is it their desire to first increase the wages, better the condition and then hold a convention, as provided for by the constitution in 1911?

Think it over carefully, deliberate calmly, always remembering that you, the member, will have to bear the brunt.

The amendment of No. 1 proposes an active organizing campaign for the first seven months in 1910. No. 1 feels that organization is absolutely necessary in order to be in a position to demand a change in conditions. Realizing this and believing greater headway may be made in this direction they submitted an amendment reducing the initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00 for the first seven months in 1910.

The mere passage of this amendment, unless backed by active organizing work, would prove of no avail. Organizing work costs money. This money should be furnished by the International Union. It will therefore be seen that we must choose between the one or the other of the two amendments.

The writer's candid opinion is that the amendment of No. 14 should be defeated and the amendment of No. 1 adopted. All available money should be used for organizing purposes.

Of course it is for the members to make the choice; they are the ones to benefit or suffer, but as stated before we deem it our duty to make our position known, the position, if adopted, we believe, to be for the best interest of our International Union.

### STILL THEY COME.

According to the information conveyed by an article recently appearing in the "Labor Department" of the Brooklyn Eagle, a new form of warfare against labor unions is under way. The article in question is as below:

An active campaign among employers throughout the country against the practice of boycotting is said to have been lately inaugurated by an organization known as the American Anti-Boycotting Association, with offices in Manhattan. While active in circularizing the various employers' associations and otherwise conducting a propaganda against the boycott, little can be learned in respect of the membership of the Anti-Boycotting Association, and other information is obtainable only upon special authorization of the officers. The application for membership reads, "Membership confidential—For discretionary and politic reasons the members and contributors are by a provision of the constitution made confidential." The membership fee is \$25, and the annual dues are one-tenth of 1 per cent of each member's payroll.

The literature being sent out by the association indicates that it does not restrict its activities to agitation against the boycott alone, but includes war on the eight hour day and the sympathetic strike, the latter, in its estimation, being but another form of boycott.

A letter from the secretary to the employers with reference to utilizing the press, etc., says in part: "While it is true that there is much that is being said upon this subject which it were better to leave unsaid, yet, on the other hand, there is much excellent matter appearing at random that lacks general perusal because of insufficient publicity. This work simply supplements in its educational influence that which we are doing through our test cases in litigation. Some one recently said that no legislative enactment becomes, properly speaking, a law of the land until its provisions have been passed upon by the supreme court. It is, therefore, a very wholesome thing for a country to possess an organization that tests before the courts any law under whose provisions or in spite of whose provisions report is had by labor unions to so

many of the actions which jeopardize the fraternal relations of employers and employees. I shall appreciate it very much if you will acquaint me with the name of any concern that has in operation a profit sharing plan with its workmen."

It is not claimed that the Anti-boycott association has any connection with the National Association of Manufacturers or with the Citizens' National alliance.

### MORTALITY FROM CONSUMPTION.

An article on "Mortality from consumption in occupations exposing to municipal and general organic dust," by Frederick L. Hoffman, is published in Bulletin No. 82 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. In an article in Bulletin No. 79 the writer discussed in detail the degree of consumption frequency in 42 trades and occupations with exposure to metallic, mineral, vegetable fiber, and animal and mixed fiber dust. The present discussion includes four occupations with exposure to municipal or street dust and fifteen with exposure to general organic dust. In the first group are included street cleaning and refuse disposal, drivers and teamsters, coachmen, cabmen, and men employed in omnibus service, and subway employees. The second group comprises grain handling and storage, flour milling, bakers and confectioners, starch manufacture, the tobacco industry, the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, the manufacture of snuff, leather workers, tanners, curriers, and beamers, saddle and harness makers, glove making, boot and shoe makers, cork cutting and grinding, manufacture of pearl and bone buttons, and comb manufacture. The data for the article are from various official sources and from insurance mortality experience.

According to the insurance experience, 25.5 per cent of deaths in occupations with exposure to municipal dust were due to consumption, and in occupations exposed to general organic dust the proportion was 23.0 per cent. As compared with these proportions, 14.8 per cent of deaths of males 15 years of age and over in the registration area of the United States were from consumption. Among occupations exposed to municipal dust those showing the highest mortality were drivers and teamsters, among whom 25.9 per cent of deaths were from consumption. Among occupations exposed to general organic dust, button makers showed the highest mortality, 37.8 per cent of deaths in this occupation being from consumption.

In each of the two groups the highest consumption mortality was among persons from 25 to 34 years of age, the proportion of deaths from consumption among persons of these ages being 39.6 per cent in occupations exposed to municipal dust and 49.0 per cent in those exposed to general organic dust, as compared with 31.3 per cent for males of the same ages in the registration area.

In connection with the insurance mortality experience, occupational statistics are presented from the reports of the United States Census, official reports of Great Britain and Switzerland, and the occupation mortality statistics of Rhode Island. The statistics indicate that municipal and general organic dusts are less serious in their effects than metallic or mineral dust, but the consequences to health and life are sufficiently serious to demand most careful attention to the whole problem of dust prevention and removal at the point of origin.

### NEEDED EXERCISE.

Two men whose offices were on the second floor were on the first floor waiting for an elevator. Long and impatiently they waited.

"You're not looking extra well, Lonsdel," remarked the lawyer.

"No, Rangle," replied the real estate man. "Think I'll join an athletic club. I need the exercise."

"Me, too."

Still they waited for the elevator.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

Friedauf, und thätig sein!

Nicht morgen sondern heute!

Unser erster und Hauptgedanke sollte stets sein, unseren Genossen und uns selbst emporzuhelfen. erinnert Euch dessen bitte, in euren wachen Augenblicken.

Wir bemerken mit Vergnügen das steigende Interesse, daß von unseren Lokalverbänden in dem Organisationswerke an den Tag gelegt wird. Das macht uns Freude, fährt so fort!

Die gedruckten Verhandlungen des Conventes der A. S. of L. sind für 25 Cts. das Exemplar in unserer Office zu haben. Es ist das Interessanteste, was bisher veröffentlicht worden ist.

Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison sehen sich die Sache noch immer von außen an, und wenn nicht eine offensündige Verletzung der Verfassungsbestimmungen stattfindet, werden sie das auch noch weiter thun.

Läßt uns versuchen, den Segen anstatt den Fluch derer, die wir in die Welt setzen, zu ernten. Thätigkeit in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung wird ihren Lohn bringen. Ein Versuch wird auch den größten Zweifler überzeugen.

Bruder Henry Berghane hat sein Amt als Vizepräsident des Internationalen Gewerkschaftsverbandes niedergelegt, da er die Stelle als Sachverwalter der Lawrence Kirchhoff Piano Co. in New York angenommen hat. Viel Glück, Henry!

Bruder Frank G. Murray von der Local Union No. 19 in Boston und Bruder Walter Hutchinson von der Local Union No. 41 in Toronto, Canada, sind mit Stimmenmehrheit der Internationalen Exekutivbehörde zum achten beziehungsweise neunten Vizepräsidenten gewählt worden. Beste Glückwünsche.

Die Gutmacher haben durch das Nachgeben einer Anzahl Gutfabrikanten einen weiteren Sieg gewonnen. Doch dauert der Kampf gegen die wenigen übrig gebliebenen Hartnäckigen noch fort. Es war ein langer aber von Anfang an siegreicher Kampf. Helft zu einem vollständigen Siege, indem ihr, wenn ihr einen Gut kauft, auf der Marke besteht.

Die „Douglas Shoe Company“ hat sich endlich der Internationalen Stiefel- und Schuhmacher-Gewerkschaft ergeben. Unsere Redaktion hat vom Präsidenten der Stiefel- und Schuhmacher-Organisation eine diesbezügliche amtliche Mitteilung bekommen.

Oh, was für eine gewaltige Macht kann der Arbeiterstand wirtschaftlich und politisch ausüben, „wenn“ er fest vereint ist.

Wir bemerken zu unserer großen Freude, daß in diesem Jahre Nachfrage nach Instrumenten mit Union-Marken größer gewesen ist als in irgend

einem früheren Jahre. Selbstverständlich muß das großen Theils der Agitation zu Gunsten der Marken zugeschrieben werden.

Wenn der Pianoflügel einzieht, daß die mit Marken versehenen Pianos besser als andere Instrumente und nicht theurer sind, wird er sicher ohne Zaudern die mit der Union-Marke vorziehen.

Wir, die Mitglieder unserer Organisation, haben die Pflicht, diese Thatsachen unter die Leute zu bringen.

## Vereint stehen, getheilt fallen wir.

Jeder denkende Mensch, mag er nun Geschäftsmann oder Arbeiter, Millionär oder ein Armer sein, nimmt regen Antheil an der Gestaltung der Zukunft.

Die ganze Menschheit scheint von dem Wunsche befeuert zu sein, die Zustände zu bessern, Viele von dem Ehrgeize die Höhe des Erfolges zu erreichen.

So sehen wir Pläne für den kommenden Tag, Woche oder Jahr legen.

So sehen wir, daß wer weise zu leben sucht, die Gelegenheit beim Schopfe faßt, und sie nie vorbegehen läßt, ohne die möglichen Folgen für die Zukunft ernstlich zu überlegen.

Dieses fortwährende Putzen der Lampen, diese beständige Achtung auf unsere Interessen sind es, die angenehme kräftige Zustände erzeugen.

Wer niemals plant, niemals denkt muß ein Faulenzer, der Öffentlichkeit zur Last und zum Schaden werden.

Der Mensch hat Denk- und Beurtheilungsvermögen, um sie zu gebrauchen.

Wer das verläßt und infolgedessen zu leiden hat, kann Niemand als sich selbst Vorwürfe machen.

Diese kurze Einleitung soll dazu dienen, euer Aufmerksamkeit nachdrücklicher auf das Folgende zu lenken:

Die Musikinstrumenten-Industrie in den Vereinigten Staaten und Kanada kann sich rühmen, einige 20,000 Leute zu beschäftigen, die theilweise organisiert sind. Auch kann sich die Industrie rühmen, mit Ausnahme von vielleicht einer oder zwei anderen, die besten Dividenden zu zahlen. Eine weitere Ehre, die ihr wahrheitsgetreu gelassen werden muß ist die, daß sie ihren Angestellten die niedrigsten Löhne zahlt.

Der Wochenlohn in der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie stellt sich für Erwachsene, Vorleute und Superintendenten ausgenommen, auf \$5.00 bis \$25.00 per Woche, durchschnittlich etwa \$10.00. Sicherlich ein schäbiger, trügerischer. Manche nennen es Hungerlohn für eine so erhabene Beschäftigung.

Aber wer ist dafür verantwortlich?

Pianos, — wir wählen diesen Zweig der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie wegen seiner Wichtigkeit als Beispiel — werden, Flügel ausgenommen, zum Preise von \$60.00 bis \$200.00 per Instrument, oder zum Durchschnittspreis von ungefähr \$100.00 hergestellt. Diese Instrumente werden vom Wiederverkäufer, bei billigster Preisnotierung, für \$175.00 bis \$550.00 oder durchschnittlich \$250.00 im Einzelnen abgesetzt. Es wird behauptet, daß die Verkaufsspesen bei Pianos für das einzelne Instrument die enorme Summe von

\$75.00 erreichen. Obwohl wir diese Zahl bestreiten, wollen wir sie hier, des Beispiels halber, doch gelten lassen. Das würde auf ein Instrument, nachdem es aus den Händen des Fabrikanten ist, einen Reingewinn von \$75.00 oder 43 Prozent ausmachen.

Natürlich verdient der Fabrikant nicht soviel wie der Händler, aber nach der beständigen Zunahme der Millionäre in den Reihen der Pianofabrikanten zu urtheilen, muß deren Gewinn kein kleiner sein.

So haben wir denn hier eine Industrie, von der man mit Recht sagen könnte, daß Millionäre und Arme ihre Bestandtheile bilden.

Augenscheinlich giebt es nicht die geringste Rechtfertigung für die übermäßig niedrigen Löhne, außer daß, wie in der Einleitung gesagt, der Gedanke auf Morgen den Angestellten nie in den Sinn gekommen ist.

Soll das so bleiben?

Sollen wir uns mit dem Looße eines Millionärs und Armen zufrieden geben?

Gaben die Angestellten der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie keinen Ehrgeiz?

Gaben sie nicht den Wunsch, den Gipfel zu erreichen?

Kümmern sie sich nicht um die Zukunft ihrer Nachkommen?

Thun sie das dann ist es jetzt die Zeit, zu denken, jetzt die Zeit zu planen, die Zeit, sich zum Handeln vorzubereiten, ist da.

Drei Jahre voll Elend und Ungemach sind den Arbeitern der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie beschieden gewesen. Sanktliche und unschuldige haben gleich gelitten.

Soll diese bedauernswerthe Lage durch unsere Schuld fortdauern, oder sollen wir, wie die Weisen, an die Zukunft denken.

Sache der Mitglieder, Sache derer, die keine Mitglieder sind, ist es zu sorgen, was geschehen soll.

Wie ihr entscheidet, so werden die Würfel fallen.

Unser Rath ist: Vereint euch, kämpft Schulter an Schulter! Dann ist euch der Sieg sicher!

Behaltet eure jetzige Unempfindlichkeit bei, und Arme und Millionäre werden in der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie immer zahlreicher werden!

Kommt, wacht auf, denkt an die Zukunft, macht euch fertig das kommende günstige Jahr zu eurem Vortheil zu benutzen!

Besteht auf einer gerechten Profittheilung in der Industrie.

Aber man hört sagen, das geht nicht. Unsinn, und nochmals Unsinn! Es kann und wird gehen, wenn sich die Arbeiter zu einer großen Organisation vereinigen.

Läßt die Gelegenheit beim Schopfe! Versucht es nur, eure frühere und gegenwärtige Lage ist nicht verlockend genug, um Gleichgültigkeit und Unempfindlichkeit zu rechtfertigen.

Läßt das kommende Jahr widerhallen von dem Kampfrufe: „Gerechtigkeit und ehrliches Verfahren für die Angestellten der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie!“

Läßt unseren Schlachtruf durchs ganze Land in jedem Dorfe, jeder Stadt und jedem Staate erschallen, laßt ihn erschallen, bis wir allen unseren Zunftgenossen auf's Nachdrücklichste den unvergänglichen Werth des guten alten Grundsatzes bewiesen haben: „Vereint stehen, getheilt fallen wir.“

# Departamento Italiano

Datevi da fare.

Non domani, ma oggi.

Quello che ci deve essere sempre fitto nella mente è di provvedere al miglioramento dei nostri compagni e di noi stessi. Ricordatevi quando siete inoperoso.

Siamo lieti di constatare l'aumentato interesse manifestato nel lavoro di organizzazione delle nostre unioni locali affiliate. Questo fatto ci colma di gioia; continuate, compagni.

La procedura stampata della convenzione dalla A. F. of L. può essere acquistata al nostro ufficio per 25 soldi la copia. E' il documento più interessante che sia stato mai pubblicato.

Gompers, Mitchell e Morrison sono ancora al largo guardando all'interno e, a meno che non avvenga una flagrante violazione delle previsioni costituzionali, essi continueranno nell'opera loro.

Cerchiamo di meritare le benedizioni più tosto che le maledizioni di quelli che abbiamo messi su questo mondo. L'attività nel movimento unionista operaio darà i suoi frutti. Un esperimento basterà a convincere anche i più scettici.

Il compagno Henry Berghane ha presentato le dimissioni come Primo Vice-Presidente dell'Unione Internazionale avendo accettato la sovrintendenza della "Lawrence Kirchhoff Piano Co." della città di New York. Buona fortuna al compagno Henry.

Il compagno Frank H. Murray, dell'Unione Locale Num. 19 di Boston, e il compagno Walter Hutchinson, dell'Unione locale Num. 41 di Toronto, Canada, hanno ricevuto la maggioranza dei voti dei membri del Consiglio Esecutivo Internazionale per la carica di Ottavo e Nono Vice-Presidente, rispettivamente. Congratulazioni.

I Cappellai hanno ottenuto un'altra vittoria parziale con la resa di parecchi manifatturieri di Cappelli. Però la lotta continua ancora contro pochi ostinati. Questa è stata una guerra lunga, ma propizia fin dal principio. Cooperate per una vittoria completa, comprando esclusivamente cappelli che portano la Marca d'Unione.

La "Douglas Shoe Company" finalmente si è arresa all'Unione Internazionale dei "Boot & Shoe Workers." La notizia ufficiale è stata comunicata al nostro ufficio dal Presidente Tobin, dell'organizzazione dei "Boot & Shoe Workers."

Quale forza possente si sprigiona dalle masse operaie, economicamente e politicamente, "se" sono unite!

Siamo più che felici di annunziare che la richiesta di strumenti con la Marca d'Unione, durante l'anno 1909, ha superato quella di tutti gli altri anni. Naturalmente una buona parte del merito va tributata alla campagna per la marca d'Unione.

Quando il compratore di un pianoforte comprende che lo strumento munito di Marca d'Unione è superiore agli altri pianoforti e che il prezzo non è maggiore, egli non esiterà a preferire quello che porta la Marca d'Unione.

Sta a noi, membri della nostra organizzazione, diffondere questi fatti.

## SE UNITI RESISTIAMO, DIVISI PERIAMO.

La media degli uomini ben pensanti, siano essi commercianti o salariati, milionari o poveri, guardano sempre al futuro con molto interesse.

Sembra che il pensiero di migliorare le proprie condizioni sia insito nella natura umana.

Raggiungere la sommità, il vertice del successo, è ambizione di molti.

In questo modo si gettano oggi le basi per il domani — la settimana ventura, per l'anno da venire.

In questo modo avviene che colui il quale desidera di vivere bene e prudentemente non si lascia sfuggire un'opportunità senza prendere in seria considerazione un possibile futuro.

E' questo costante rifornimento delle lampade, questo stare sempre all'erta che apporta buoni risultati.

Colui il quale non fa mai un progetto, che non pensa mai, diviene immancabilmente un infingardo, un peso per il pubblico.

Gli uomini sono dotati di raziocinio e di discernimento appunto per trarne profitto.

Colui il quale vien meno al suo compito e ne soffre le conseguenze, deve pigliarsela con se stesso.

Abbiamo scrupolo questo preambolo allo scopo di farvi riflettere su quello che qui appresso esponiamo.

L'industria degli Strumenti Musicali negli Stati Uniti e nel Canada si vanta di avere nelle sue file circa 20,000 impiegati, di cui una buona parte è organizzata. Quest'industria può anche vantarsi di essere la migliore per l'ammontare degli utili, meno, forse, uno o due casi singolari. Un altro fatto che possiamo asserire senza pericolo di smentita è che i salari pagati da quest'industria sono inferiori a quelli pagati dalle altre industrie.

I salari settimanali pagati dall'industria degli Strumenti Musicali, meno quelli dei sovvrastanti e dei sovrintendenti, oscillano da \$5.00 a \$25.00 la settimana per gli adulti, con una media preponderante di \$10.00 la settimana, il che, come vedesi, costituisce per quest'occupazione tanto decantata, una paga misera, vorremmo quasi dire una paga da morir di fame.

Ma di chi è la responsabilità?

I pianoforti — prendiamo, per esempio, il ramo dei pianoforti dell'industria degli Strumenti Musicali a ragione della loro importanza — sono manifatturati al costo variante da \$60.00 a \$200.00 per strumento, senza includere quelli tipo "Grands," cioè a una media di \$100.00 per strumento. Questi pianoforti sono venduti al minuto, basandosi sui prezzi minimi, da \$175.00 a \$550.00, cioè a una media di \$250.00 l'uno. Dicesi che le spese accessorie per la vendita del pianoforte

si ammontano alla somma esorbitante di \$75.00 per strumento. Mentre questa cifra è discutibile, tuttavia siamo anche disposti ad accettarla come vera. Di modo che al manifatturiere resta, quando il pianoforte lascia la fabbrica, un utile di \$75.00 per strumento, cioè il 43 per cento.

Il manifatturiere non realizza tanto guadagno quanto il commerciante, ma a giudicare dal costante aumento numerico nelle file dei milionari manifatturieri di pianoforti, sembra che nemmeno il loro guadagno è di piccole proporzioni.

Di modo che ci troviamo al cospetto di un'industria di cui si può dire che è costituita da milionari e da poveri.

Ciò che abbiamo detto di sopra, prelude la via a ogni possibile giustificazione per le paghe enormemente basse pagate agli operai di quest'industria, eccetto che — come abbiamo detto al principio di quest'articolo il pensiero dei domani non è venuto a turbare mai la mente degli operai.

Deve continuare quest'ordine di cose?

Dobbiamo rimanere soddisfatti alla vista di milionari da una parte e di poveri dall'altra parte?

Dobbiamo continuare nell'indolenza del passato, senza pensare all'avvenire?

Non hanno nessun'ambizione gli operai impiegati nell'industria degli Strumenti Musicali?

Non hanno essi nessun desiderio di miglioramento?

Non hanno essi nessun progetto per l'avvenire dei loro figli?

Se ne hanno uno, questo è il tempo di pensarci. Adesso è il tempo di provvederci. Il tempo per prepararsi all'azione è ADESSO.

Tre anni di ristrettezze e di miserie sono di Strumenti Musicali. Tanto gl'innocenti di Strumenti Musicali. Tanti gl'innocenti quanto i colpevoli sono stati colpiti egualmente.

Dobbiamo noi stessi essere la causa della perpetuazione di questo deplorevole ordine di cose, oppure, dobbiamo pensare all'avvenire, come fanno tutte le persone di senso?

Sta adesso ai nostri compagni, come anche a quelli che ancora non sono tali, a decidere quello che si deve fare.

La nostra decisione adottata prontamente, trascorrerà la via da seguirsi.

Il nostro consiglio è di unirsi, stringersi spalla a spalla. Se così si fa, si vince.

Se persistete nell'attitudine di apatia, i poveri e i milionari nell'industria degli Strumenti Musicali diverranno sempre più numerosi.

Venite, svegliatevi, pensate all'avvenire, preparatevi a trar profitto dai venienti anni di prosperità.

Insistete per ottenere un'equa divisione degli utili dell'industria.

Ma, qualcuno dirà, ciò non può essere fatto. Evidente! non siamo così pusillanimità! Si può fare e sarà fatto se gli operai si uniranno in una grande organizzazione.

Prendete il bue per le corna. Tentate. Le vostre condizioni passate e quelle presenti non hanno vantaggi che vi suggeriscono di non restare indifferenti e apatici?

Adottate per nuovo anno il motto: "Giustizia ed equità per gli impiegati dell'industria di Strumenti Musicali!"

Ma se si che il vostro — di guerra risuoni per villaggi, città e stati, fate sì che non se ne disperda il suono fin tanto che non avremo dimostrato a tutti gli operai della nostra condizione, nel modo più enfatico, il valore reale del detto antico: "Se Uniti Resistiamo, Divisi Periamo."

## CORRESPONDENCE

Somerville, Mass., Dec. 16, 1909.

July, 1911, is the time set for the next convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America. At this time allow me to urge upon the members of our International Union to bend every energy to completely organize the workers in our craft; let us endeavor to go to the convention in Toronto with the largest membership in the history of our International Union.

Permit me to also enter a protest against the amendment to our constitution, offered by a sister union, calling for a convention of our organization to take place in 1910. I don't think this is an opportune time to call a convention, as the constitutional convention is only a little more than a year distant. The best interests of our organization can be best conserved at this time by persistent organizing efforts. It would also prove a useless expenditure of money, which could be put to a great deal better use in organizing the unorganized workers of our craft, as organizing is the most important feature before our International Union today. Prosperity has again fallen to the lot of our industry and the only way for the workers to get any share of this prosperity is to organize and then demand a reasonable share. Let me say further that we can under our constitution by a referendum vote change our entire constitution, indeed change the entire fabric of our organization, and further, I can not see where there have been any substantial reasons advanced why a convention should be held. In fact no reasons have been given whatever.

During the coming year our entire efforts should be directed toward organizing the workers of our craft and with the money which would be uselessly expended for a convention, a large amount of organizing work can be done. Permit me to repeat in closing that during the coming year let us all throw away our axes and put our shoulders to the wheel and organize our craft as thoroughly as possible and go to the convention in 1911 with a full delegation from every local union affiliated with our International Union and with the largest delegation that has ever attended a convention of our International Union, and to do that we must organize. Organize first, convention after.

CHAS. B. CARLSON.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21, 1909.

In the November issue of the Journal an amendment is submitted by Local No. 14, of New York, which, if adopted, would set the date of the next convention of the International Union at July, 1910, instead of 1911, as provided by the constitution previously amended.

The holding of a convention at this time strikes the writer as a matter deserving the most careful consideration from the membership at large, both from the viewpoint of the tremendous drain on the resources of the union, just emerging from the hardships of the recent industrial depression, and whether or not the good the convention could possibly do, would warrant this expenditure at a time when the need for organizing work is so urgent.

In the humble opinion of the writer there can be but two paramount reasons for wishing a convention held a year previous to the appointed time, one being the revision of the constitution, the other the election of executive officers.

Both of which can be attended to by the referendum, as in the last analysis the action of a convention must be ratified by the rank and file.

When taking into consideration the fact that the organization has weathered the panic, met all its obligations, and still presents a fighting front, when institutions backed by enormous

capital have succumbed, one is led to believe there can not be so very much the matter with the organization as to necessitate the changing of its entire fabric.

There is a trend, and it is constantly growing among labor organizations, to eliminate conventions, except in cases of extreme urgency, when matters need immediate attention and will not permit of the necessary time needed to get the expression of the rank and file.

Permit me to state I do not believe that this urgent necessity confronts us, but there is one of another character which does, and that is the immediate necessity of organizing.

Presuming that the other centers of piano manufacturing are confronted with the same obstacles in bettering conditions that prevail in Chicago, and that is, that in the vicinity about Chicago where factories are located in small towns, one-factory towns, so to say, where the men are dependent upon one factory for employment, the hours of labor are longer, the wages lower, enabling this manufacturer to undersell the one who pay better wages.

Realizing that something must be done to change this condition of affairs, if we are to profit by a revival in trade, Local No. 1 proposes an extension of the period of time in which members can be accepted on the reduced initiation fee to August, 1910, believing this to be an inducement to aid in organizing the outside towns and cities. But this alone will not be sufficient. Organizers must be sent out to arouse the men in our industry, form locals, and keep in touch with them, at least until these locals have acquired sufficient knowledge of the movement to carry on the work in a business-like manner.

All will agree if successful in this plan, bettering the conditions in surrounding towns will pave the way for a general uplift in the craft. A movement of this character requires funds, which must be available to back up the project, a project which if realized will bring its reward tenfold.

In a recent communication received in support of the amendment of Local No. 1 attention was called to the lack of interest taken in amendments as one of the reasons for an early convention. There is truth in this contention, but I believe this can be altered by the adoption of an amendment making it compulsory for locals to take action pro or con upon all amendments submitted.

Let there be calm discussion of this important matter, weigh the matter carefully, choose between the convention and the organizing campaign, for both can not be carried on at the same time, is the opinion of

Yours, for the welfare of our organization,  
THEO. SCHLICHT.

New York, Dec. 16, 1909.

After a spirited contest, the following officers were elected by Local No. 17 for the year 1910:

President, Jos. Michels; vice-president, F. Heidtman; financial secretary, Al. Schwamb; recording secretary, Wm. Diehl; treasurer, A. Ripp; sergeant-at-arms, G. Neisuing; finance committee, John Smith, Alex. Mayer, W. Panckuck; judiciary committee, Geo. Grouback, A. Burydch, J. Wintz; representatives executive board, Wm. Diehl, Al. Schwamb; trustees, A. Nickel, Jr., F. Theurer.

And now the local is ready to continue the good work of the past year and will try to do even better.

Wishing you and the members of the International Union a Merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally, Wm. DIEHL,  
Secretary Local No. 17.

Boston, December 9, 1909.

Although the high degree of intelligence and sound judgment possessed by the members of our International union precludes the necessity at times, perhaps, of having the reasons given

for proposed changes in the constitution, when amendments are submitted by local unions for referendum, yet I am firmly of the opinion that when a local seeks to change a rule of government that has been adopted by the referendum vote of the members within two years, valid reasons should accompany such proposed amendment. And this applies to the amendment submitted by Local No. 14 of New York, which provides for the holding of a convention of our International union in July, 1910.

When Local No. 6 of New York submitted the amendment to the constitution (in March, 1908,) which changed the time for holding a convention from July, 1908, to July, 1911, there were good, sound reasons for so doing. The general depression of trade and the consequent falling off in membership, and the caution necessary to maintain a fair balance in our International treasury, urged the wisdom of the change. A convention of the International union in July, 1911, is soon enough for all purposes.

The Chicago convention cost over \$3,200.00 in 1906. If to that amount is added the personal expense items of delegates and loss of time, it is easy to compute the entire cost of a convention of our International to total \$5,000.00. If we have any such amount to spend it will be far better, yes, it is imperative, that we use it, if we wish our efforts to be successful, in organizing our fellow-workers this coming year. Our union is but slowly recovering from the recent business depression. We should use all the means at our disposal to build it up again. There is now no good reason why we cannot take our place among the leading trades unions of this country. But, to do this, we must Work—Organize. In order to succeed we must have the funds to work with. It would be an absolute injustice (in my humble opinion), to use any money for convention purposes this coming year, when it can serve our purpose better by inaugurating a vigorous organizing campaign.

I will admit that conventions of our International union have done much good; and a meeting of delegates representing different parts of the country, giving their views of what is best for the common cause, an interchange of opinions and heart-to-heart talks are all right, but the fact is, that if any of the laws of our organization are found to be objectionable, they can be changed or modified by the referendum system, and this feature of our constitution safeguards every member against unfairness in the application of the general laws.

It certainly makes unnecessary a convention earlier than the constitution now provides for. I feel sure that mature consideration of the matter will convince my old friends of No. 14 in New York—and I know that they will be "careful," as well as "good."

I remain sincerely,  
F. H. MURRAY.

Washington, December 9, 1909.

Attached find your duplicate credential. You may desire to retain it as a souvenir of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Toronto, Canada. You know it is the first Federation Convention held out of the United States. It may be many years before it will cross the line again.

I expect to mail a copy of the Toronto proceedings to you next week. Some delay was caused by customs department holding our electros of the pages of the daily proceedings.

The outlook for the Federation for the year 1910 is good. Reports from officers of International unions and organizers of the American Federation of Labor since the adjournment of the Toronto Convention indicate that there is a good sentiment for organization among the workers.

On December 6, the Supreme Court, upon our request, issued a writ of certiorari to take up the contempt case to the Supreme Court. On December 7, our attorneys appealed from the modified decision of the District Court of Appeals to the

Supreme Court. There are now three cases before the Supreme Court in which the Federation is interested—the appeal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company from the decision of the District Court of Appeals modifying Judge Gould's injunction; the appeal of the American Federation of Labor against the decision of the District Court of Appeals' modified injunction which restrains the American Federation of Labor from publishing the Buck's Stove and Range Company under the "We don't patronize" list, and the contempt case which has been taken up to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari.

The representatives of the Buck's Stove and Range Company served notice that they will make a motion to have contempt case, now before Supreme Court by writ of certiorari, advanced on the calendar. The attorneys for the American Federation of Labor will join in that request, but will ask that all the cases be advanced, or, in other words, that the three cases be joined in one and advanced on the calendar so that the hearings and decisions can be heard and rendered at the same time. Our attorneys state that if the court advances the cases on the calendar, argument can be heard in the course of thirty or sixty days. After that, the Supreme Court takes the matter under advisement and will render its decision, but it is impossible to designate any particular time when a decision may be handed down by the Supreme Court. I thought that the latest phases of these cases would be of interest to you.

With Christmas and New Year's greetings, I remain,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

December 5th, 1909.

The great stone belt of Indiana is obliged to appeal to you for sympathy and support. Thousands of men are engaged in a life and death struggle for the right to govern themselves in union organizations.

The state troops have been called for and an injunction issued which threatens our homes, our liberties and our rights as American citizens. We must defend our position at all hazards, or surrender the privileges guaranteed to us by the constitution.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America have been assailed, and their organization threatened with disruption. They are gallantly meeting the aggression with every prospect of success; but we need immediate funds to support an army of men in other vocations whose wages in many instances are but sixteen cents per hour, and who are on strike for union principles.

We know that many demands are being made upon your generosity, and in view of that fact we ask you to contribute but one dollar to our cause, and do it now, as the cold weather is about due and these men need immediate aid.

Thanking you in behalf of the workers in the stone belt, we are,

Fraternally and sincerely,

JAMES CHALMERS,  
CHARLES GRESHAM,  
B. MCARTNEY,  
FRED. SPLITBERGER,  
WM. WHITE.

Committee.

Make all remittances payable to James Chalmers, Bedford, Ind.

#### GREAT SCHEME.

The socialists of Leipsic, Germany, have hit upon a novel plan for promoting the brotherhood of man in a practical way. By next spring they hope to have in operation a scheme by which the offspring of German socialists will be given in temporary exchange for the children of foreign socialists. By this means it is hoped to efface national prejudices among the socialists of the future and make the organization international in the fullest sense of the word.

## UNION MATTERS

### WORK.

"Strike while the iron is heated,  
Pause, and the iron's cold;  
If you strike too late on a hardened plate,  
The weld will never hold.  
Seek and success will follow;  
Wait, and it passes by;  
Be quick to grasp, then hold it fast,  
And trust for a better try.  
Serve, and the world serves with you;  
Loaf, and you loaf alone;  
This strenuous world is a continuous whirl—  
It offers no room for the drone.  
Life is an undertaking;  
Death is a silent thought;  
So let life's light illumine the night  
With the service you have wrought."  
—Author Unknown.

### UNION MATTERS.

Two thousand garment workers went on strike in Baltimore December 15th.

Late returns from various parts of the country show that Thomas L. Lewis has been re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Demanding recognition of their union, a nine-hour day and union prices, which means an increase of 20 per cent, the 8,000 members of the Ladies' Garment Makers' Union, of Philadelphia, Pa., unanimously voted in favor of a strike.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh has resigned as assistant editor of the American Federationist. She has gone to New York and will engage in the task of organizing the women and children workers of that city.

Labor is rapidly organizing in Japan, practically every trade or occupation now having its organization, the constant exchange of ideas among the wage-earners bringing also the power of organized effort and the knowledge of such power.

Representatives of forty labor organizations met at 275 La Salle street, Chicago, recently, and arranged an organization campaign in the stock yards. E. N. Noekels, secretary of the Chicago Federation, presided. The movement is under the auspices of the Illinois States Federation of Labor and Chicago Federation of Labor.

Organizers have begun work in New York City to recruit members for an international union of stenographers and typists. The organizers say that there are 500,000 stenographers and typists in the United States and Canada eligible for their union, the principal object of which will be to bring about uniformity in wages.

Members of the Chicago Ladies' Tailors' Union who have been on a lockout for the last three weeks, are planning to establish three co-operative shops in which members will find steady employment. According to plans, one shop will be located in the downtown district, one on the north and another on the south side. One hundred and fifty men will be given work.

Thomas Fisher of Montreal vice president of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, was found dead in his apartments at Cincinnati, O., on the morning of December 12th. He was in fine spirits when he retired for the night. Friends who

came with him from Canada to attend the international convention of the brotherhood in this city were startled when they discovered him dead.

Wage negotiations involving the demand of 25,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen began in Chicago on Dec. 27. The date was set by the general managers' conference committee, which represents the railroads in the negotiations. A federated board representing the firemen and enginemen.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, is a recent applicant for membership in the Woman's Trades Union League, and when her name has been passed upon she will become a regular member, paying \$1 a year, which is the fee.

This is the league to which the striking shirt waist makers belong, and the application for membership means that Miss Morgan is interested in the attempt these girls are making for their own betterment. In joining the league she gives her moral support.

Thirty young athletic college girls, many of whom attend Vassar College, have been acting as pickets within the past few weeks in behalf of the striking shirt waist makers in New York City. In the party are four graduates from Smith College at Northampton, Mass., and also a number of young women from Barnard. The college girls arrived here in small parties some time ago and wandered into New Clinton Hall and announced to the strike committee that they were willing to act as pickets and insisted that they be assigned to perform "picket duty" outside of some large factory.

A delegation of six, representing the machinists, carpenters, polishers, canvas workers, filers and other employees of the Rock Island arsenal, waited upon General Crozier, chief of ordnance, today to present a petition for an increase of wages. The general was told that the wages paid at the Rock Island institution were not as high as those commanded in the same line of work in the immediate vicinity outside the arsenal. He has directed the commanding officer at the arsenal to investigate the accuracy of the statements made by the delegation.

### OLD AGE PENSION.

"An Old Age Home Guard Bill" was introduced in the house December 14th by Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

It provides that all persons over sixty-five years of age who have resided in the United States twenty-five years and have been citizens for fifteen years not possessing property exceeding \$1,500 in value, or with an income in excess of \$240 per annum, may be enrolled to receive a pension of \$120 a year, to be paid quarterly.

Wilson is a member of the United Mine Workers.

### TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION.

The attorneys for Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison on December 7th filed a brief asking that the original boycott injunction in the Bucks Stove & Range Company case, handed down by the District of Columbia Supreme Court, be dissolved. In case the original injunction is declared by the District Court of Appeals to have been unwarranted in law, then the American Federation Labor's boycott of the Bucks Stove & Range Company in the "We don't patronize" list was not unlawful.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any Instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

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E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
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E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
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E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

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I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
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DENVER—  
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C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

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COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

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MONTPELIER—  
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### ILLINOIS.

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BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
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Bush & Gerts, Weed & Day-  
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Bush Temple of Music, Clark  
and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash  
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August Meyer, 849 Lincoln  
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Prof. A. Joost.  
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L. Stoutenberg.  
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CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Waite Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
ELLSWORTH—  
W. A. Hanson.  
FORT DODGE—  
Quist & Booth.  
FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GRINNELL—  
R. N. Persons.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
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W. Hughes.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.

MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
OSKALOOSA—  
Hadley & Spurgin.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

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ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

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Mrs. C. R. Haight.  
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G. W. Harbaugh.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Frank A. Bush.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
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Lee Furn. Co.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
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GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
GARNETT—  
Miss Bella Smith.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hos Music Co.  
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Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
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LORRAINE—  
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NEWTON—  
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NORTON—  
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OLATHE—  
Saunders Music Co.  
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Jacob Cook.  
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W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
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Fine & Reed.  
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Aug. Winkler.  
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A. E. Helmer.  
RICH HALL—  
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SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
Kleekamp Bros.  
F. Beier & Son.

#### MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBUS—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MERIDIAN—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
VICKSBURG—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

#### NEBRASKA

BROKEN BOW—  
Ryerson Bros. Co.  
GOTHENBERG—  
George W. Erb.  
HOLDREGE—  
D. W. Hillsabeck.  
HOOPER—  
Geo. A. Helne.  
HOWELLS—  
E. Taborsky.  
KEARNEY—  
Lucian Smith.  
LEIGH—  
Compton & Held.  
LINCOLN—  
Prescott Music Co.  
NORFOLK—  
C. S. Hayes.  
NORTH PLATTE—  
C. A. Howe.  
O'NEIL—  
G. W. Smith.  
OMAHA—  
W. E. Richards.  
PAWNEE CITY—  
Wherry Bros.  
SCHICKLEY—  
Chas. Bergquist.  
SCHUYLER—  
Maple & Herde.  
WAHOO—  
Anderson & Thorson.  
YORK—  
P. L. Elarth.

#### NEW YORK

BROOKLYN—  
Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton  
BUFFALO—  
Robert L. Loud.

CANTON—  
G. E. Stms.  
NEW YORK CITY—  
Hazelton Bros., 68 Univer-  
sity Place.  
MONTICELLO—  
A. A. Moran.  
NIAGARA FALLS—  
J. C. Schwackhamer.  
ROCHESTER—  
G. Clay Cox & Co.  
J. W. Martin & Co.  
SCHENECTADY—  
Geo. A. Cassedy.

#### NEW JERSEY

TRENTON—  
Bronson Piano Warerooms.  
WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—  
B. H. Halsted.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO—  
Stone Piano Co.

#### OHIO

ABERDEEN—  
D. P. Argo.  
ASHVILLE—  
J. C. Welton.  
BALTIMORE—  
Hansberger Bros.  
COLUMBUS—  
W. L. Skeels.  
CLEVELAND—  
Hart Piano Co.  
EATON—  
W. O. Gross.  
FREMONT—  
Chas. Miller.  
HAMILTON—  
Pilgrim Music Co.  
LEBANON—  
E. Trovillo.  
MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
MARION—  
Will T. Blue.  
NELSONVILLE—  
F. M. Morris.  
SALEM—  
F. P. Brown.  
SCIPIO SIDING—  
C. W. Miller.  
WILLIAMSBURG—  
C. P. Chatterton.  
XENIA—  
Sutton's Music Store.

#### OREGON

PORTLAND—  
Eller's Piano House.

#### OKLAHOMA

ANADARKA—  
J. M. Youngblood.  
CHEROKEE—  
L. H. Burr.

ENID—  
Asher & Jacobus.  
OKLAHOMA CITY—  
J. W. Luke.  
SHAWNEE—  
Cromwell & Cromwell.  
WEATHERFORD—  
Hester Brothers.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

ALBION—  
E. A. Collins.  
HARRISBURG—  
Kirk, Johnson & Co.  
NEW CASTLE—  
J. A. Breckenridge.  
PITTSBURGH—  
J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537  
Smithfield St.  
Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.  
611 Smithfield St.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut  
St.  
Litt Bros.  
SCRANTON—  
J. W. Guernsey.  
SOUTHPORT—  
C. A. Burdick.  
WILKESBARRE—  
W. Guernsey.  
YORK—  
Weaver Piano Co.

#### RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE—  
E. C. Billings.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN—  
K. O. Lee.  
BROOKINGS—  
Miss Jessie E. Kelley.  
CLARK—  
Arthur Almsworth.  
DEADWOOD—  
Fishel & Co.  
DE SMET—  
Sherwood Music Co.  
FREDERICK—  
F. M. Kendall.  
HURON—  
D. O. Root.  
LEAD—  
A. McGill.  
MITCHELL—  
J. Llewellyn Morgan.  
PARKER—  
B. J. Palmer.  
REDFIELD—  
Geo. A. Sablin.  
VERMILION—  
Lotze & Co.  
YANKTON—  
J. P. Nelson.

#### TENNESSEE

JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MEMPHIS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co.  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
FOUNTAIN CITY—  
J. V. Ledgerwood.

#### TEXAS

AUSTIN—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of  
Texas.  
DALLAS—  
Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of  
Texas.  
FORT WORTH—  
Cummings, Shepard & Co.  
PARIS—  
Henry P. Mayer.

#### UTAH

OGDEN—  
H. C. Wardleigh.  
SALT LAKE CITY—  
Daynea & Romney.

#### VIRGINIA

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W. C. Payne.  
DAYTON—  
Ruebush-Kieffer Co.

#### WISCONSIN

ASHLAND—  
Ashland Music Co.  
BARABOO—  
Chas. Wild Music Co.  
EAU CLAIRE—  
Mrs. N. D. Coon.  
LAKE MILLS—  
L. H. Cook.  
MILWAUKEE—  
Gimble Bros.  
Rose, Schliff, Welman  
Piano Co.  
OSHKOSH—  
S. N. Bridge & Son.  
RACINE—  
Wiegand Bros.  
RIVER FALLS—  
G. A. Rasmussen.  
STOUGHTON—  
E. J. Kjolseth Co.  
SHEBOYGAN—  
L. E. Minot.

#### WASHINGTON

TACOMA—  
D. S. Johnston Co.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

MANNINGTON—  
Stewart & Wise.

#### AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 1 of Chicago, Ill.:  
Amend Article 4 of the Constitution by adding  
new section, section to read:

Section 5. All applicants for membership may  
be elected upon their own statement upon pay-  
ment of an initiation fee of two dollars (\$2.00)  
for a period of seven months, beginning January  
1st, 1910, and ending August 1st, 1910.

By Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 1, Section 2 of the Constitution  
by adding the following:

"But this shall not apply to the next conven-  
tion, which shall be held on the second Monday  
in July, 1910."

Section to read:

Section 2. The convention of the Interna-  
tional Union shall be held every five years, on  
the second Monday of July, but this shall not  
apply to the next convention, which shall be held  
on the second Monday of July, 1910.

Local Unions favoring one or both of these  
amendments will kindly second same and forward  
second to the International Office so same will  
reach the office not later than January 25th, 1910.  
All seconds received after this date will not be  
counted.

The amendment published in the September and  
October Journal and submitted by Local Union  
No. 16 failed of receiving the required number  
of seconds, and can therefore not be put to a  
referendum vote. The amendment was seconded  
by Local Union No. 21.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution  
may be made at the regular or special convention  
of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument  
Workers' International Union of America, a ma-  
jority vote of all delegates present being required  
for the adoption of any amendment; all amend-  
ments adopted by the convention shall be sub-  
mitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall  
not debar local unions from submitting amend-  
ments to the constitution. Amendments submitted  
by any local unions of the International Union  
shall be published in the Official Journal for at  
least two issues, when the same shall be sub-  
mitted to a referendum vote of the members, and  
if adopted by a majority vote, shall become law.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

##### Receipts.

##### INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 11.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	50.00
Local Union No. 17.....	100.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
Local Union No. 51.....	25.00

##### LABEL ASSESSMENT.

Local Union No. 14.....	22.55
Local Union No. 16.....	20.00

##### SUNDRIES.

Local Union No. 41, supplies.....	.40
Journal subscription.....	1.00
Local Union No. 14, buttons.....	2.49
On hand November 1st, 1909.....	7.09

Total receipts.....\$595.53

##### Expenditures.

300 1c stamps.....	\$ 3.00
420 2c stamps.....	8.40
40 5c stamps.....	2.00
10 10c stamps.....	1.00
Journal postage.....	5.85
Papers for office.....	2.93
Dozen copy cloths.....	.50
Thos. V. Podzimek, organizer.....	150.00
Ad. Label Exhibit, Atlanta, Ga.....	5.00
Ad. Labor Advocate, Birmingham, Ala.....	39.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co., printing.....	175.00
Delegate to A. F. of L. and Label Dept.	
Conventions.....	93.20
Assistant of office.....	27.00
Telephone.....	1.55
A. E. Starr, service.....	25.00
Frank Valliere, service.....	25.00
Rent for office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Steel seal, Local No. 4.....	2.00

Total expense.....\$676.43

Total Receipts.....\$595.53

Total Expense.....676.43

Deficiency Dec. 1st, 1909.....\$ 80.90

CITAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

(Continued from page 5.)

Executive Council and the enforcement of the  
laws of the American Federation of Labor, as  
well as their prompt response and successful  
efforts in having their local unions affiliate with  
the central and state bodies holding charters  
from the American Federation of Labor;

To the central and state bodies for the  
unanimity with which they have responded to  
the call for the enforcement of section 1, Ar-  
ticle XI, of the constitution of the American  
Federation of Labor by suspending from affilia-  
tion seceding, dual, independent, and suspended  
unions—a unanimity that will set at rest, for  
all time, the idea that some members of orga-  
nized labor have been, and are now, trying to  
inculcate into the minds of the wage-workers  
that the decisions rendered and laws enacted by  
the conventions of the American Federation of  
Labor can be ruthlessly set aside at the be-  
hest of forces hostile to chartered national and  
international unions, and, in some instances, to  
the Federation of Labor;

To the organizers of the American Federation  
of Labor for the faithful and splendid work  
performed by them during the past year;

To my colleagues of the Executive Council  
for their assistance, encouragement, and advice  
which has enabled me to more readily and effec-  
tively perform the duties which devolved upon  
me.

All of which I respectfully submit for your  
consideration.  
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

#### TO SHOOT IN THE DARK.

A German publication, Army and Politics, has  
caused a stir in military circles by describing a  
new appliance for a gun to enable the soldier to  
take aim at great distances in complete  
darkness. The inventor is an engineer named  
Issel of Dortmund. A telescopic searchlight  
containing a small electric lamp is fixed to the  
barrel below the stock. Military authorities are  
said to have made successful trials.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- President—CHAS. DOLD.  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—HENRY BERGHANE.  
112 E. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR.  
Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.  
3rd Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON.  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
4th Vice President—HENRY GREB.  
102 Shell Road, Corona, L. I., N. Y.  
5th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT.  
10 Wintthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
6th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO.  
Baylies St., near Park Ave., Corona, N. Y.  
7th Vice President—P. M. DEVINE.  
254 Bellwood Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
8th Vice President—GEO. TRACEY.  
15 Maple Ave., Derby, Conn.  
9th Vice President—FRANK HELLE.  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	4.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.85
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100 .....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Steinfeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kolle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Germlinger, 475 Broadway, Long Island City, New York, N. Y. Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kolle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerner, 305 Strausa St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinc, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyda Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 83th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursdays of every month, at Brupacker's hall, 444 Willis avenue. Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner, 703 East 133rd Street. Financial Secretary, Fred Winderoth, 809 Freeman Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 456 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Neuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 342 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 59 Diamond St.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1153 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatori Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Sts., W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Wintthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 824.

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**1581 SECOND AVENUE**

BET. 60TH AND 61ST STS.

**NEW YORK**

Manufacturers of United States Standard Cans

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York,

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

Vol. 11

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1909. 1910

No. 12

## THE STRUGGLE OF THE RICH.

That's what's the matter with men of wealth—  
It isn't at all that they need  
The money for which they will peril their souls;  
It is simply ambition's greed.

They want to be part of the magnate push,  
And to mix in a row to see  
Which one of the captains shal gain control  
Of the stuff that spells Victory.

It is only to win in a corporate war  
That they stay in the game and play  
While a helpless and suffering world looks on,  
With the blood of the bill to pay.

Their's isn't the struggle that millions put up  
To secure their daily bread,  
And give of their lives that others may live;  
It is power they're after instead.

For that they will hazard the best that they  
have,  
Their health and their peace of mind.  
Their consciences go with the rest as well,  
For the pleasure they think they find.

It is power they're after—not power of right,  
That may count for a glory crow;  
It is merely the power to keep themselves up  
By keeping the other man down.

If they struggle for wealth for the good they  
could do  
With abundance of golden might,  
Their motives no man would dare to condemn,  
And the world would applaud their fight.

Nobody denies they are giants of strength,  
And each has a right to his  
As long as he hews to the line of the law,  
But, God, what a shame it is!  
—W. J. Lampton, New York World.

## THE BAY STATE'S LOW COST LIFE INSURANCE.

It is now some months since the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' official Journal published an authoritative statement of the details of the Massachusetts movement for wage earners' insurance to be offered at actual cost to the insured—a scheme which the American Federation of Labor approved at the Denver meeting a year ago and which has attracted a great deal of attention and interest in other quarters. The value of the plan as a theoretical proposition then looked to be undeniable to leaders of organized labor, just as it had seemed incontestable to the legislators of the Bay State who were called upon to consider it in the spring of 1907.

A statement can now be made of the first year's accomplishment of the savings bank insurance system in practical operation in Massachusetts.

First. The movement began with the publication in September, 1906, in Collier's, of an article by Louis D. Brandeis, Esq., of Boston, entitled "Wage Earners' Life Insurance," which set forth the abuses of the industrial insurance system, and proposed as a remedy the establishment of an insurance department in connection with the savings banks.

A plan for legislation of this character was submitted to the Recess Insurance Committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature of 1906. This plan was unanimously recommended by that Committee to the Legislature of 1907.

The savings bank insurance and annuity bill was passed on June 26, 1907. The Trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund, who exercise general supervision over the system, were appointed in July, 1907. The State Actuary was selected by the Trustees in October, 1907. The large amount of work required of the State Actuary and State Medical Director before the system could be put into operation, delayed the opening of the insurance department of any bank until the end of June, 1908, when the Whitman Savings Bank established its insurance department. Even then the preliminary actuarial work had only been in part performed, and it was not until some months later that the system was in what may be called working order.

The People's Savings Bank of Brockton opened its insurance department November 2, 1908.

Second. The financial year of the savings banks begins November 1st. The first year, therefore, of the savings bank insurance system in operation closed October 31, 1909. The report showing the operation of both the Whitman Savings Bank and the People's Savings Bank of Brockton has just been made with the following result:

1. The aggregate insurance of the two banks outstanding at the end of the year (not including annuity or pension policies) was about \$1,000,000—the policies being 2521 and averaging \$393.79.

2. The insurance departments earned, after setting apart the full legal reserve, calculated on the most conservative basis, and in addition an amount equal to four per cent of the premiums to the Trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund, and paying interest at the rate of four per cent on the special guaranty fund of \$25,000 for each bank, a surplus from which they have declared payable to the holders of all of the monthly premium policies a dividend of 8 1/3 per cent.

For the payment of this dividend only 25 per cent of the surplus profit earned is required. The remaining 75 per cent of the profits is set apart as a surplus guaranty fund, in addition to the legal reserve and the contribution to the General Guaranty Fund referred to above. Of the expenses of the insurance department during the past year, over two-thirds has consisted of medical fees. The percentage of these to premiums is, of course, unusually heavy in the first year. The State Actuary believes that when the

system is in full operation, the dividend on the monthly premium policies will be much larger than 8 1/3 per cent, and that a dividend of 20 per cent may reasonably be expected.

A leaflet relating to this dividend has been issued from the State Actuary's office, 161 Devonshire street, Boston.

Third. The present monthly premium rates are 15 per cent less than the present industrial rates. Savings bank policies, however, being participating policies, the policyholders, even with the present dividend of 8 1/3 per cent, get a rate which is 23 1/3 per cent less than that of the industrial companies. Putting it in the other way: the present industrial companies' rate is about 30 per cent higher than the net savings bank rate based on this year's dividend.

The rates on the quarterly premium policies of the savings banks, of course, do not show so great an advantage over that of the other companies, but the net rates are believed to be the lowest rates for policies of similar amount attainable in any legal reserve company.

Fourth. The reduction of rates which the savings insurance banks offer has been made possible by marked changes in the system of doing business. The industrial companies through their solicitors have a house to house solicitation for business, and a weekly house to house collection of premiums, the compensation of the solicitors and collectors being directly dependent upon the amount of the business written and the premiums collected. The savings bank insurance law prohibited the banks from employing paid solicitors and collectors. It undertook to substitute for these, unpaid agencies, and the business actually written by the banks has come mainly through such agencies.

Fifth. The amount of business done by the savings insurance banks, and the advantage in rates now offered, will be but a very small part of the achievement of the savings bank insurance movement. Its greatest success by far has been in its effect upon the industrial insurance companies.

When the abuses of industrial insurance—the terribly high cost to the policyholder, the huge expense rate, and the forfeiture of policies—was called to the attention of the public, it was asserted by the industrial companies that their business was admirably managed, and that the high cost to the policyholder, and the apparently onerous provisions of the policies, were a necessary incident to the business. The lessening of these abuses since the savings bank system was inaugurated has been marked:

1. For a period of at least twenty years prior to the inauguration of the savings bank insurance movement there had been no reduction in the premiums of industrial policies. In the three years since the movement was started, industrial insurance companies' premiums have been reduced on an average of about 20 per cent. The first large reduction having been made as of January 1, 1907, after the plan was submitted to the Legislative Recess Insurance Committee

of Massachusetts; the second as of July 1, 1909, after the system had been put into successful operation.

This reduction will soon result in an annual saving to the working people of Massachusetts alone of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000; for the amount of industrial premiums collected by the companies in Massachusetts was, in 1908, \$8,062,389. A relatively small part of the premiums of that year had the benefit of the reduced rate, but as the average life of an industrial policy is less than four years, it will be seen that the saving to the working people, resulting from this reduction in rates in Massachusetts, will, in a few years, rise above \$1,000,000 annually.

The saving in Massachusetts represents, however, only a small part of the saving to the working people of America from the reduction now made. The total industrial premiums collected in the United States in 1908 was about \$90,000,000.

It will be but a few years when the saving effected on the volume of insurance represented by such premiums will be between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year.

2. Another great change to the advantage of policyholders resulting from the inauguration of the savings bank insurance movement is the increase of the amount payable in case of the death of the insured within the first year after the policy is written.

For probably twenty years prior to the inauguration of the savings bank insurance movement, the policies of the leading industrial companies provided that in case of death within the first six months, only one-fourth of the face of the policy would be paid, and in case of death within the second six months, only one-half of the face of the policy would be paid.

The savings insurance advocates insisted that such provisions were in effect delusive, and in view of the fact that more than one-half of all industrial policies lapse within a year, the effect was to make the industrial insurance for an appreciable portion of the average time covered by the policy, not only twice as expensive as ordinary insurance, but indeed four or eight times as expensive.

The savings bank insurance policies provide that the full amount written in the policy shall be payable, even in case of death, immediately after the policy is written. Since the inauguration of the savings bank insurance movement, the industrial companies have made the full benefit of the policy payable in case of death six months after the policy is written, and one-half payable in case of death within the first six months.

3. For the last ten years prior to the inauguration of the savings bank insurance movement, the two leading industrial companies gave no cash surrender value until the end of twenty years after the date of the policy, and in case of lapse of policy, gave a small paid-up value after three years, but denied to the insured the right to extended insurance.

The Massachusetts savings bank insurance act provided that no policy should be forfeited after premiums covering six months had been paid, and that in the event that premium payments then ceased, the insured should have either a cash surrender value, paid-up insurance or extended insurance.

Since the inauguration of the savings bank insurance movement, the two leading industrial companies have changed their policies so as to give extended insurance after three years, and a cash surrender value after ten years.

Sixth. It is, of course, apparent that the great success of this movement in effecting such important reforms in the abuses of the industrial companies has made competition with them more difficult to establish. The advantages over them in rates and terms which the Bay State savings banks had to offer when the movement started, have, so far as the policyholders are concerned, been lessened by half through the reforms which

the companies have been induced to adopt. They claim now to have accepted the principle on which savings bank insurance rests—namely, that the working people should be served in respect to life insurance by a social institution rather than by an exploiting business—and have given some evidence of an intention to act upon it. There are those, however, who still believe that even if the industrial companies were conducted with a sincere desire to serve the people, that could not be the sole purpose of their organization; that a necessary incident, if not the purpose of the business, is the control by a few capitalists of a vast aggregation of savings drained from the working people of the whole country—a programme which presents dangers and develops abuses that cannot safely be ignored. No system of workingmen's insurance based upon such a foundation can secure the confidence of the working people. It is the aim of the savings bank insurance movement to counteract such danger by the necessary localization of the reserves in altruistic institutions as much as to reduce the burden of insurance premiums.

Far more has been accomplished by the savings bank insurance movement within the three years than even its most ardent supporters had dared hope for.

#### INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

The German industrial census of 1907 takes in all concerns that employ labor. As soon as a man employs in his business one person outside the members of his own family his business becomes an industrial concern and subject to government regulation. The railroad, postal, telegraph and telephone employees are especially excluded, but city tramways employees, employees in the railroad shops, farm laborers, foresters, clerks, salesmen, and even the employees of the army canteens are included. These figures indicate a constant tendency in manufacturing toward the development of larger concerns. In other classifications both the number of concerns and the number of their employees are increasing in about normal ratio. Regarding the figures as a whole, during the past twelve years (1895-1907) the number of employees has increased in a ratio about four times that of the concern employing them, and the proportionate increase of female employees is still greater.

The census of 1907 shows that there were then employed in 4,025,591 industrial concerns in Germany a total of 14,348,389 persons, of whom 3,510,466 were women. Of these concerns 3,423,645 were independent or main concerns and 601,946 were branch shops or factories. In 1895, the date of the last previous census, the total number of employees was 10,269,269, an increase of 4,079,120 for 1907. The number of concerns in 1895 and 1907, respectively, as given in the census was as follows: Gardening, stock raising, fishing, etc., 53,547 and 63,706; manufacturing, mining and building, 2,428,473 and 2,326,200; trade and transportation, including hotels and restaurants, 1,176,068 and 1,635,685. In the foregoing concerns the number of employees in 1907 in excess of 1895 was as follows: Gardening, etc., 50,983; manufacturing, mining and building, 2,852,407; trade and transportation, including hotels and restaurants, 1,175,730.

The classification of trade and transportation includes not only stores, tramways, forwarding agencies, etc., but also practically all places where liquors are sold.

In addition to the foregoing classifications, statistics of a class of concerns under the heading of theatrical, musical, carnival showmen, and fair merchants were collected in 1907 for the first time. Of such concerns 34,338 were found, giving employment to 87,906 persons, of whom 19,067, or nearly 22 per cent, were females.

#### WISE WORDS FROM WALL STREET.

The Wall Street Journal utters a pertinent warning upon a question which nowadays concerns the heads of families. It says:

"Unless the increased cost of living is accompanied by increased income, two inevitable consequences must follow. In the readjustment economies must be introduced by the elimination of some things which have hitherto entered into the cost schedule. If the eliminating process goes too far the danger is that the foundations of efficiency will be impaired. Economic impairment may easily reveal itself in moral decay, in political unrest and in local discontent. There is no greater peril to our institutions than an unwarranted advance in prices to the point of impairing the self-developing capacity of our people.

"An investigation under the auspices of the Sage Foundation, made in New York this year, dealt with the household budgets of 318 representative families of working people, reporting incomes varying from \$600 to \$1,100. Less than half of these families were supported by the income of the father. Above the \$700 limit, in the majority of cases, mothers or children were contributors. It was the conclusion of the expert investigators that 'an income under \$800 is not enough to permit the maintenance of a normal standard of living' for an average family of five. In the \$600 and \$700 groups, almost without exception, some deficiency in living was found. In three-fifths of the number the housing accommodations averaged one and a half persons to a room. In one-half of the \$600 and in one-third of the \$700 group fuel was gathered on the street. One-third of the \$600 group stinted their members to less than the minimum allowance of 22 cents per person for food. In the \$700 group 30 per cent were reduced to or below the minimum. These families did not average an annual expenditure of \$10 for health, and only one in ten of the lower group and one in six of the \$700 class had a cent to spend in the care of teeth. Expenditure for church, for amusement and recreation was reduced to nil, and provision for the future was impossible.

"These figures need no comment. They are the common story of poverty. But it needs to be borne in mind that the impoverishment is not simply of the present generation. It is an impoverishment of the race, of the rising generation, who are to be the productive forces of the future.

"According to these investigators, whose opinions have been confirmed by others, a family income of from \$800 to \$900 may provide the necessities, but it is not until the \$900 point is reached that a decent living is attainable. A large proportion of the population of the United States are now unable to reach the \$800 limit. Every advance in prices increases that number. If the advance of prices continues the alternative is inevitable that wages and income must be increased or family life and the home, which constitutes the corner-stone of society, must be sacrificed. This is the problem of the cost of living."

#### STRIKES OF FRANCE.

Official statistics of the strikes which occurred in France last year have just been issued, and they show that there were in all 1,073, in which 99,042 persons, mostly men, took part, leading to idle days estimated at the huge figure of 1,720,743, including 241,672 days lost by the fact that 9,196 nonstrikers were unable to work. This is, however, an improvement on 1907, when there were 1,275 strikes, with a loss of 3,562,220 days, and a still greater improvement on 1906, when the total number of lost days amounted to 9,438,594. Most of the strikes have emanated from the refusal of an increase of pay.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL**

# PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

(Continued from last issue)

And that as the very title of the bill conveys it is a law contemplated to reach, regulate, and deal with the trusts whose operations are not with labor, but with the products of labor; that as the organizations of the working people concerned themselves, not with the labor products, but with human beings, the law ought and could not properly have application to them. But the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law applies to the workers' organizations instituted for their own physical and moral protection and advancement, and from that decision there is but one appeal—to the people of our country.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law is not what it is now superficially supposed to be, but is, indeed, a re-establishment of the oldest laws proclaimed by tyrants more than a thousand years ago, laws which had for their effect the prohibition of associations and organizations of the people of whatsoever kind.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as it now exists, may more appropriately be styled an anti-coalition law. Under the anti-coalition laws of the dim, distant past every association or organization of the people was disrupted and disbanded; their liberties were destroyed, and ignorance, darkness, misery, and demoralization enveloped the people for a thousand years; a period when the arts, the sciences, industry, and progress were strangled and inanimate, when but one in every five hundred of the people could either read or write.

Take away the right and opportunity of the workers, the masses of the people, to associate themselves for their common protection against oppression, whether by king or industrial potentate; curb the power of the workers, the people, for effective protest, and a new era of blighted life will have been inaugurated. Against the possibility of such a condition of affairs America's workers must not only protest, but they must make that protest effective and complete.

There is no factor in all our public life so potent to maintain and perpetuate the liberties of the people as a well organized movement of the workers.

In all times and under all forms of government wherever slavery existed, the workers were the slave class. Other portions of society may have been deprived of rights and liberties, but only in degree and in proportion as the workers were driven into the forms of slavery. And particularly under modern industrial conditions with wealth concentration, if from the workers is flched by government the right to associate peacefully and voluntarily and in their association and organization to exercise the natural, normal functions of such organizations to protect their rights and interests against greed, avarice, and overbearing tyranny, then the first elements of slavery have been injected into our lives and future.

The rights and the liberties of the people have never been, and will never be, taken from them with one fell swoop. Oppressors are more adroit. The invasion of rights is gradual, and by specious assurances the people are often lulled into a fancied security only to find themselves enmeshed, circumscribed and almost crushed, requiring ages of struggle and travail for their awakening and their rehabilitation.

Today our wage-workers' organizations exist legally considered is by the sufferance of the powers that be. Such a condition of affairs is intolerable.

It has been, and is, the aim of the American labor movement to be in fullest accord with the American concept of gradual, rational progress and development, and by natural evolutionary process peacefully to work out labor's emancipation. For one, I feel assured that we shall secure both by law and by the public conscience the full lawful right to carry on the work and the necessary functions of our organizations as time, industry, and conditions afford. Of one fact I am fully persuaded and have no hesitancy in asserting it is; that the labor organizations of America will live, be maintained, grow, toll, and struggle for the amelioration of the conditions of the workers, the improvement of their standard of life and citizenship, and to work out their salvation for a higher and better manhood, womanhood, and childhood, all the bitter antagonistic elements to them to the contrary notwithstanding. Rapacity, greed, tyranny, and ignorance can not and will not subjugate or enslave America's workers.

In order that all the blessings of civilization may keep pace with industrial development the toilers of the United States have repeatedly urged Congress and the State legislative bodies to grant certain specific remedial economic reforms which the toilers are unable to obtain in any other way, than by legislation at the hands of the representatives of the people.

If the wage-earners could have obtained these reforms through the regular channels of economic force as expressed in their trade organizations or in any other way by their own efforts, relief and protection have been successfully secured years ago.

In response to the instructions of the Norfolk and Denver conventions legislative measures were

presented to the 60th Congress, asking for relief from the exactions of the so-called Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but that Congress adjourned without daring to assert its own power, even after an overwhelming majority of its members had individually pledged themselves in favor of the measure, which after much deliberation was prepared and which was introduced by the Hon. William B. Wilson, member of the United Mine Workers, and representative of the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. That bill, known as H. R. 20584, did not ask for, nor would it have added, any special privilege to laborers' or farmers' organizations. There was no semblance of class legislation in this proposed measure when fairly and honestly analyzed. Its purpose was and is to carry out the premeditated and emphatically expressed intent of the farmers of the original Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The mental giants who debated that measure in its course through the United States Senate were better informed in modern economics than to confuse property rights with human rights, and they almost unanimously agreed that no court in the land would ever construe a law designed to curb grad-grinds and money-mongers into a scheme to persecute the wealth producers, the bread winners of the nation.

When the representative government of the United States was demanded by the colonists and established, it had for its basis the government of, by and for the people, they having their respective property and property rights. In its very concept and declaration of independence, it placed first, and recognized, man above the products of man. It had for its purpose the affirmation and maintenance for all time of the rights of living, breathing, liberty-loving man. The decision of the United States Supreme Court has affirmed that in the law as it now stands, there is no distinction between the combinations formed for the manipulation, control, and sale of the products of human labor and the voluntary organizations of the working people formed for the protection and advancement of the physical, material, moral, and social welfare of the masses of the people.

It would seem that the Congress of the United States the representatives of the people, would have afforded the relief from the onerous conditions brought about by the Supreme Court decision. If the 60th Congress had possessed in the slightest degree the conception of its duties, if it had observed the commonest rules of legislative independence and the simplest methods of self-assertive honesty, it would not have permitted the first session to dally its time away while one man (Mr. Charles E. Littlefield) went through the questionable farce of "subcommittee hearings" on the merits and demerits of the Wilson Bill. When that gentleman became thoroughly saturated with the grim humor of his transparent hold-up scheme, he resigned his seat in the House in the middle of the term without sufficient respect for the Judiciary Committee, which he was presumed to represent, even to make a formal report to it. In the second session of the 60th Congress, Mr. Charles Q. Turrell, of the Fourth Massachusetts Congressional District, who succeeded Mr. Littlefield as chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, having charge of such measures, played a game of battledore and shuttlecock with Mr. John L. Jenkins, chairman of the full committee. Together they contrived so to shift the responsibility (under the plausible guise of parliamentary courtesy), that they effectively denied your Executive Council and myself an opportunity to make a brief statement in order to have a complete record on the subject in the printed hearings before the committee.

For full details concerning this peculiar parliamentary transaction, I refer you to the Legislative Committee's report on page 375, American Federationist for April, 1909, and I urge every delegate and all others interested to again read it and bring it to the attention of every organization and every citizen of every congressional constituency. In connection therewith should be read the report of Labor's Legislative Committee published in the August, 1908, issue of the American Federationist under the heading "Congress and Labor."

This illustration is a glaring example of how to avoid duty and responsibility, and is merely one instance of the subservience of Congress to the absolute will of its dictator, Speaker Cannon. He is the potential instrument of every predatory interest that infests the halls of Congress, whose tactics are and whose motto should read: "They shall take who have the power, and they shall keep who can."

In connection with the present status of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Executive Council had an extended conference with the President of the United States and had the opportunity of fully discussing the subject with him. He freely expressed his judgment that the law required change, particularly for definiteness to accomplish the purposes for which the law was enacted, and he suggested that he would be pleased to confer later with any representative of the Executive Council and also with Judge Parker, or attorney. Later, by direction of the Executive Council, I had an extended interview with the President and the subject-matter was

again discussed. Then I had an interview with Judge Parker, and conveyed to him the President's suggestion, to which he gladly assented. The following letter in connection with the matter is of interest:

"Blackpool, England, July 1, 1909.

To the Honorable William H. Taft,  
President of the United States, Washington,  
D. C., U. S. A.

Sir: When I had the honor of an interview with you in Washington, in June, you suggested that when you had discussed with the members of your Cabinet the subject of the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and particularly in reference to its present application to the labor organizations, that a conference with the Honorable Alton B. Parker would be agreeable to you. I left Washington within two days after our interview for New York, and brought the matter to Judge Parker's attention. He expressed himself as in entire accord with the suggestion, and authorized me to say that he would be glad to call upon you at any time and place when so advised by you.

The few days I had in New York prior to my departure for this side of the Atlantic on June 19th were so taken up by a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that I could not get to write to you in regard to this matter. Then, again, I was aware that there existed no necessity for immediate haste. I take great pleasure, however, in communicating the above to you at this, my earliest opportunity. I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,  
Samuel Gompers,  
President, American Federation of Labor."

A copy of this letter was sent to Judge Parker. Though the interview has thus far not taken place there is no doubt that it will in the very near future.

## Injunctions.

We asked the 60th Congress for relief from the abuse and misuse of the writ of injunction; we asked for a restoration of the ancient and cherished right of a trial by jury, so that the people may be safeguarded from the absolutism of judicial tyranny; but in spite of all hitherto accepted rules of procedure and of evidence, one man, a judge, presiding in an equity court may disregard all such established methods and absolutely set his own opinions as a fiat, in spite of the fact that no written statute in this or any other land grants him such extraordinary authority.

Instead of the beneficent injunction writ being a safeguard of human liberty as it was originally intended, it has been so wilfully perverted that it has been made an instrument of coercion and tyranny and is wielded for the sole purpose of those who not only possess wealth but arrogate power never legally granted or intended in order to hold and keep the men of labor and the masses of the people in awe and subjection.

The American people have fondly nursed the sentiment in their hearts that the government of our Republic was founded upon the inherent principles of justice and right, and that these righteous principles are adhered to by their representatives; but such chicanery as this record shows should arouse every citizen in the land to a sufficient sense of the danger that threatens the very life of a free government that a renewed public energy and vigilance should and must be exerted to correct existing evils.

To do this the American Federation of Labor and all its members should bend their efforts and take the lead. No men are more loyal to the fundamental institutions of our Republic or more jealous of their maintenance than those who are enrolled in the American labor movement; to foster and spread the growth of intelligence, to instill character, to improve and elevate the general standard of life among all our people, to cultivate a sterling manhood and self-reliant spirit, and to establish a recognition of the interdependence of one man with his fellows are some of the praiseworthy purposes of our unions, and we have faith that all liberty-loving, clean-thinking American citizens will not only extend us their sympathy but will in every honorable and lawful way possible, actively assist us in securing these justifiable and commendable results.

The congressional record heretofore given on the Wilson Bill, H. R. 20581, for the purpose of restoring to the workers the rights which were so summarily taken from them by the United States Supreme Court is so identical to that on the Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill, H. R. 91, that it would be tedious to repeat it, but a word on another phase of the situation is very essential as a warning to many of our zealous members, especially those of our members who are officials in central labor unions, state federations, or national and international organizations.

During the life of the 60th Congress it almost became a fad to introduce a bill, ostensibly to regulate the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders, limiting the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases, authorizing the right of trial by jury in contempt cases, direct or indirect, change of venue, etc., etc.

The number of such bills introduced was legion; they became so numerous, in fact, that

our legislative committees dubbed them "life savers." They were invariably introduced by members for the purpose of popularity among their constituents, who are members of labor organizations and others whose love of justice is still alive. In a few cases there was a spasmodic effort by the member introducing it to make it appear there was going to be some genuine consideration given it; but in the majority of instances such bills were merely introduced and printed copies franked to constituents at home—for a purpose.

There were other instances where members, usually first-termers, drafted an "anti-injunction bill" and endorsements from the organizations in their district were solicited purely on the strength of the title of the bill and not because of the merits or efficiency of the bill itself.

These tactics are already in evidence preparatory to the regular session of the 61st Congress, and it is a fact that already some of these spurious drafts of so-called "anti-injunction bills" have been unsuspectingly favored by certain organizations. To all of such I strongly advise that no endorsements be given to any bill "anti-injunction," or other subject affecting vital fundamental rights and principles unless it has been given the approval of the American Federation of Labor, or, in the interim of conventions, the Executive Council. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Congressman Wilson, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill, H. R. 3058, which has been approved by the Executive Council and which clearly covers the issues we are making.

During the last year it has been observed that the agitation against the wilful misuse of injunction orders in labor disputes is bearing fruit. In August, Judge Baker of the United States Circuit Court in Indiana refused to grant a petition made by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Another Judge in Newcastle, Pa., refused to enjoin picketing and peaceable persuasion on petition of the same company. Even in Judge Alston G. Dayton's United States Circuit Court of West Virginia, there is a tendency to be less sweeping, and he does not draw the line on "inducing or persuading" as on former occasions.

In state courts there is a noticeable reluctance to go to the extremes they formerly did. What must be most vigilantly guarded against now is the legalizing of the injunction process in industrial disputes when they would not be issued where no industrial dispute existed. Labor men must now more than ever be alert and ever active and absolutely loyal to their own best interests.

With regard to the other subjects of legislation considered by the Denver Convention, the legislative committee made its report which was duly published in the April issue of the American Federationist. I commend it to your careful consideration. It is advisable, however, to make additional special reference to some of the subjects in which we are particularly interested.

#### Conclusion.

In conclusion let me reaffirm my conviction that the labor movement of our country will emerge triumphantly from the persecutions of those who would hamper its beneficent activities. Our work for the uplift of humanity goes steadily on through gloom and through sunshine. Defeat is not possible to those who toil for humanity. Our brief summary of the events of the past year gives us every reason to hope for even greater victories in the future. We are progressing toward the day of real freedom and brotherhood for all humanity. In our labor movement lies the hope and promise of the future. Let us be of good cheer and make this convention the instrument of even greater achievements for the future.

The year has been full of constant work and duties which I have endeavored to perform to the best of whatever ability I may possess. It is true that for four months the work varied from previous years, but it was only different in place, and partly in character, for wherever I happened to be it appears that my greatest desire and pleasure are to be of service to my fellows in the great work for the common uplift, and to me there is no line of activity so potent to accomplish this as in the labor movement of our time.

There is no one who realizes more than do I how far short comes my work and this report from the ideals which I have set for myself, but from that realization comes also the consciousness to me that I have tried to do my very best to be helpful to my fellows. With that one goal constantly before me, I work on and on.

Samuel Gompers,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

#### POPULATION OF CANADA.

The first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871. The population of what now forms the Dominion was 3,689,257 in 1871, 4,324,810 in 1881, 4,833,239 in 1891, and 5,371,315 in 1901. Canada is now believed to have over 7,000,000 inhabitants.

#### APPEAL FOR STEEL WORKERS.

Ten cents per member is hereby asked of every trade union in America. Contributions should be sent to Mr. John Williams, Secretary, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The present contest in the iron, steel and tin plate trade was not begun by organized labor; it was started by the U. S. Steel Corporation. The trade unions are acting in self-defense and in protection of the American standard of life and of American institutions. The aggressions of the Trust upon union labor have been deliberate, manifold, insidious, and persistent. At every successive move these aggressions betray evidences of a comprehensive plot by the master minds of a nation-wide monopoly, bent on increasing dividends, no matter what the cost to American labor, to the country at large, or to human progress.

This campaign of the Steel Trust against union labor because of the latter's avowed objects of a normal work day and an American wage standard is but the manifestation of one scheme in a series which together form a conspiracy worthy a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck against the American institutions of unrestricted production, fair dividends, just legislation, an impartial judiciary and free and uncorrupted press and an unmanipulated market and the highest estate for labor that production can justify. These counts against the Steel Trust are undeniable:

Its control of production is one of its established features constantly extolled as a merit by that portion of the press animated by Wall Street motives.

Its dividends are based upon not only its invested capital but more than one-half billion of watered stock.

Its attorneys are notoriously present at or in every legislative body from which privilege may be purchased or advantage in some form be procured.

Its influence upon certain courts presided over by notable examples of the judiciary has been shown by the radical modifications of their unjust injunctions speedily made by higher courts.

Its close touch with certain infamous daily newspapers is exhibited upon every occasion when it is possible for editors to choose between prostrating themselves before its subsidy disbursements or standing up to courageously defend common rights.

Its systematic destruction of an open and honest market is shown by numberless methods, from pushing higher an already super-protective tariff against a contrary public opinion to the crushing out of rivals in any branch of the industries upon which it enters.

Its growing criminality, however, is its bold and heartless ensnaring of labor. To disarm public indignation against its industrial and social crimes in this respect the Trust has instituted the so-called "profit-sharing" system which, even the slightest examination, proves to be a transparent deceit, through which a small minority of its employees are sought to be bribed to help in daily sweating the vast majority, to prevent the others from joining labor organizations and to break down the spirit of manliness that has been a cherished characteristic of American Labor. The Trust methodically hires freshly arrived immigrants, opens or closes mills to dishearten communities of its employees and substitutes young lads in its work for fathers with families.

The Steel Trust's methods of dealing with labor lead to playing one set of its employees against another in ruinous competition, to suppressing trade agreements, to preventing the entire body of workers from expressing their opinions as to the terms of the necessarily changing conditions under which they would steal their

labor, and so preventing in any way their taking part in the modern American Labor movement, which is rapidly uplifting the wage-working masses throughout the civilized world.

The methods of the trade unionists of America, on the contrary, taken broadly, free labor from a slavish dependence either upon the unstable philanthropy or the contemptuous labor trafficking which are features of today's multi-millionairism.

The trade unionists of America have now their choice between lying down and letting Steel Trust methods have their sway or standing up and arraying themselves with men who intend to fight to maintain unimpaired rights, duties and standards of the civilization that America's founders and preservers bequeathed to our generation and time.

Trade unionists, men of labor, friends, in this contest the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers have made a great struggle and are heroically battling not only for their own rights but for the rights of all. Until the Steel Trust changes its present hostile attitude toward labor there can be no let up, even for a moment, in our activities in bringing it before the bar of public opinion. In this contest the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be duly accounted for and properly distributed to aid the men, their wives and children to maintain themselves during the contest.

Trade unionists and friends, in this contest on which side are you?

All are urged to contribute ten cents during the month of January; pay the same over to the secretary of Local Unions, he to forward it to Mr. John Williams, House Building,

Pittsburg, Pa.

Earnestly urging all to united effort in this New Year to bring victory to labor in this contest, we are

Faternally yours,  
SAM'L GOMPERS, President,  
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

#### MCCARTHY FAVORS CHINKS.

Mayor McCarthy thinks the Chinese population is an asset to San Francisco. In his message on taking office, he made a plea for the restoration of the Chinese quarter, to what it was before the fire, pointing out that the Chinese were among the largest customers of white merchants and their trade was of vast importance to the city.

After the earthquake a large proportion of Chinatown's population removed to Oakland and other Californian cities. The mayor wants the Celestials back.

"The Chinese prefer their old quarters in our city, and wish to live here," he said, "but our authorities have made it so unpleasant by the enforcement of unreasonable regulations that they have remained away."

"The Chinese have pleasures and pastimes peculiar to themselves, and they prefer to be let alone."

"The Chinese have just as much right to enjoy their exclusive pleasures in their different clubs as have our white citizens in their exclusive clubs."

"Therefore, I propose to offer every inducement to bring back to our city those former residents who have left us because of more liberal treatment in other cities of our state."

#### ARTISTIC.

"Was she artistic?" asked an inquiring person of Kin Hubbard, the Indianapolis epigram maker, who was describing an Indian genius.

"Artistic?" said Hubbard. "Was she artistic? I should say she was. She was so artistic that one day, when one of her peekaboo shirtwaists she had made herself fell into the pianola, they played two Beethoven rhapsodies with it before they discovered their mistake."

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM.

Once there was a bachelor who moved from flat to flat;  
Every house had children, and he wouldn't stand for that.

Found one where they weren't allowed—then with rage was torn,  
For in the rooms above, one day, there was a baby born!

Moved into another place—then refused to stay,  
When he noticed children in the house across the way.

Finally he died, and, as is everybody's fate,  
Found himself a-knocking at St. Peter's golden gate;

"Can't come in? Why not?" he asked. Says the Saint, "Oh, dear!

I'm afraid you couldn't stand the way we run things here;

Children, children, all about—no, it isn't fair;  
You go to the other place—you'll find no children there!"  
—Cleveland Leader.

More than \$60,000,000 was sent back to Italy by emigrants to this country last year.

For centuries Denmark's kings have all been named Christian or Frederick. It is the law that Christian must be succeeded by Frederick, and vice versa.

Senator Root presented in the upper house a bill granting Mrs. Grover Cleveland, widow of the former President, a pension of \$5,000 a year.

The twenty large diamonds in the British crown are worth \$7,500 apiece, and the two center diamonds \$5,000 each. The total value of the stones in the crown is at least \$500,000.

Favorable action was taken in the Mississippi house on the concurrent resolution urging Congress to submit an amendment to the federal constitution providing that United States senators be elected by direct vote of the people.

President Taft is preparing to give his indorsement and support to legislation to prevent gambling in futures on food products, meats and cotton. He may extend his support to restrictive legislation for all marginal dealings in stocks and securities.

Displacement of nearly 50 per cent of the present number of employes in brickyards in Cook county Ill., will be the ultimate result of the decision of Chicago brick manufacturers to install a new labor saving device in the manufacture of brick. About 3,000 men are now employed in the local yards.

One thousand and forty-five lives were lost in the coal mines of Pennsylvania last year, according to reports received by the state department of mines. In 1908 the number was 1,250. The number of nonfatal accidents in all Pennsylvania coal mines in 1909 was 2,198, or two more than in 1908.

An accounting of the Cherry relief fund is asked by the Immigrants' Legal Aid Society in a suit filed against the American Red Cross Society. The suit charges that the Red Cross is re-

ported to have disbursed \$111,800 in relief work at Cherry and that an investigation proves that, either that the amount disbursed has been misrepresented or that it was "grossly mismanaged."

The Illinois senate committee on appropriations agreed to a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers at the Cherry mine disaster. The committee bill is a compromise between different elements and provides that the money shall be expended under the direction of the state board of administration of public charities, of which Lawrence Y. Sherman is the head.

The railways of the United States have a capital of \$15,000,000,000, which is almost equal to the value of the country's property of all kinds at the time of Lincoln's election. Its gross earnings for a single year, \$2,600,000,000, are nearly three times as great as the whole of the interest-bearing debt of the national government. The 1,500,000 persons on the payrolls of the railways of the United States represent a larger force than were under Grant, Lee and the rest of the Union and Confederate commanders at Appomattox. They are a bigger army than Japan and Russia combined had in Manchuria when in 1905 President Roosevelt brought the peace of Portsmouth.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What influence first demanded and then secured the Australian ballot?

The trade unions.

What influence has done more to eradicate the evil of child labor?

The trade unions.

Who forced legislation safe-guarding life and limb in mills, mines and factories?

The trade unions.

What barrier stands between the greed of conscienceless employers and the weak and helpless toilers?

The trade unions.

Who is it that practices more than he preaches the gospel of mutual helpfulness, brotherhood, love and kindness?

The trade unions.

Who forced the eight-hour workday, which permits a bread-winner to have a few waking hours to devote to recreation and communion with his wife and babies?

The trade unions.

Who takes the child from the mill and mine, and puts him into school to receive the training that will make him a useful and patriotic citizen?

The trade unions.

Who bears the burden of expense to secure and maintain these bettered conditions, which are enjoyed by all workers alike?

The trade unions.

In every good work that tends toward the uplift of humanity, the care and protection of the weak and the helpless, the cultivation of patriotism and good citizenship, the trade unions take front rank.

### LABORER'S PAY LOWER.

Although the wages of skilled workmen have increased during the last few years, the Public Education Association of New York finds that the average wage of the unskilled laborers in that city is nearly \$2 a week less than it was in 1906. The society has kept accurate record of men whom it has sent to the employment bureaus to obtain work. Its report says:

"The average weekly wage received by the applicants was \$10.65 for 1906. By 1908 it had dropped to \$9.96 and in 1909 to \$8.94. The bulk of these men were unskilled workers, and we are convinced that the wages for this grade of labor have gone down steadily in the last five years.

### A UNIQUE SETTLEMENT.

Some years ago the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, through a subsidiary corporation, purchased a large tract of land at Mena, Ark., platting into lots, and established a division point and shops. It became incumbent upon the employes of the railway company to purchase these lots and construct homes for themselves. As a result approximately 320 men are the owners or partial owners of homes in Mena.

A few months ago the company decided to change the location of the division points and also decided to move its shops. This plan, if consummated, meant an almost total loss of the property owned by its employes, provided some plan was not inaugurated to protect them. Mena is dependent entirely upon the railroad for its maintenance, and with the changes noted above carried out a virtual abandonment will follow.

Fortunately, all of the employes are members of their respective organizations, and the national officials have just consummated a unique settlement. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, B. R. T., Engineers, Firemen and Conductors have just concluded negotiations with President Edson of the railway company, whereby all employes of the company owning property at Mena are to be reimbursed and the property deeded to the company.

The owners of the property are to receive the actual cost of it. The appraisal has already been made, which is satisfactory to all concerned. A contract has also been signed by the interested parties, in which the exact amount to be received by each property holder is stipulated. Fully \$223,000 is involved in the transaction.

M. F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, just recently elected to that office, was the central figure in the adjustment, and presages his ability to successfully conduct the affairs of that organization.

This is the first instance where a railroad company has treated its servants in such an equitable manner in occurrences of this character.

It also speaks emphatically of what organization can accomplish.

M. Grant Hamilton.

### TO BUST A TRUST.

A systematic effort to supply organized labor of Chicago with union made caskets and "union funerals" will be made if the plans of the Union Cooperative and Protective association are carried out. The association held its annual meeting recently and decided to extend its manufacturing department to include the making of all grades of union made caskets.

It was decided to wage a "finish fight" against the "casket trust" by keeping the members of organized labor in Cook county acquainted with the work of the society.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—M. J. Deutsch, Building Material Trades' Council.

Secretary—George Hodge, Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' union.

Treasurer—August Benkendorf, Steamfitters' union.

Directors—John Reule, Woodworkers' union; G. B. McCabe, Clerys' union; and the three executive officers.

Secretary Hodge said that a large number of undertakers are preparing to declare war against the "undertakers' trust."

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label



## Bush & Gerts High-Grade Pianos

### Exclusively Union Label

Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rivé-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Goré, and many others.

A full and complete line of artistic, modern designs in Uprights and Grands. The most popular piano of the age. Every piano bears the trade-mark and name cast in the plate.

*The dealer will never meet a BUSH & GERTS PIANO  
in competition under another name. Catalog, prices  
and terms mailed upon application*

## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

## TRADE NOTES

A meeting of the officers, committeemen and state commissioners of the N. A. P. D. of A. was held at Boston, January 17 and 18.

Mr. David Allan, assistant manager of the Bell Piano and Organ Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont., Can., was re-elected by acclamation to membership on the Board of Education for Guelph. The mayor of the city is an ex-employee of that firm.

Luigi Ricca, of Ricca & Son, state that their plans for the erection of a large, new factory on ground owned by the Riccas adjoining the old plant would be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Lyric Music Roll Company, with a capital of \$30,000, has taken out incorporation papers at Cincinnati to manufacture music rolls for pianos. The factory will be at seventh and Main streets, Cincinnati. E. H. Vaupel, Thomas A. Banner and others are the incorporators.

A piano factory employing 150 men or more and manufacturing 10 pianos a day, is now being talked of in Red Wing, Minn. A representative of the Segerstrom Piano Company of Minneapolis was at Red Wing recently for the purpose of interesting local capital in such a venture.

Bernard Kroeger, the founder and for many years head of the Kroeger Piano Co., said to be one of the oldest piano manufacturers in this country, died recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Gross, at White Plains, N. Y., age eighty-six years.

It is said that the Steinberg piano factory of Eau Claire, Wis., mention of which was made in a former issue of this Journal, is now practically assured. A number of local business men are interested in securing a piano factory for Eau Claire, and have already taken steps toward the erection of a factory for that purpose.

The partnership heretofore existing between Archidell N. Sprague and George Seymour Beekwith, under the firm name of Beekwith Bros. & Co., Westfield, Mass., was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Sprague sold his interest in the firm to Elmer E. Beekwith. The business, which is a large one, comprising the manufacture of piano and organ legs and fittings, will continue in the present factory building in Elm street.

P. A. Peterson, the principal stockholder of the Kurtz Action Co., which was recently sold to the Wood & Brooks Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., intends re-investing the money he received from this transaction in a plant for the building of a player piano which will be established in Rockford.

Fire broke out December 17 in the glueing room of the Bush & Lane piano factory, Holland, Mich., and quickly extended to the stock room on the floor above, and from that to the action finishing department on the next floor. The glueing room of the plant is in the basement, and the whole building is equipped with the sprinkler system, which quickly got into opera-

tion and prevented the spreading of the fire beyond the departments mentioned.

Vice President F. J. Congleton stated that from ninety to one hundred pianos were ruined, and considerable damage was done in the stock room and the basement of the plant.

### JOHN A. SCHAFF DIES.

John A. Schaff, president of John A. Schaff Company, manufacturer of piano strings, died last night at his home, 601 North Pine avenue, Austin, at the age of 75 years. He had been ill for the past four years.

For more than forty years Mr. Schaff had been widely known to the piano trade, having first started in business in Chicago in 1868. He was born in Nordeck, Germany, in 1835, and came to the United States in 1859. His first business venture in Chicago was in the manufacture of pianos. The firm name was G. Schaff & Brother, John A. Schaff being the junior partner.

The Schaff factory was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt a few years later. Finally in 1884 Mr. Schaff left the piano manufacturing business and set himself up as a string-maker. The business prospered until it became known as one of the greatest of its kind in the country. It has offices and a factory in Chicago, and also maintains headquarters in New York.

Mr. Schaff is survived by a widow, one son and four daughters. The son, William G. Schaff, is in charge of the New York offices of his father's company and is vice president. The daughters are Mrs. W. S. Gilbreath of Indianapolis, Mrs. Louis M. Johnson and Misses Caroline and Mathilda Schaff of Chicago.

### FACTORY FOR ST. LOUIS.

A building permit has been issued for the erection of a piano factory on the lot 50x110 feet, at McKissock avenue, St. Louis, Mo. The factory is to be a brick structure, five stories high, and will cost \$23,000.

The factory will be one of the few erected for the manufacture of pianos west of the Mississippi river. It will be owned by the Stierlin Piano Company, recently organized by Frederiek C. Stierlin, formerly of the Thiebes-Stierlin Music Company.

Mr. Stierlin says that the new firm will employ a capital of \$100,000 and a force of 120 skilled workmen, who will be brought from Ohio, and that the factory will be under the direction of O. C. Nelson, an expert piano maker, a native of Sweden, who has had twenty-five years' experience.

Mr. Stierlin expects to have the building completed by February 15 and thinks the factory will be able to turn out its first pianos by May 1. The capacity is to be 1,500 pianos annually.

The factory will adjoin the tracks of the Terminal Belt line.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Keller-Dunham Piano Company, Scranton, Pa.; capital, \$30,000. Incorporated by G. P. Keller and others.

International Singophone Co., New York City; capital \$600,000; to manufacture musical instruments, etc. Incorporated by C. L. Saenger, Brooklyn, and W. H. Putnam, Bronx.

The Hinners Organ Company has filed with Recorder Meyers at Peoria, Ill., a certificate of increase of capital stock to \$85,000, the instrument being filed December 23.

Church-Caxson & Co., New York City, to manufacture musical instruments; capital \$10,000. Incorporated by Clarence C. Church, Nutley, N. J.; W. T. Pierson and R. F. Little, both of New York City.

### HATTERS TRIUMPHANT.

The conspiracy to destroy the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America has signally failed, and the men and women who came out many months ago in defense of their union principles are to be congratulated on the magnificent struggle they have put up. The Associated Hatters, instigated by the National Association of Manufacturers, over which the notorious John Kirby now presides, had every confidence that their plans were so well laid that their conspiracy could not fail of being successful. They did not count on the tremendous demand for union label hats, or that the operatives they sought to reduce to actual serfdom were endowed with such sterling qualities.

At the commencement of the struggle the members of the Associated Hatters each signed a bond for \$25,000 that they would not use the union label or recognize the union while members, and would give three months' notice of withdrawal from the organization. But for that \$25,000 bond the lock-out would have ended months ago. The manufacturers could not secure competent operatives, and what was more, the demand for union label hats was so pronounced that dealers would not accept non-union wares.

When it became absolutely certain that the union was capable of maintaining its ground, and when ruin stared them in the face, some of the manufacturers humbly asked the union to help them out of their predicament. They could not run a union shop or use the label while members of the association, as that would mean forfeiture of their bonds, and the result was the union took pity on them. They agreed to work in supposedly non-union shops in which only union men and women should work, but under union conditions, the manufacturers serving notice of withdrawal from the association and to sign union agreements at the expiry of the three months. Thus the \$25,000 bonds were saved. The union labels got on the hats, but the bosses did not see them put on, that was done after they left the factory, the union attending to that.

It was certainly a most humiliating position for the manufacturers. As firm after firm fell into line and served notice of withdrawal from the United Hat Manufacturers' Association, it became apparent that the union was too much for even the big aggregation that had so confidently expected to disrupt it. The last coup, however, came when nineteen factories in Bethel, New Milford and Danbury, Connecticut, threw up the sponge and abandoned the battle, acknowledging that they were hopelessly beaten.

Ever since John Kirby ascended the throne of the National Manufacturers' Association, that organization has met continuous defeat. His, indeed, has been a most disastrous reign, and he is proving himself a proper Jonah.

The success of the United Hatters lies first in their unswerving loyalty to the principles of unionism. They were true to themselves and stood undivided and unconquerable in defense of their rights, and they were supplemented by the splendid agitation carried on by sister organizations in favor of the union label. The demand for union label hats was simply astounding. The manufacturers had to be in a position to supply these hats or go out of business, and they accepted the inevitable with the best grace they could. It was not a matter of choice, but necessity. It was thus victory was achieved.

### CONSOLIDATE APPEALS.

Appeals of the officials of the American Federation of Labor to the Supreme Court of the United States, growing out of the suit of the Buck Stove & Range company against them in the District of Columbia, were ordered consolidated by the court and set for hearing on the first Tuesday in the term beginning next October.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, EDITOR  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

Display Ads	PER. ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Six inches, . . . . .	5.00
Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

## Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Here's to the man, today, say I,  
Who strives with a heart of steel,  
With his red blood warm in his manly form,  
Though envy's at his heel;  
Yes, here's to the man who toils right on,  
Though he be misunderstood,  
I make my how to him right now,  
The man who is making good.

Help the Steel Workers.

And you will be helping yourself.

An injury to one should be the concern of all.

To purchase Label products only means to shun scab labor.

Be consistent and insist on Label goods whenever and wherever making purchases.

Another tom-fool strike, the meat strike. If wearing apparel were to rise in price these same deluded persons would, no doubt, have recourse to the fig leaf.

Trade is unusually dull, even for this, the dull season of the year. If the month of January is any criterion of what 1910 will be, the year promises very little for rejoicing.

Two more locals were organized during the month of January, not so bad considering trade conditions. With a little more activity on the part of the members, coupled with a probable revival in trade, things should be made to hum in the near future.

The amendment of Local Union No. 1, providing for a reduction in the initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00 for a period of six months, beginning January 1st, 1910, is being submitted to the referendum. A full and fair expression of the members is desired, the question is of supreme importance and merits the earnest consideration of all.

Attend your meeting and cast your vote.

The Shirt Waist Workers of New York are still on strike. If any class of workers deserve to win it is these same Shirt Waist Workers. Older and more seasoned trade unionists may learn a whole lot by a close study of this most remarkable contest.

The New York Mail, as a statistician for the piano industry, has proven an abject failure. The data published resembles so closely the usual data put forth by the "Trade Papers" as to lead one to the belief that the same incentive is responsible for the publication of both.

We don't give a tinker's darn for all the anti-trust laws in existence. What we want of the workers of the musical instrument industry is to organize and organize thoroughly, so as to enable them to exact a price for their labor commensurate with their needs. If Morgan, Rockefeller and others can trustify the necessities of life with impunity, why should the workers hesitate to garner the value of their labor?

"Our" government is about to enact another farce. It is going to investigate the Beef Trust. When we come to realize that the present government owes its existence to the trusts it is about to investigate, the matter becomes more than ludicrous. But bluffs of this character have to be made so as to keep the voting cattle in line.

The Presto, a Chicago trade paper, in one of its recent issues indulged in satirical criticism of an editorial which appeared in the November number of our Official Journal, under the caption "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." We regret that, owing to pressure of other work, we have up to the present not had the time to make adequate answer, but can assure the Presto that proper reply will be forthcoming in the very near future. In the meantime, however, and in this issue of the Journal we propound a few questions which we believe to be of moment to all interested in the piano industry.

Will the Presto answer.

## WILL THE PRESTO PLEASE ANSWER?

If pianos are sold at retail for \$135.00 and it costs the retailer \$75.00 to market them, what would be the approximate factory price of the instrument?

If thirty-five years ago the wages of the piano maker was double to what it is today and if thirty-five years ago there were no millionaire piano manufacturers, though there are today, who received the bulk of the profits?

If no one longer questions the right of the worker to organize, how is it that firms like W. W. Kimball and J. V. Steger Company discharge employees because of their affiliation with the union of their trade?

If the piano industry does not pay inferior wages, taking into consideration the skill required, than compared with other industries what is responsible for the elimination of the American workman from the piano factory and the substitution of the Russian and Slav?

If through the organization of the pianomaker a minimum price could be established for labor in the industry, would this not have a tendency to eliminate the present competition, almost wholly based on labor?

If through the organization of the employees of the piano industry the present destructive competition can be removed would not the industry, the employer and employee, profit?

If commercialism in the piano industry has a tendency to demoralize, would it not be advisable for the National Piano Manufacturers Association to take some steps to remove commercialism from the piano industry?

If stencil pianos are oftentimes used to deceive and defraud the purchaser and if this fact is known to the manufacturer, does not the manufacturer become a party to such deception and fraud?

If the National Piano Manufacturers Association is cognizant of the fact that stencil pianos are used for fraudulent purposes, as an eminently respectable organization, would it not be advisable for the organization to denounce the stencil in most emphatic terms?

If commercialism in the piano industry tends to destroy all that is good in the industry and if the National Piano Manufacturers Association is organized for the purpose of advancing the good of the industry, is the organization consistent when it welcomes to its fold the exclusive commercial piano manufacturer?

If the National Piano Manufacturers Association would take a bold stand against all forms of fraud and fraudulent methods in vogue in the piano industry, would it injure or benefit the manufacturer, the employee or the industry?

If, last but not least, instead of opposing the organization of the employees of the industry the National Piano Manufacturers Association would annually treat with them, thus making strikes or labor troubles an impossibility, would this not be a benefit to all concerned?

## THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

To theorize is invariably a most congenial diversion—not quite as trying and decidedly less strenuous than to carry into practice the numerous suggestions offered in the majority of instances by those who will deliberately shun all activity and responsibility when their co-operation is required.

There are a great many theorists and comparatively few active members in most organizations, but almost every one of these theorists poses and imposes as a severe critic, censorious, presumptive and inconsiderate, the imaginary superior of the organization scape-goat—the active member.

Sometimes these organization theorists (so-called slot-machine members) try to dictate, occasionally they will bully, often they delight to discount every worthy effort made and beneficial results attained, but rarely will they exert themselves, physically or mentally, to further the interests of the organization they chose voluntarily.

Many theorists are strict economists only when their zealously guarded purses are expected to open for merely a nominal contribution to finance some meritorious undertaking they, with a tendency to hunt for flaws, burlesque and ridicule. They have a habit of sneering, which, it is claimed, marks the egotist, or the fool, or the knave, or all three. But let us be charitable, and realize that "they condemn what they do not understand."

## STRICH AND ZEIDLER.

The piano industry can boast of good and bad members, the same as any other branch of society. We occasionally write about the bad as well as the good, though we would far rather write exclusively of the good. As may be surmised from the heading we are going to say something anent the firm of Strich and Zeidler, all good by the way, and we are saying it at the request of the employees of the firm, surely a flattering compliment to the firm's fairness to those they employ. First of all, the firm of Strich and Zeidler is located in the Bronx, N. Y., 140th Street and Robbins Avenue, having but recently moved from the Kroeger building to their new and spacious factory. Second, the firm, as is well known, manufactures high grade Pianos only, not the ordinary "Trade Paper" high grade instrument, but instruments of merit in fact as fine instruments as can be found in the market. It is the adherence to the manufacturer of old art instruments, instruments of intrinsic value, we believe to be solely

responsible for the almost phenomenal growth of this firm. Third, the employees of the firm, every man of them, are members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union of America, a condition only found in factories where pianos of value are made. To show the real happy conditions existing between the firm and its employees, a family circle as it were, we need but mention that aside from the existing liberal wage conditions, the firm presented each of its married employees, as a token of good will, a Christmas bird in the shape of a turkey, the finest to be had in the market. The bachelors and single employees were made happy with a box of select Havana cigars. Even the boys, young America were not forgotten, for each of these prospective candidates for presidential honors the firm had reserved a shining silver dollar. As a further indication of the existing pleasant relations we may mention the proposed automobile party the coming summer, for which the preliminary arrangements have already been made.

These little acts of kindness are highly appreciated by the average working man, they tend to eliminate friction and instal harmony, they act for the establishment of ties mutually beneficial, they promote the happiness of the worker as well as the employer, they make them feel more like kin, like brothers whose interest it is their mutual duty to guard.

The writer has not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with either of the firm. We are sorry for it. We are always pleased to make the acquaintance of men sufficiently broad-minded to permit the employee to guard his interest in a manner he deems best. This evidently seems to be the attitude of the Strich and Zeidler company.

The writer is no prophet, nor does he very often indulge in prophecy, but we bespeak for the firm of Strich and Zeidler a highly honorable and successful business career.

We extend our good wishes.

#### HOW CAN THINGS BE CHANGED?

From all parts of the country, wherever musical instruments are manufactured, comes complaint of low wages, long hours of work and disagreeable factory conditions. Workers who have never given trade unions any thought are as vehement in their denunciation of the high handed manner in which some of the employers treat their employees, as are the old time and seasoned trade unionists. Usually the complaint ends with a query something like this: How can we change things?

Of course, to make individual answer to all questions received at this office would necessitate the enlargement of our office staff, an expenditure not authorized nor warranted. We have made it a practice, however, to answer as many of these letters as time would permit. Those who failed to receive reply are respectfully referred to the columns of the Journal in which they will find the needs and interest of the workers discussed from time to time.

At this time we shall briefly discuss the subject of the caption "How Can Things Be Changed?" In previous editorials we pointed out the differences existing in the conditions of the organized and unorganized workers of our trade. Organized workers work but nine hours per day with time and one-quarter or time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work. Unorganized workers work all the way from ten to twelve and fourteen hours per day, Sundays and holidays and without extra compensation. Organized workers work direct for the employer, doing away with the sweating process of the contractor. Unorganized workers in many cases subject themselves to all the demeaning conditions surrounding the contract system. Organized workers, statistics show, receive from ten to fifteen per cent more wages than the unorganized worker.

Factory conditions in organized factories, as testified to by the various city health authorities, are a hundred per cent superior to those prevailing in unorganized factories. We may go on in an endless chain pointing out the advantages gained through organization.

These changes for betterment in the conditions of the employees have been secured with the industry partially organized. How much more could be accomplished if all the piano workmen were organized?

In a recent issue of the Journal we pointed out the deterioration of the workers' financial standing, the rapid increase in millionaire manufacturers, which shows conclusively that during the past years the riches of the piano manufacturer have increased in the same proportion as wages have been lowered. We also pointed out that the industry netted an average profit of 43 per cent, another evidence of the unsatisfactory state of wage conditions.

Hodecarriers in various cities receive from \$4.50 to \$5.00 for a day's work of eight hours.

The average wage of the piano worker does not exceed \$10.00 per week.

We are safe in saying that the building trades does not net an average profit of 43 per cent.

If the hodecarriers can by organized efforts cause an unskilled calling to become a highly remunerative one, what is there to hinder the piano worker from doing likewise?

If an industry netting less than 43 per cent profit can pay \$4.50 or \$5.00 for a day's work of eight hours, why not the piano industry, where the net profit in many instances exceeds the amount named?

The hodecarriers are not the only workers who have succeeded in establishing a high rate of wage for a short working day, there are any number of less skilled mechanics than the pianomaker whose wages range from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per day for an eight-hour workday.

The trusts compel us to pay for the necessities of life whatever their greed may desire, the thoroughness and compactness of their organization makes this possible.

Can you now guess the answer to the query?

The hodecarriers receive \$5.00 per day because they are organized, other workers receive \$5.00 and \$7.00 a day because they are organized. The trust can exact its pound of flesh because it is organized. The poor, skilled, befuddled pianomaker works for \$10.00 a week because he lacks the courage to organize.

"How Can We Change This?" you ask.—Why, organize, control the product you bring to the market.

Just so soon as you will place yourself in a position where you can exercise a controlling interest in the labor of the piano industry just so soon will you gain the power to change things.

The hodecarrier points the way.

#### LABOR PAPERS, PLEASE COPY.

The Marx & Haas Clothing Co. of St. Louis, manufacturers of the "Jack Rabbit" brand of clothing, locked out about one thousand of their union employees. Every union man and woman throughout the country should "Remember the Name!" Court injunctions prohibit locked-out union men and girls from walking in front of the firm's factory and from talking to strike breakers imported through Pinkerton agencies. But no court can compel any union man to buy the Marx & Haas "Jack Rabbit" goods.

#### REAL REFORMER.

The Hustler—"Why can't you give me a place on the reform ticket?"

The Committeeman—"You are not supposed to have the qualifications of a reformer."

The Hustler—"Why, man, I was educated in a reform school."

#### UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

LOCAL UNION No. 16—President, J. J. Rempfer; Vice President, Thomas Kerr; Corresponding Secretary, G. Becker; Financial Secretary, Ferd. Wenderoth; Sergeant at Arms, Thomas Price; Treasurer, Thomas Green; Finance Committee: A. Lintner, H. Robert and A. M. Ferguson; Trustees: E. Messmer, Thos. Kerr, A. M. King; Judiciary Committee: E. Leonard, L. Lawrence, M. Mendoza; Delegate to Labor Council, J. J. Rempfer; Auxiliary Delegate, J. J. Rempfer.

LOCAL UNION No. 39—President, Wm. McCullough; Vice President, Chas. Rinneard; Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery; Financial Secretary, W. G. H. Ewing; Treasurer, Wm. Weisser; Conductor, Joe Brockman; Sergeant at Arms, Wm. Boxall; Trustees: Chas. Rinneard, H. McCaffery; Finance Committee: Brothers Wakeford, Currie and Rinneard; Delegates to Joint Executive Board: Brothers Weisser, Perrie, Woodhouse and Hutchinson; Delegates to Trade and Labor Council: Wm. McCullough, Chas. Rinneard.

JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD, New York—President, John H. Russell; Vice President, Wm. Krueger; Corresponding Secretary, A. Lintner; Financial Secretary, Wm. Diehl; Sergeant at Arms, O. Suter; Finance Committee, A. Lintner, J. Walz, Wm. Krueger; Trustees: A. Lintner, A. Schwamb, J. Walz; Grievance Committee: A. Schwamb, A. Lintner, Wm. Krueger.

LOCAL UNION No. 1—President, John Ahlgren; Vice President, Chas. Dold; Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht; Financial Secretary, Frank Helle; Treasurer, Thos. V. Podzimek; Conductor, Henry Schmeisser; Sergeant at Arms, Herman Schroeder; Reading Clerk, Theo. Schlicht; Executive Board: Al. Sombke, Fred Nelson, Frank Gorniak, John Gustavson, Al. Schuth, Wm. Schlorf, Ed. Schug; Finance Committee: John Jones, R. W. Ericson, Theo. Schlicht; Trustees: John E. Stoneberg, Fred Nelson, Al. Sombke; Journal Correspondent, Thos. V. Podzimek; Delegates to Central Body, John Jones, Thos. V. Podzimek, Henry Schmeisser; Delegates to Label League: John Gustavson, Chas. Dold, Theo. Schlicht.

LOCAL UNION No. 21—President, Alfred Stetefeld; Vice President, Chas. Richards; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. G. Johnson; Financial Secretary, Fred Eklund; Treasurer, Edwin Fraser; Conductor, Joseph Muller; Sergeant at Arms, Otto Stengel; Finance Committee: Richard Atkinson, Otto Stengel, Joseph Muller.

#### THE FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS, ITS COST.

More than \$8,000,000 was spent in fighting consumption in the United States last year, according to a bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The amount spent for treatment and the number of patients treated in ten leading states are reported as follows:

State.	Expenditures.	Patients.
New York .....	\$1,669,179	41,779
Pennsylvania .....	1,515,664	24,410
Massachusetts .....	1,059,123	10,645
Illinois .....	202,820	4,826
Maryland .....	195,691	5,829
Ohio .....	245,502	3,197
New Jersey .....	211,660	2,159
Colorado .....	556,205	3,229
California .....	254,707	1,900
Connecticut .....	220,190	1,141

Reports from all parts of the country indicate that next year the amount of money to be expended and the number of patients that will be treated will more than double that of last year.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



Möge eine Aera von überreicher Prosperität euer Heim und euren Kamin umgeben.

Möge jeder Tag eures Lebens ein friedlicher und angenehmer sein, und möge euer Leben werth des Lebens sein.

Und während ihr das Leben, die Freiheit und das Streben nach dem Glücke genießt, vergeßt nicht die Wahrzeichen der Union.

Der Del-Octopus ist durch den Befehl des Gerichts „aufgelöst“ worden; das Nächste, was wir hören werden, wird die Auflösung des Gerichts durch den Del-Octopus sein.

Dieses gesegnete Versteckspiel scheint für die Truists, Gerichte und Advokaten ein großer Sport zu sein. Und der arme Schlucker hat allemal die Kosten zu tragen.

Nun, habt ihr Williams erste Botschaft an den Congress gelesen? Sie war fein, denkt ihr nicht? Die muthigen Aeußerungen in Vertbeidigung der Lohnarbeiter — die er nicht gethan hat — sind niemals von irgend einem früheren Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten übertroffen worden. Aber nichtsdestoweniger, Will ist ein großer Mann — in „avoir du pois“.

Die streikenden Musenarbeiterinnen in New York führen einen tapferen Kampf für die Verbesserung ihrer Lage. Die Fähigkeit und Solidarität, die sie dabei entwickeln, ist des Streites werth. Es ist diese unermüdliche Beharrlichkeit, die Resultate erzeugt. Möge der Erfolg ihre Anstrengungen krönen.

Des Stahl-Truists Reingewinn für das Vierteljahr, das im September 1909 endete, erreichte die enorme Summe von \$30,855,019, Dank dem Schutzzolle! Die Angestellten dieses Truists aber arbeiten für Hungerlöhne, dant diesem selben Schutzzolle! Erscheint es nicht dem Durchschnittsbürger, als ob nicht Alles dabei in Ordnung ist — daß die Aufrechterhaltung eines Tarifes für die Arbeitgeber Millionenverdienste abwirft, und Hungerstoth für die Angestellten?

Der vorgeschlagene allgemeine Streik für einen Tag oder eine Woche, im Falle Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison ins Gefängniß wandern müssen, scheint uns ein schlecht beratener und närrischer zu sein. Falls ein Protest dagegen von der organisierten Arbeit eingelegt werden sollte, so wäre es allerdings durch den Streik an einem Tage, aber am Stimmlasten. Laßt uns endlich diese demonstrativen und albernen Proteste aufgeben und zum klaren Geschäft übergehen.

Auf der Conferenz der führenden Geister der verbundenen Nationalen und Internationalen Unionen der „A. S. of L.“ wurde beschloffen einen Feldzug gegen den Stahl-Truist zu eröffnen.

Es giebt aber nur einen einzigen Weg, um dem Stahl-Truist beizukommen, und das wäre wenn er des Schutzes unseres Schutzzolles verlustig ginge. Wenn man das fertig bringen könnte, so würde der Stahl-Truist auf die Knie fallen und um Gnade betteln.

Die kürzliche Katastrophe in der St. Paul Mine in Cherry, Ill., bei welcher nahezu 400 Bergleute ihr Leben einbüßten, sollte uns eine werthvolle Lehre sein, die nicht sobald vergessen werden sollte. Der Trubel ist, daß in allen ähnlichen Fällen, wenn die Aufregung am höchsten gestiegen war, eine Unmenge Vorschläge ein ähnliches Unglück zu verhüten, ertheilt wurden. Kaum aber, daß der letzte Sarg im Kirchhof versenkt worden war, war auch schon alles wieder vergessen! Von diesem furchtbaren Unfalle sollte sicherlich ein gutes Resultat erzielt werden. Die „Miner's Organization“, die sehr mächtig ist, und deren Mitglieder so schwer betroffen wurden, sollte die Angelegenheit nicht eher ruhen lassen, als bis solche Vorkehrungen in den Minen und außerhalb derselben getroffen worden sind, die bis zu einem gewissen Grade dafür bürgen, daß das Leben der Arbeiter in der Tiefe der Erde geschützt wird. Die „United Mine Workers“ sind es sich selbst schuldig, daß sie jeden Stein umdrehen bis die richtigen Vorsichtsmaßregeln angeordnet und ausgeführt worden sind.

Ein Abonnent des Journals fragt an, ob die Standard Oil Company jemals die Straffumme von \$29,000,000 bezahlt hatte, und falls ja, wann? Mein lieber, unschuldsvoller Leser, wir möchten Dich, ohne verlegend werden zu wollen, informieren, daß dieses Strafgehalt nicht bezahlt worden ist, und niemals bezahlt werden wird. Ein lebenswürdiger Richter, ein College von Richter Landis, mit Namen Anderson, erklärte, daß die Standard Oil Company unantastbar und rein sei, und deshalb nicht angehalten werden könnte, diese Straffumme zu zahlen. Die bloße Idee, Rodesseller, das Haupt einer Sonntagschul-Klasse wegen betrügerischer Handlungen strafen zu wollen? Wie absurd!

## Jene Vierzig Prozent.

In der letzten Ausgabe des Journals stellten wir die Behauptung auf, daß die Kosten für den Lebensunterhalt um ungefähr vierzig Prozent gestiegen seien.

In derselben Ausgabe behaupteten wir, daß dieser Aufschlag eine correspondirende Reduktion der Löhne im Gefolge haben würde.

Eine vierzigprozentige Reduktion der bereits geringen Löhne der Piano-Arbeiter kann nur ein unglaubliches Elend und schweres Leiden hervorgerufen.

Es sollten Mittel und Wege gefunden werden, um diese Reduktion der Löhne zu verhindern.

Die Arbeitgeber begegnen, in der Regel, einer Steigerung der Kosten aus irgend einer Ursache, indem sie entweder die Verkaufspreise ihrer fabrizierten Produkte heraufbeschießen, oder indem sie die Löhne herabdrücken.

Sie wissen es einzurichten, daß sie selbst keinen Verlust erleiden.

Das Journal erkennt die Vorsicht der Arbeitgeber, ihre eigenen Interessen wahrzunehmen, willig an, bezweifelt aber ihr Recht, den Angestellten zum Sündenbock zu machen.

Indessen der Boß ist vollständig fähig für sich selbst Sorge zu tragen. Es ist nicht der „Boß“ dem wir einen Rath ertheilen möchten.

Wir wünschen einfach nur die Methoden klar zu legen, durch welche der Arbeitgeber sich und seine Interessen zu schützen weiß, damit wir, die Angestellten daraus lernen und seinem Beispiele folgen können.

Die Arbeitgeber, die Piano-fabrikanten, haben eine nahezu unfehlbare Organisation, daher auch ihre Fähigkeit Millionen zu verdienen.

Der Angestellte, dessen Organisation, wie offen eingestanden werden muß, nicht so perfekt ist, als sie sein könnte, hilft gerade durch seine mangelhafte Organisation, daß die Koffer der Arbeitgeber noch immer mehr gefüllt werden.

Falls die Organisation nicht einträglich wäre, würden die Arbeitgeber sich nicht organisieren.

Falls daher die Arbeitgeber finden, daß die Formalkung einer perfekten Organisation ihre Interessen am besten schützt, so muß man logisch daraus folgern, daß auch die Interessen der Arbeiter am besten durch eine perfekte Organisation von Jhresgleichen geschützt werden könnten.

Was gut für den „Boß“ ist, sollte auch in gleichem Maße gut sein für den Arbeiter.

Unsere Erfahrungen während der letzten Panik haben uns gelehrt, daß die Angestellten in Fabriken, in denen keinerlei Arbeiterorganisationen existiren, unter wiederholten Lohnreduktionen zu leiden hatten, während das in organisierten Fabriken nicht der Fall war.

Das Alles führt dazu die Wohlthat einer Organisation klar zu legen.

Doch laßt uns zu der Erhöhung des Lebensunterhaltskosten von vierzig Prozent zurückkehren. Glauben unsere Mitglieder, daß es recht sei, wenn diese Bürde allein auf die Schultern der Arbeiter abgeladen wird?

Glauben die Pianoarbeiter im Allgemeinen, daß sie berechtigt sind diese schwere Last allein zu tragen? Die Antwort Aller würde unzweifelhaft sein: „Nein!“

Wie aber können wir diesen Dingen abhelfen? Es ist wirklich eine leichte Sache. Nehmt was die Arbeitgeber thun — organisiert euch! Versucht unter den Angestellten eine ebenso perfekte Organisation herzustellen als die ihrige ist.

Ganz besondere Anstrengungen müssen in diesem kommenden Jahre gemacht werden, um dem Anwachsen der Lebenskosten um vierzig Prozent entgegen zu arbeiten. Wir erwarten, daß eine eben solche Erhöhung der Arbeitslöhne erlangt werden kann.

Wir können das erlangen, wenn wir ausreichend stark organisiert sind.

Wollt ihr, Piano-Arbeiter, helfen diese Organisation zu Stande zu bringen?

Seid ihr bereit Anstrengungen zu machen, um dieser Erhöhung der Lebenskosten wirksam zu begegnen, die da droht Noth und Elend in euer und eurer Kameraden Heim zu bringen?

Seid ihr?

Es ist an euch zu sagen, ob diese vierzig Prozent allein auf euer Konto gesetzt werden sollen, oder nicht!

Ihr könnt diese Dinge ändern, ihr könnt eure Anstrengungen, die Bürde dorthin zu werfen, wo sie rechtmäßig hingehört, gekrönt sehen, wenn ihr nur eure Schultern gegen das Rad stemmen würdet, und Hand in Hand mit euren Kameraden dahin ireben würdet, die Organisation eures Handwerks zur Vollkommenheit zu bringen.

Schweig für immer, beklagt euch nicht über eure Leiden, protestirt nicht über Lohnreduktionen, regt euch nicht über die Noth in eurer Familie auf. Ihr habt kein Recht zu allem diesem, es wäre denn, ihr wäret ein aktives Mitglied einer Trade Organisation.

Wenn ihr nicht ein aktives Mitglied eurer Trade Union werdet, wenn ihr nicht dem Beispiel der Arbeitgeber folgt und die Arbeiter eines Handwerkers organisiert, wenn ihr das nicht thut, so werden die vierzig Prozent fortfahren noch immer höher anzuschwellen, bis das Leben selbst eine Bürde, zu unerträglich zum Leben wird.

Kameraden, organisiert euch!



# Departamento Italiano



Possa il nuovo anno portarvi ogni felicità.

Possa un'era di abbondante prosperità circondare la vostra casa e il vostro focolare.

Possa la vostra vita giornaliera essere tranquilla e piacevole, possa essere una vita degna di essere vissuta.

E mentre vi godete le gioie della vita, la libertà e il raggiungimento di una meta agognata, non dimenticate la marca d'unione.

Il possente drago che controlla l'olio è stato sciolto per ordine della corte. La prossima novità di cui sentiremo parlare è la dissoluzione della corte per opera del drago dell'olio.

Questo g'uoco legale a mosca cieca sembra di essere un bel divertimento per i trusts, le corti e gli avvocati. Intanto il popolo paga per le spese.

Ebbene, avete letto il primo messaggio del Presidente Taft al Congresso? E' stato delizioso, non è vero? Le coraggiose parole in difesa del lavoratore, che il presidente ha lasciato prudentemente nel dimenticatoio, non sono state eguagliate da nessun altro Presidente degli Stati Uniti. In ogni modo William Taft continua a passare per grand'uomo.

I tessitori scioperanti di New York stanno sostenendo brillantemente la lotta per migliorare le loro condizioni. La tenacità e la solidarietà dimostrata in quest'occasione meritano di essere emulate. E' questo spirito di perseveranza e di resistenza che porta il successo. Possa un pieno successo essere la corona dei loro sforzi.

Il profitto netto del Trust dell'Acciaio, per il trimestre spirato nel settembre 1909, ha raggiunto l'enorme somma di \$30.815.019, per virtù della tariffa proibizionista. Gli operai di quel trust lavorano per salari che non bastano a pagare il pane e il fitto di casa, per virtù della tariffa proibizionista. Non pare alla media della cittadinanza che sia ingiusto mantenere una tariffa che procura milioni ai ricchi e fame a chi lavora per essi?

Il progetto di fare sciopero per un giorno o per una settimana nel caso che Gompers, Mitchell e Morrison fossero inviati al carcere ci sembra una determinazione puerile. Se una protesta si deve fare da parte della classe operaia organizzata, questa protesta deve essere molto più radicale, e lo sciopero non si deve fare all'officina, ma alle urne, il giorno delle elezioni. Mettiamo da parte certe forme spettacolose, che non concludono nulla e veniamo al sodo.

La conferenza dei capi esecutivi delle Unioni Affiliate Nazionali e Internazionali dell'American Federation of Labor ha deciso di fare una guerra decisiva al Trust dell'Acciaio. Vi è una sola via per colpire al vivo il Trust dell'Acciaio, cioè di privarlo della tariffa protettiva. Se si ottiene ciò, il Trust

dell'Acciaio s'inginocchierà per domandare misericordia.

La recente catastrofe della Miniera St. Paul, a Cherry, Ill., nella quale hanno perduto la vita quasi quattrocento minatori, deve essere di ammonimento e di lezione da non dimenticarsi. Il guaio in casi simili è che durante il parossismo dell'eccitamento si propongono e si tentano mille rimedi. Ma non appena l'ultimo corteo funebre si è mosso verso il cimitero, si dimentica tutto. Dopo questo disastro si deve venire sicuramente a un'azione definitiva. L'organizzazione dei minatori, che ha nella sua compagine una forza poderosa, i cui membri sono stati i bersagliati, non deve lasciare addormentare le cose fin tanto che nell'andamento delle miniere non saranno introdotti quei cambiamenti, o almeno fin tanto che qualche cosa non si sarà cominciata a fare, per proteggere le vite di coloro i quali lavorano nelle viscere della terra. Sta adesso all'Unione dei Minatori di non lasciare di gridare finché non saranno adottate le opportune misure per salvaguardare la vita degli individui.

Un abbonato del Journal vuole sapere se la Standard Oil Company ha mai pagata la multa di \$29,000,000, e se l'ha pagata, quando l'ha pagata. Caro lettore ingenuo, senza avere intenzione di ottendervi, permetteteci di dirvi che la multa non è stata pagata e non sarà mai pagata. Qualche benevole collega del Giudice Landis, il Giudice Anderson, per esempio, ha dichiarato che la Standard Oil Company è immacolata e pura, perciò non è in dovere di pagare la multa. Quale stranezza, multare Rockefeller, capo di una classe di scuola domenicale, per pratiche fraudolente! Ma ciò è inverosimile!

## QUEL QUARANTA PER CENTO.

Nel numero precedente del Journal abbiamo asserito che il costo delle necessità per la vita è aumentato del quaranta per cento.

In quello stesso numero abbiamo anche affermato che all'aumento del costo della vita corrispondeva una riduzione nei salari.

Una riduzione del quaranta per cento sulle già magre paghe dei lavoratori di pianoforti equivale a rendere intollerabile la vita, accrescendone le miserie e le sofferenze.

Si dovrebbe escogitare qualche mezzo per abolire tale riduzione.

In linea generale, le persone che danno lavoro ad altre persone fanno fronte all'aumento dei prezzi, di qualsiasi natura, o aumentando il prezzo di vendita del prodotto manufatturato, o riducendo i salari.

Essi non si espongono a subire una perdita essi stessi.

Questo Journal approva l'accortezza dei padroni per salvaguardare i loro interessi, per ciò sentiamo di dovere contrastar loro il diritto di fare delle persone, che essi impiegano, un capro espiatorio.

In ogni modo dobbiamo riconoscere nel padrone una grande avvedutezza per provvedere ai casi suoi, perciò non è a lui che noi intendiamo dare un consiglio.

La nostra intenzione è semplicemente di additare i metodi usati dai padroni per proteggere se stessi e i loro interessi, affinché anche noi, impiegati, possiamo imitare il loro esempio e avvalercene.

I padroni, quelli dell'industria dei pianoforti per esempio, dispongono di un'organizzazio-

ne quasi perfezionata, e da ciò deriva la loro abilità a guadagnare milioni.

L'impiegato, la cui organizzazione, bisogna ammetterlo, non è così perfetta come potrebbe essere, aiuta, appunto perchè è sfornito di una solida organizzazione, a colmare gli scrigni dei padroni.

Se l'organizzazione non fosse benefica, i padroni non si sarebbero organizzati.

Per conseguenza se i padroni sono venuti nella conclusione che, per mezzo della formazione di una perfetta organizzazione, i loro interessi vengono ben protetti, è logico che gli interessi degli impiegati possono essere protetti meglio per mezzo di una perfetta organizzazione di se medesimi.

Quello che è buono per il padrone deve essere egualmente buono per l'operaio.

La nostra esperienza durante il passato panico c'insegna che, negli stabilimenti sprovisti interamente d'organizzazione, gli operai hanno dovuto subire replicate riduzioni di salari, mentre gli stabilimenti organizzati ne sono andati esenti.

Tutto ciò intende a dimostrare l'utilità dell'organizzazione.

Adesso prendiamo di nuovo in considerazione il quaranta per cento di aumento nel costo delle necessità della vita. Sono i nostri membri del parere che è giusto farne sentire tutto il peso all'operaio?

Credono, i lavoratori di pianoforti che essi devono tollerare il pesante fardello?

La risposta che prorompe da tutte le bocche è certamente di NO.

Allora come possiamo rimediare a quest'ordine di cose?

E' facile. Facciamo come fanno i padroni — organizziamoci. Cerchiamo di istituire fra gli operai un'organizzazione tenace e vasta come è stata già fatta fra i padroni.

In quest'anno che è appena cominciato dobbiamo cercare ogni mezzo per fare abolire questo quaranta per cento di aumento nel costo delle necessità della vita. Noi intendiamo procurarci un aumento equivalente nei salari.

Noi l'otterremo se saremo organizzati abbastanza bene.

Darete voi, lavoratore di pianoforti, l'opera vostra, per organizzarci?

Intendete voi fare uno sforzo per abolire l'aumentato costo della vita, responsabile di tante sofferenze patite nella casa vostra e in quella dei vostri compagni di lavoro?

Lo farete voi?

Da voi dipende se questo quaranta per cento deve gravare totalmente su di voi, forse anche accresciuto, oppure no.

Voi potete cambiare l'ordine delle cose, voi potete riuscire nei vostri sforzi di liberarvi del fardello e darlo a chi si conviene, se aggiungete l'opera vostra a quella dei vostri compagni allo scopo di perfezionare l'organizzazione del vostro mestiere.

Tenete a freno la lingua, non vi lagnate delle sofferenze, non protestate contro le riduzioni non parlate troppo di patimenti dei vostri piegni. Voi non avete diritto di lamentarvi finché non siate divenuto un membro attivo dell'organizzazione del vostro mestiere.

A meno che non diventiate un membro attivo della vostra unione operaia, a meno che non seguitate l'esempio dei padroni organizzando i lavoratori dell'arte vostra, a meno che non facciate questo, il quaranta per cento continuerà ad aumentarsi finché la vita stessa non sarà diventata un fardello troppo gravoso.

Compagni, Organizzatevi!

# UNION MATTERS

## THE SWEATSHOP SUIT.

It tells of the sweatshop's misery,  
It speaks of the toiler's strife;  
It calls to mind human suffering  
That ends with the worker's life;  
It sings at the hot foul attic,  
Where twenty long hours a day  
A horde of men, women and children  
Are wearing their lives away.

It tells of the fainting creature  
Sewing on at the endless seam;  
It pictures the crowded quarters  
That reek with the heat and steam;  
It represents human life-blood,  
The price that it costs to live;  
The cost of the bread and butter  
Some starving mortal must give.

It shows its shabby make-up  
The injustice that gave it birth;  
It speaks in its shoddy finish  
Its uttermost lack of worth;  
Its sag and its thousand wrinkles  
Tell plainly where it was made,  
As though even it were ashamed to be seen  
The suit of the sweatshop grade.

Then why do you buy it, brother?  
Those clothes that are stamped unfair;  
Those garments of filth and squalor  
That the smell of the sweatshop share.  
Refuse them an dlook for the label;  
Your conscience won't trouble you then  
Dont' accept that product of starvation  
Wear union made clothing like men.

—M. Dash.

Professor H. B. Meyer of the University of Wisconsin was named as the umpire in the arbitration controversy between the Illinois Central Railroad and its telegraphers.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad yielded to the demands to the blacksmiths and helpers in the shops of that system, granting an increase of 2 cents an hour and improved working conditions.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is contemplating heading a movement for the formation of a \$1,000,000 corporation to manufacture shirtwaists and employ only union labor.

The New York Central has granted an increase in wages to all trainmen and conductors. This statement was made by J. P. Bradley, representing Vice President Smith, who said the exact rate of increase had not yet been determined. It will be fixed by compromise.

Coal miners throughout the United States are preparing to reopen the question of wages by making a demand for increased pay. The miners take the stand that higher wages are needed because of increased cost of living.

A committee from the Nashville, Tenn., Trades and Labor Council recently organized the city employment bureau, with Mayor Howe as chairman. The idea of the organization is to get a co-operative movement started between the Mayor and the Trades and Labor Council, and do everything possible to get men work who are not able to obtain positions themselves.

Another union bursting firm has come to grief. The Werner Publishing Company, of Akron, O., has just been thrown into a receivership, upon complaint of two of its principal stockholders. The firm is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and for several years has been the most obnoxious and persistent opponent of organized labor that the International Typographical Union has been forced to contend with. Next?

With the declaration that they intend to establish nonunion labor conditions permanently in the Black Hills and to inaugurate the card system, the managements of thirteen of the largest mining properties issued a notice to employees that they would be given an opportunity to sign wage scales under the new conditions before any outsiders were imported.

All of the mines at once closed, with the announced intention of resuming operations as soon as a sufficient number of nonunion men could be obtained.

More than 800 men are affected, exclusive of the Homestake mine, also closed.

The American Federation of Labor, through a committee headed by Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and other union leaders, carried its fight against the United States Steel Corporation to President Taft. The committee presented to the President a formal paper in which they set forth fourteen different charges of illegality against the steel corporation and asked for an immediate investigation of the so-called trust, which they claim is operating in defiance of the law. The President promised to take the matter up with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and with Labor Commissioner Neill.

Indiana is to be the battleground between the American Federation of Labor and the United States Steel corporation, according to a statement made by E. S. McCullough, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. McCullough returned from Washington where he and other members of a labor committee conferred with President Taft on alleged violation of the anti-trust law.

The mine leader said that Gov. Marshall of Indiana is next to be consulted with reference to the specific prosecution of the corporation at Gary through both the federal and the state courts. The governors of Illinois, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania are to be interviewed with the same end in view.

It also will be endeavored to have the foreign laborers at Gary and other big steel centers organized to raise the standard of living as well as the wages.

## TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

The La Crosse Trades and Labor Council, the central body of the La Crosse labor unions have purchased a carload of flour and its officers announce that the council will buy other food necessities in big lots to be resold on the co-operative plan at wholesale cost to union members, because, it is alleged, with the cost of living where it is, it is impossible for the average laborer to exist properly. The council is also considering the establishment of a co-operative bakery, operated by the unions, where bread would be sold to laboring men at the bare cost of its manufacture.

## THE USUAL REWARD.

Twenty-five strike-breakers, who said they had been employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to take the places of striking switchmen in St. Paul, appeared recently at the state's attorney's office, Chicago to seek assistance to reach their homes in different parts of the country. The men said they had been employed by different employment agents in New York, Cleveland and other cities and that they had been left stranded here without money to take them to their homes.

## AFTER PAPER TRUST.

A sweeping indictment against the paper box trust, known to the trade as the Paper Board Association, was returned by the United States grand jury sitting in New York City. About twenty corporations and 140 individuals are covered by the indictment. Successive grand juries for months have been making a secret investigation of the trust. The evidence revealed shows that there has been a special combination in this line of the paper trade, as was proved in the case of the wrapping paper trust, which the government succeeded in convicting in the United States Circuit Court. John H. Parks, who organized both trusts, pleaded guilty and was let off with a fine of \$4,000. He was used as a witness before the grand jury in the investigation of the paper box trust and was thereby given immunity from further prosecution.

## UNION MAN LANDS GOOD JOB.

Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed license commissioner of the city of New York by Mayor Gaynor. The job carries with it a \$5,000 salary.

For fourteen years Robinson has been in charge of the New York headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, and he has been prominent in organized labor since 1885. He has been a delegate for twenty years to the Central Federation Union and has been financial secretary of that body since 1898. He became a fast friend with Mayor Gaynor after his speech in answer in the Church of the Ascension in reply to the Rev. Alexander Irvine, who attacked organized labor.

## WHAT NEXT?

Nineteen employees of the Delaware and Hudson railroad shops at Carbondale, Pa., were discharged because they weigh less than 150 pounds and it is expected others under this weight will lose their positions later on.

The men declare that an order recently has been issued from the headquarters at Albany for the discharge of all shop employees who weigh less than 150 pounds or are over 45 years of age.

The weight limit is said to have been fixed owing to the idea that a mature man weighing less than 150 pounds does not possess the physical strength to permit him to do a normal man's daily work.

## TO FORM COMBINE.

At a meeting of representatives from various coal operators' associations throughout the country which was held in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., plans were discussed for the organization of a national coal operators' association. Final action on this will be taken at a meeting to be held in Chicago at the call of James Elliot of Kansas City, the originator of the proposed organization. The association, it was stated last night, will include all of the principal coal operating associations in the United States.

## THOS. J. MORGAN SUED.

Thomas J. Morgan, an attorney and the publisher of a Socialist magazine of Chicago, Ill., called the Provoker, was sued for \$50,000 by Gaylord Wilshire, the editor of Wilshire's Magazine, a New York Socialist publication.

Attorney Marvin E. Barnhart, who filed the suit, said it was based on a statement, regarded by him as libelous, which Morgan printed in his paper.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The American Federation of Labor has prepared an employers' liability bill to be presented to all legislatures in the United States.

The application for the pardon of Preston, Socialist Labor candidate for President of the United States in 1908, and Smith, was rejected by the board of Pardons of Nevada on January 5.

Legislative committees representing the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of Illinois have agreed to indorse the bill creating a commission to study employers' liability.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of Illinois appeared before the house committee on appropriations recently to make argument for an appropriation for the Cherry mine disaster sufferers sufficient to establish a relief fund that would be in operation for ten years.

Six Chicago violators of the child labor law were fined by Justice Seovel a few days ago. They were Ginn & Co., Herman Kleinman, 484 Milwaukee avenue; Standard Japanning company, Cosmopolitan Fuel company, and Anton Zverovitz, 1323 North Ashland avenue. The cases of the six accused of violating the ten hour law for women were continued until Feb. 3.

Representatives of the 10,000 Illinois members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen decided to make a concerted effort before the next regular session of the Illinois general assembly to procure the passage of an employers' liability act and a "full train crew" law. H. F. Smith of Beardstown was elected chairman of the legislative committee.

A decision by District Judge Bailey in the case of the Lea Planing Mill Company vs. The Trades Council upholds the constitutionality of the Oklahoma law relating to boycotts. This law provides that it is not unlawful for labor organizations to advertise a concern as being unfair when no effort is made to use force or violence. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. The company sought an injunction against the council to prevent the boycott following a strike of the company's employees.

### NEW LABOR LAWS OF MASS.

January 1st several new Labor laws went into effect in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, among them the "56-hour law," so called. This law provides that no child under 18 years of age and no women shall be employed in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment for more than 56 hours in a week. This is a reduction of over two hours over the present law and was brought about as a compromise between organized labor, who demanded a 54-hour week, and the manufacturers, who endeavored to retain the 58-hour week.

Because the new law would involve many changes in the arrangements of the manufacturers, 18 months were allowed them in which to adapt themselves to the new law.

All the big mills in Lowell commenced January 1st on the shorter schedule. The Merrimack, Appleton, Boott, Massachusetts and Lawrence mills, beginning work at 7:50 A. M. and closing at 6 P. M. The Tremont and Suffolk mills will maintain their present schedules, closing down at 10 o'clock Saturdays.

Another law which went into effect at the same time provides that if an employee is in-

jured by defective machinery of which he was cognizant but in regard to which he had notified his employer, the employee may ask damages. Up to the present an employee injured while at work through a defect in the machinery has been unable to recover damages if he was found to have known of such defect.

### TELEGRAPHERS LOSE.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the District Court in the case of the United States against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, charged with violation of the hours of service act in allowing employees to work more than nine hours in one day.

The judgment of the lower court is reversed and the cause remanded, with instructions to grant a new trial. The decision was handed down by Judges Grosseup, Baker and Seaman. A judgment of \$100 entered against the railroad by the lower court was set aside.

The case against the railroad charged that Fred Hillhouse, W. E. Sargent and F. M. Elliott, telegraphers, were compelled to remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours.

It was shown that Hillhouse went on duty at the telegraph office in Corwith, Ill., at 6:30 a. m., was given an intermission of three hours at noon, resumed duty at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and went off duty at 6:30 in the evening, making in all nine hours of actual service, but twelve hours from the beginning to the end. W. E. Sargent and F. M. Elliott worked during the same periods.

The decision of the court in part is as follows: "The contention of the government is that while in neither of the cases above mentioned was the operator required to remain on duty for more than nine hours of any twenty-four in the aggregate, such service within the contemplation of the statute either is to be divided into 'two periods' separated by the intermission (for which the statute makes no provision), or is to be considered as 'one period,' including the intermission, which would make it a period of twelve hours.

"But manifestly Congress did not intend that an intermission of three hours, in the middle of the day, should be computed as a part of the employee's service; for the statute was enacted in view of the customs of the land, and the customs of the land do not include such intermissions as a part of the working hours of the employees.

"According to custom nine hours' work unquestionably means nine hours' actual employment, whether broken by an intermission for lunch or on account of some other occasion."

### THE EVER-INCREASING COST.

Interesting facts relative to the cost of living have just been compiled by the New Jersey State Bureau of Labor and Statistics. These show, among other things, that during the past thirteen years the cost of living in that state has increased 37.13 per cent. A bill of goods such as the average family would require for a week was prepared and prices secured in different parts of the state. The unexpected discovery was made that the prices were highest in cities where the most competition prevailed.

### FRAUD IN CUBA.

Following charges made by Victor Martinez, a reporter for the Diario Espanol, Havana, Cuba, Judge Arostegui has commenced an investigation of the American Army Commissary Department. It is claimed that pianos, milk and matches brought in on the U. S. Transport Kilpatrick by American officers, free of duty, have been sold in the open market. It is expected that important developments will follow this investigation. The names of the pianos claimed to have been smuggled have not been divulged.

### MADE GOOD USE OF ORGAN.

Bullskin township, a mountain community near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., is torn up over the arrest of its schoolmaster, James S. Wingrove, charged with malicious destruction of school property. Wingrove's pupils testified that he wrenched the back from the organ and tore out "innards," using the case for a bookshelf. Bert Willtrout, one of the pupils, when asked what was done with the pedals said "he used them to lick us and I was one of the boys who felt 'em." Wingrove was held for trial under a \$200 bond.

### MIGHT HAVE TOLD A LIE.

A British workman stopped a fashionably dressed clubman in a West End street and asked for a light for his pipe. The man-about-town condescendingly supplied him with a match. "Thank yer," remarked the grateful workman, "you're every inch a gentleman." "Sorry I can't say the same of you," replied the clubman with a supercilious smile. "Well," retorted the worker as he picked up his bag of tools, "yer might have been perlit enuf to tell a lie, same as I did."—London Labor Leader.

### ADOPT WAGE-SCALE.

The convention of the anthracite coal miners, held at Sacramento, Pa., closed October 15th, after making public the scale agreed to by the scale committee and approved by the delegates. The demands are as follows:

"That an agreement shall be negotiated between the representatives of the miners and operators of the anthracite region, and all disputes arising under the contract shall be adjusted as provided for in the said agreement.

"We demand the complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as a party to negotiate a wage contract, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall be recognized in our right to provide any method we may adopt for the collection of revenues for the organization.

"We demand an eight-hour day, with no reduction of wages, and that all employees paid \$1.50 or less per day shall receive a 10 per cent advance, and all employees paid more than \$1.50 and less than \$2 per day shall receive a 5 per cent advance."

Miss Sweet—I cannot find the new attachment on the piano that you sold me on the four-year plan.

Manager—Er—attachment? Well, I guess that will come later.

### NEW GLASS MAKING.

We all know that there is one pane of glass for the rich and another for the poor, known respectively as plate and sheet glass. And while both have essentially the same composition, they differ greatly in the purity of the materials used and the method of manufacture.

Until a few years ago sheet glass, the window-pane of the multitude, owed its origin to the blower's breath. But in 1903 Mr. John H. Lubbers of Allegheny, Pa., invented a window-glass blowing machine which was described as "the newest marvel in the industrial affairs of this country."

And now another Pennsylvanian, Mr. Irving W. Colburn of Franklin, Pa., has gone one better and perfected, at a cost of \$200,000, a machine which makes glass without blowing it at all—turns it out in a continuous sheet and enables one man and two boys to efficiently perform the work of 13 skilled mechanics.

### DEATHS.

MUELLER—Brother Friedrich Mueller, October 20, 1903, age 84, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.  
NEISS—Brother Chas. C. Neiss, December 13, 1903, age 46 years, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

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E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
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HOT SPRINGS—  
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SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
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J. M. Gallup & Co.  
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ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
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Coffeyville Music House.  
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#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

International Office, December, 1909.

#### RECEIPTS.

##### International Office Expense.

Local Union No. 1	\$150.00
Local Union No. 14	75.00
Local Union No. 16	75.00
Local Union No. 17	100.00
Local Union No. 32	25.00
Local Union No. 34	25.00

##### Label Assessment.

Local Union No. 2	1.65
Local Union No. 17	42.30
Local Union No. 44	.30

##### Supplies.

Local Union No. 1	4.00
Local Union No. 4	7.20
Local Union No. 21	1.20
Protest charges on check	1.30

Total receipts .....\$507.95

##### Expenditures.

Charges on checks	\$ 1.10
Protest charges	1.30
Papers for office	2.69
Typewriter ribbon	.50
Telegram	.50
200 1c stamps	2.00
350 2c stamps	7.00
80 5c stamps	4.00
40 10c stamps	4.00
Journal postage	2.50
Thos. V. Podzimek, organizer	97.57
Ad. Minneapolis Label Committee	10.00
E. M. Polack, organizer	60.00
J. Johnson, special service	20.00
Two Balls of String	.20
One Box of Carbon Paper	2.00
Express charges	.75
Chas. B. Carlson, special service	6.50
500 Postal Cards	5.00
One Broom	.35
H. G. Adair Printing Co.	175.00
A. E. Starr, service	25.00
Frank Vallre, services	25.00

Telephone	1.45
Rent of Office	10.00
Salary of President	100.00
Deficiency December 1, 1909	80.00

Total Expense	\$645.61
Total Receipts	\$507.95
Total Expense	\$645.61

Deficiency January 1, 1910.....\$137.66  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The amendment offered by Local Union No. 14 of New York City, providing for the holding of a convention of the International Union in July, 1910, did not receive the required number of seconds can therefore, not be put to a referendum vote of the members. The amendment was seconded by Locals Nos. 16, 17, 21, 27 and 32.

The amendment of Local Union No. 1 of Chicago, Ill., providing for a reduction in the initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00 for members employed in non-union shops for a period of six months beginning January 1st, 1910, received the required number of seconds, the amendment has been submitted to a referendum vote of the members. The amendment was seconded by Locals Nos. 4, 16, 17, 19, 21, 27, 34, 35, 39 and 41.

Wm. Diehl, member of Local Union No. 17 New York, N. Y., received the unanimous vote of the members of the International Executive Board for the position of Ninth Vice President, made vacant by the resignation of Brother Henry Berghane. Brother Diehl has therefore been declared elected Ninth Vice-President of the International Union.

The Organ Workers of Brattleboro, Vt., employees of the Estey Organ Co., have organized and applied for a charter of affiliation. The application was approved and charter granted. The local will be known as Local Union No. 5. The organization was effected through the efforts of Stuart Reid, organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Butcher—What can I send up today, Mrs. Styles?

Mrs. Styles—Send me a leg of mutton, and be sure that it is from a black sheep.

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## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Steinfeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kollie's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kollie's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Rivedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puerer, 305 Strause St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vlaci, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 2216 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2893 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florcey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 61 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 318 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Ronrke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 559 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 69 Diamond St.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1158 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Sts., W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Horning, 67 Jones Street.

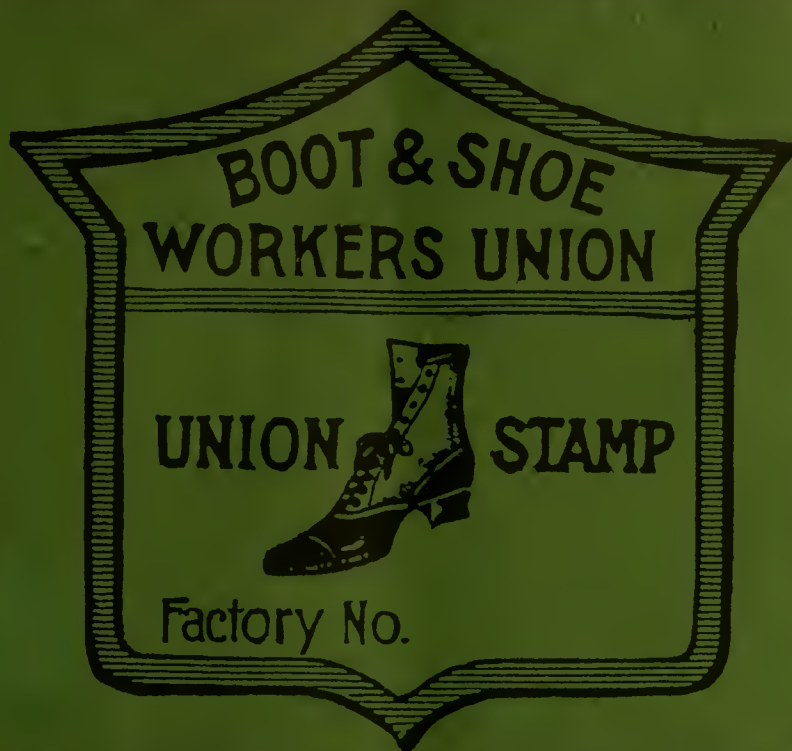
Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street., Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kilt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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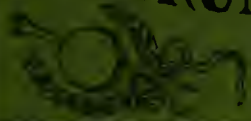
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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

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PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
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## THE MARCH OF MEN.

If you could cast away the pain,  
The sorrows and the tears,  
And live the joys alone remain  
From all departed years;  
If you could quite forget the sighs  
And recollect the song—  
What think you, would you be as wise,  
As helpful, or as strong?

If you could lay the burden down  
That bows your head at whiles,  
Shun everything that wears a frown,  
And live a life of smiles—  
Be happy as a child again,  
As free from thoughts of care—  
Would you appear to other men  
More noble or more fair?

Ah, no! a man should do his part  
And carry all his load,  
Rejoiced to share with every heart  
The roughness of the road.  
Not given to thinking overmuch  
Of pains and griefs behind,  
But glad to be in fullest touch  
With all his human kind.

—Charles Buxton Going.

## A REMARKABLE CHARGE.

We herewith reproduce in full Judge Platt's charge to the jury in the Loewe-Hatters case. The instructions contained therein are unmistakably clear and to the point. It might be well for all wage workers to seriously ponder over the situation so forcibly brought to our attention by Judge Platt. The workman's all is at stake whether he will quiescently submit to have even the present meager fruits of his toil made subject to the avarice of the unscrupulous employer remains to be seen. We hope not.

The judge's charge:

"It is the rule of federal courts that in the charge to the jury the counsel may take exception to such portions of the charge as they consider unsatisfactory before the jury has been sent to its deliberations. But in this case it has been so thoroughly tried and I have had such extensive opportunities to become familiar with it and the requests to charge have been given me sufficiently in advance that I have been enabled to study them and their application to the case before us that I intend to take upon my own shoulders the responsibility for what I shall say to the jury and I shall request of the counsel on both sides to remain silent till after I have finished my remarks to the jury.

"They understand that they will be entitled to take any exception to my charge or my calling to charge in this case.

"This case, gentlemen of the jury, is somewhat more familiar to me than it is to you.

I began to suffer the trials and tribulations of this complaint in 1904. The way in which the case reaches you at this time it is not necessary to detail at length because counsel representing the defendants, conceiving that a cause of action under the Sherman anti-trust law had not been set forth in the complaint, filed a demurrer to such portions of the complaint as raised distinctively that question.

"At that time our highest court had never issued any opinion which went to the length required in order to establish the validity of this complaint. With great uncertainty in my own mind as to what that action might be and a clear prophetic vision of what a trial of the case at that state of the controversy meant, which prophetic vision, by the way, has been quite thoroughly accounted for in the proceedings which have been before us since last October, I felt that it would be best that the Supreme Court should say in advance whether such a trial would be of service or not.

"My views upon that matter seem to be also the views of the court immediately above me, the Circuit Court of Appeals, because they certified in a brief manner the facts set forth in this complaint and asked the opinion of the Supreme Court upon that subject. But with the case in that situation it seemed best to counsel, both for the present plaintiffs and the present defendants, to have the Supreme Court's views upon the entire question, and therefore this whole case has been taken before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has passed upon it.

"This complaint, which with the answer filed thereto raises the issues which demand our consideration, has been, as I just remarked, subjected to the scrutiny of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest human authority which can be invoked thereon.

"As I read that decision the court considers it a presentation of a large plan entered into by the defendants and others to hamper, cripple and possibly destroy the ability of the plaintiffs to produce hats at home, and in connection therewith to hamper, cripple and possibly destroy the defendant's ability to distribute their product to the ultimate consumers in other states, thereby necessarily reducing and restraining the natural flow of commerce between the home plant and the places of deposit in other states, which commerce, of course, is interstate.

"If the essential elements of such a plan and the means employed to make the plan a success have been clearly established by the evidence, that ought to be all that is required to entitle the plaintiffs to prevail.

"I am constrained to say, gentlemen, that in so far as the combinations in restraint of interstate commerce is concerned and the connection therewith of the defendants as parties, it is not possible for any reasonable man to draw any inferences from the facts represented by either party which would enable them to reach any other final conclusion.

"The defendants have concentrated their attacks upon certain allegations of the complaint which in my mind are not essential to a full and fair statement of the general plan which has been condemned by our highest court.

"I appreciate the great responsibility which I accepted in making this declaration to you, but my conscience compels me to say it and it is my duty to obey. I might detain and possibly worry you by an elaborate explanation of my reasons for reaching this conclusion, but I do not conceive that any good service could be rendered thereby.

"Having given you my positive convictions about a large part of the case I must impress upon you that it is your positive duty to accept them as a law of this case, that the defendants now remaining on the records of this court are parties to a combination which has been found by the supreme court to form a valid basis for this suit.

"The only question, therefore, with which you can properly concern yourselves is the matter of damages.

"It is claimed that plaintiff's business and property was injured in the years 1902 and 1903 between the time when the work at the plant of Loewe & Company was practically brought to a standstill in July, 1902, and the time when the defendants were notified to come into court in September, 1903.

"This injury to property and business was coincident with the alleged use of means by the members of the combination which had such injury as its avowed purpose.

"It is for you to decide, gentlemen, whether the use of the means set forth to accomplish such injury by the defendants and their associates was the direct cause of the loss by the plaintiffs of business and property.

"If you find that the means set forth were the direct cause of the loss it is for you to decide how much that loss was. There is in my mind sufficient evidence in the case, so that you can arrive at a proper amount, and whatever amount you shall arrive at must have been established by a preponderance of the evidence which has been presented to you.

"The purpose of the combination was to cripple the plaintiffs at home and abroad. Just so far as the evidence shows that the means employed to carry out that purpose succeeded you can go on in fixing damages, but acts of the members of the combination to which you ought to give heed began on July 25, 1902, and ended on September 20, 1903.

"The damage done by interference with customers in other states should be confined to that actually shown by testimony with respect to those customers and the amount of their trade or business lost between the dates named.

"As I suggested a moment ago, I think sufficient evidence has been presented to you in that respect to the reasons for some of this

loss of trade. Their suggestions that those years were hard years in all business and that all business in that line and other lines was less during that period by reason of the general conditions in the country, it is your duty to take into consideration in connection with your other discussions with reference to this question of damages.

"But I am not at all sure that you can have listened to all the testimony in this case and have put yourselves in such a frame of mind that you are willing to reach a conclusion that, if the defendants and their agents had refrained from indulging in such practices as have been detailed to you, the amount of Mr. Loewe's business in that time would be lessened to the extent it was.

"I think I can say nothing more that can assist you in arriving at the solution of that one question which I think remains within your duties as jurors.

"The question of damages is always a difficult one for the court to give advice about. I think it is, as a rule, very much better to treat the judgment of twelve intelligent business men in arriving at such results.

"I leave you gentlemen with the statement of my absolute confidence in your integrity and fairness and intention to do the right thing. I feel that sympathy will bear no part in your settlement of that portion of the case which has been turned over to you by the court.

"I want you to reach your conclusion on that subject of damages from the business standpoint. You have heard the story of the way the defendants were treated at home and the way people representing portions of this combination treated its goods abroad.

"So far as in your judgment those facts directly affected Mr. Loewe's ability to deal with the customers in other states it is your business to settle that as best you can in figures.

"I think, perhaps, it is right to say in ending that in the opinion of the court the plaintiffs brought this action somewhat earlier than was wise. I presume that at the time of bringing it it was not appreciated by counsel who prepared it that he would be compelled to limit his damages to the things charged in that complaint.

"You will remember that it was in the summer of 1903 that those performances took place in San Francisco in reference to Triste & Company and the suit was brought in September of that same year.

"The Washington federation and the Oregon federation had put out their notices of Mr. Triste's act only a little while before this suit was brought, and you must also remember, gentlemen, that nearer home—New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and other places—efforts in that line were indulged in by the agents connected with this combination within that period.

"It is for you to determine how long within that period of time those acts around the country had any effect upon Mr. Loewe's business, and the effect, the early part of it as I said a few moments ago, the effect upon his factory at the time of the withdrawal of the men was quite plain.

"All these doings, it is quite certain, you can easily determine, so I say that I can do nothing save to leave with you the settlement of that question, the amount of damage done to Mr. Loewe and his partner during the period that I suggested.

"Now you will please retire to the room and consider upon that one subject and return at the conclusion of your deliberations."

## JERR. L. OBJECTS.

Following will be found an editorial which recently appeared in the "Mixer and Server," the official journal of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance. The argument advanced by Brother Sullivan against the proposed increase in postal rates on second class matter applies with equal force to our own publication as well as those of all other union journals. It will be well for our members to heed the advice of Editor Sullivan. Write your Representative and Senator registering your protest. The editorial reads as follows:

"Is there a movement under way to increase the general expenses of International Unions which issue monthly journals? That question is entitled to your consideration; indeed, it means that you and your fellow members who are now receiving your official journal may have to forego that pleasure, and all on account of the position taken by President Taft in his message to the lawmakers at Washington, D. C. President Taft called attention to a deficit in the Postoffice Department; said it was caused by carrying the monthly magazines, trade publications and similar periodicals at the current rate of 1 cent a pound, and practically advised that the rate be raised to 9 cents per pound. If the lawmakers agree with the President our publication would cost us considerably more than it does now; in fact, without increasing the circulation, we would be called on to pay nine times more for mailing privileges, an added expense aggregating about \$10,000 dollars per annum. Under our present per-capita tax such an increase in expense could not be met; in fact, we would, despite our desire to the contrary, be compelled to suspend publication, or cut down the size of our Mixer and Server to about eight pages. Surely, none of our members care to see the time arrive when we shall be forced to such a position; yet the time seems to be approaching rapidly—in fact, will be with us soon, unless we take advantage of the one chance left—that of writing to our Senators and Congressmen protesting against any increase in postal rates on trade union magazines. The United States government is one of the largest, if not the largest customer of the railroads. And yet the United States government pays for carrying printed matter in many instances four to ten times as much as the private shipper,' says the American Magazine.

"When, for instance, we ship the magazine in bulk to Chicago for newstand distribution, the rate by fast freight is \$13.50 a ton, by express \$50 a ton. (The railroads, please note, get only a fraction of this, the express companies the rest, but the government pays, according to the President, \$100 a ton. If the railroads can afford to carry the express parcels for a rate decidedly less than \$50 a ton, what is the matter with the Postoffice Department that it cannot secure similar consideration?

"In all our experience, with mighty few exceptions, we have never seen a train that carried the United States mail that did not have a companion in the shape of an express company's car or cars; yet your Uncle Sam, according to President Taft, pays double for the privilege; in other words, if the express companies pay the railroads \$50 per car Uncle Sam puts up \$100; yet both cars are coupled to the same train and arrive at terminals at the same time.

"The Postoffice Department knows what it wants, but it doesn't seem to know how to get it. The express companies know what they want, and get it; and it might not be amiss to say that in the getting of it they don't have to appeal to the lawmakers at Washington.

"The government sends mail on the same train that the express companies send express matter; the government pays four times as much per pound for its mail than does the express companies for its express matter. WHY? There is something radically wrong with such an uneven break, and it is only by writing your Senator and Congressman, protesting in your own way, but protesting vigorously, against an increase in postal rates, can we ever hope to save that \$10,000 additional which it is proposed we shall pay for the privilege of distributing our official magazine, the Mixer and Server. Don't hesitate, but write now, and have your fellow members do likewise."

## WHY NOT A CROWN?

All Washington is laughing at Homer L. Boyle, the new representative from Lansing, Mich., who has petitioned the house in behalf of a glorious idea, which he fondly believes is destined to bring him fame and his party glory at one great bound.

Mr. Boyle yields to no man in his respect for the high office of President of the United States. But he fears, lest the incumbent of that high office may not receive the homage due the head of a great nation, so he has evolved a plan to distinguish Mr. Taft and all future Presidents by a splendid symbol of gold and jewels.

According to the Boyle plan, the decoration is to consist of a chain of gold with a huge pendant, which is to be a replica of the great seal of state, emblazoned with diamonds and enriched by the highest art of the engraver.

The remainder of this gorgeous chain is to be wrought of smaller reproductions of the seals of the forty-nine states and territories of the United States, linked together with jeweled golden doves, to symbolize the peace and unity in which they all dwell together in one republic.

Such a superb embellishment, Mr. Boyle believes, would fitly designate the President of this great republic and mark him out among his fellowmen on any occasion of formality. Besides, it could be retained by ex-Presidents as a sort of token of political past-mastership and passed on to their descendants as a pleasant reminder that an ancestor had been on the throne—no, in the President's chair.

## 'TIS A PITY 'TIS TRUE.

The American workingman came in for a stirring indictment at the hands of Rev. Alexander Irvine of New York city. Preaching recently to the wealthy congregation of the church of the Ascension in Fifth avenue, Dr. Irvine said:

"The American workingman is a composite of superstition, stupidity and cowardice. He refuses to see his plight, and refuses even to try to help himself. He is even more of a dullard than his English brother, who has begun to realize the oppression and subservience under which the domination of the House of Lords has placed him.

"There is a House of lords in this country—more dangerous and more subtle than the English institution. It is composed of those who live on that which they have not earned and who pride themselves upon the fact that they do not and can not work.

"In rare moments of lucidity the American workingman realizes that the wealthy leisure class is living by his toil, like a parasite sucking his blood. Yet once in four years, when it is in his power to lodge effective protest, he casts his vote unthinkingly for the fat, jolly, smiling, patronizing politician, who is long on promises but woefully short on performances."

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOYCOTT.

The following report was presented by the Committee on Boycott at the recent convention of the A. F. of L. held at Toronto, Ont., Canada. Judging by the enthusiastic reception the report received at the hands of the delegates the committee evidently reflected a popular opinion. The report is worthy of close perusal.

### THE REPORT.

We concur with the sentiment expressed by the Committee on Boycotts at the Norfolk convention that the boycott should only be resorted to after all efforts at adjustment have failed, but when instituted it should be made so effective that speedy agreement between the firm and union affected will follow. In speaking of the boycott the President, in his annual report, had this to say:

"While the discussion of greater issues in the past year has tended to relegate to the background such rights as that of the boycott, yet I should be recreant in my duty were I to remain silent upon that subject, and thus, perhaps, strengthen an impression which has been assiduously given out by our opponents, that the boycott—that is, the right to withdraw patronage, to bestow it upon whom we please—has been withdrawn from the workers of the country during the legal proceedings in relation to the injunction secured by the Bucks' Stove and Range Company.

"I will be remembered that the injunction was sought primarily to restrain the people in their right to quit buying Bucks' stoves and ranges. It over-reached itself so far that the right to freedom of speech and press became involved. However, no consideration of the injunction has been possible by the courts without taking up the principle involved in the boycott.

"We have always held, and we still hold that the workers, or any of the people, have the right to withhold or to bestow their patronage as they choose; that they have the right to advise friends and sympathizers of this action and of the reasons therefor. It is hardly necessary to state that in the case of the workers, the unfair attitude of the dealer in question has always been the reason for withdrawal of patronage. It has been made clear that he refused to pay the standard rate of wages, and to agree to other equitable conditions which the workers seek through their organizations, and hence the boycotts declared by other citizens have sometimes been placed for other reasons, and they can safely be left to a defence of their own actions. I only wish to point out in passing that the boycott is by no means a weapon used by the workers alone. It is one of those inalienable rights which are at times used by all people. The right to withhold or bestow patronage is one of those things which can neither be enjoined, forbidden, nor punished.

With the sentiment expressed and the policy enunciated our committee is in most hearty accord. The wares of the labor boycotted enterprise, to the eye, are made up of the products of nature, fashioned by the hands of more or less unskilled workers; but to the individual with the capacity for analysis there is visible the blood and innocence of the child, the health and virtue of the woman, and the disputed and denied right of the toiler to collectively bargain for the sale of labor. It impresses your committee that the opposition to the boycott, when it takes its legal form, is really intended to cover the economic iniquities of affected capital, to withdraw the attention of the public from the labor exploitation and center it on the ethics of the boycott, as wrongfully expounded, to becloud and befog the real issue, so that the unfair producer, the enemy of his own class as well as the wage-earner, may be free to continue his industrial dracery, while the consumer is sent chasing false gods and exploded economic theories. The protection of the law is sought by skillful leaders for special privilege, in order that the oppressor, the tyranny and the horrible working conditions associated with the boycotted manufacturing plant may be obscured to the public gaze. If in instances where the boycott is now necessary the right kind of publicity could be had the boycott would be unnecessary, for an aroused public conscience would speedily compel the manufacturing and

the selling malefactor to put his establishment in industrial order or go out of business.

But under present conditions the boycott is a necessary legal and moral weapon, and one that, as the President well says, there should be no hesitation to resort to when other remedies fail and the occasion demands the unusual and drastic antidote. Lawyers' associations, medical societies, scientific bodies, even the fraternal societies, all forms of combined human endeavor—all resort to the boycott to achieve their legitimate and, in some instances, illegitimate ends. Why, then, should not the labor union have that right with its cause a just one and its desire the betterment and uplifting of those who follow the scriptural injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." If an individual has the right to refuse to patronize, then that same individual has the right to enlist the sympathies of his fellowman, and it follows that if the two have the right to refuse to patronize, then labor in combination has the right to refuse to patronize.

We say that when your cause is just and every other remedy has been employed without result, boycott; we say that when the employer has determined to exploit not only adult male labor but our women and our children, and our reasoning and appeal to his fairness and his conscience will not sway him, boycott; we say that when labor has been oppressed, browbeaten and tyrannized, boycott; we say when social and political conditions become so bad that ordinary remedial measures are fruitless, boycott; and, finally, we say we have the right to boycott, and we propose to exercise that right.

In the application of this right of boycott, to paraphrase the President, we propose to strive on and on.

Respectfully submitted,

DENIS A. HAYES, Chairman;  
JAMES M. LYNCH, Secretary;  
W. ALEX. VICKERY,  
CHARLES DOLD,  
D. F. MANNING,  
M. ZUCKERMANN,  
WM. Q. SULLIVAN,  
VICTOR ALTMAN,  
AUGUST MOLTER,  
MICHAEL J. HALLINAN,  
THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
P. J. JORDAN,  
H. A. COOPER,  
LOUIS KEMPER,  
C. W. FRY.

## UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 19—President, Charles B. Carlson; Vice President, Willard Eno; Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Murray; Treasurer, Wm. Sanborn; Sergeant-at-Arms, John R. Sanders; Journal Correspondent, James E. Jennings. Finance Committee: Thomas Horrigan, R. Soedeman, W. L. Eno, William F. Sculley.

Local Union No. 39—President, G. E. Mannuel; Vice President, P. O'Leary; Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton; Treasurer, C. Corti; Conductor, J. Young; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. Brophy. Delegates to Joint Executive Board: G. Starr, J. Young, G. E. Mannuel, R. J. Whitton.

Local Union No. 4.—President, Hugo Mahr; Vice President, James Machovec; Financial Secretary, Alf. Morrisette; Corresponding Secretary, George Barden; Treasurer, Seth. Berry; Conductor, G. W. Yall; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry Beachem. Finance Committee: Floyd Clagget, August Rickert, Fred Miller.

Local Union No. 41—President, William McCullough; Vice President, Charles Rinneard; Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffrey; Financial Secretary, W. G. H. Ewing; Treasurer, William Weisser; Conductor, Joe Bruckman; Sergeant-at-Arms, William Boxall. Trustees: Charles Rinneard, H. McCaffery. Finance Committee: Bros. Wakeford, Currie and Rinneard. Delegates to Joint Executive Board: Bros. Weisser, Perrie, Woodhouse and Hutchinson. Delegates to Trade and Labor Council: William McCullough, Charles Rinneard.

## HAVE NO DESIRE FOR VOTE.

That the Greater New York woman does not want the ballot is shown by a poll taken by an evening paper. Reporters made a house to house canvass in six representative sections of the greater city, and asked the woman of the house:

"Do you want to vote?"

A total of 669 women—housewives, professional women, domestics, and others—were seen.

Of this number 305 answered with an emphatic no, 264 said yes, and, what is perhaps most significant, as showing there is a large percentage who haven't thought about it at all, 100 said they "didn't know, and didn't want to be bothered about it."

## JAMES M. LYNCH.

James M. Lynch, present president of the International Typographical Union, is a candidate to succeed himself. The nominations of the Typographical Union are made in February and the elections are held in May. Brother Lynch has made a very acceptable president, the union has prospered during his regime, and this fact will no doubt tend to increase his majority in the coming election over that of previous elections.

## SIXTH FACTORY FOR MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee capital brought into being its sixth piano factory. It is the Conrad Piano Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$100,000, with headquarters at 181-187 Third street. Articles of incorporation have been sent to the state capital and a charter will be granted at once. Robert Wegner, J. Miller and Edgar Patterson appear as incorporators.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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## GRAHAM TAYLOR ON RIGHT TO LIMIT HOURS OF LABOR.

The case for and against the law limiting the hours of women's work in factories or laundries to ten during any one day, which was argued before the Illinois Supreme court recently, is of the utmost personal and public importance.

On the calendar of the court it stands as the case of W. C. Ritchie & Co., Chicago, Ill., versus the state's attorney for Cook county and the chief state factory inspector, on appeal from Judge Tuthill's decision in the Circuit court, Chicago, Ill., restraining those public officials from enforcing the law on the ground that it is "unconstitutional and void and wholly beyond the legislature to enact." But the case is far more than this. It is the Illinois Manufacturers' association's case against the legislature and the people of the state of Illinois. For State's Attorney Wayman and Attorney General Stead are the attorneys retained by the people. Every man, woman and child in the county and state is their client. And this case is the issue between special interests and public interests, the rights claimed for the few and the rights of the many. It is the issue between court precedents and human welfare, of which judicial cognizance may be taken.

Whatever the result of the argument on the appeal, valuable and lasting benefits are sure to accrue to the workingwomen of America and to the country at large, whether the people of Illinois are to be denied their share in the values or not. For the briefs in support of the validity of the ten-hour law and in substantiation of the principle of limiting the working day of women have collected from all the world and massed in form for permanent reference evidence so conclusive no one can doubt that public welfare demands such legislation.

The brief and argument prepared by Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston attorney who won the decision from the United States Supreme court declaring constitutional a similar law passed by the Oregon legislature, is a remarkable document. It is more of a book than a brief. Only three pages are devoted to the statement and argument of the legal aspects of the case, while 606 pages are devoted to the facts of common knowledge. In the preparation of the latter he was assisted by Josephine Goldmark, publication secretary of the National Consumers' league, who is about to publish a volume including this and other material on the overwork of women.

Legislation restricting the hours of labor for women is cited, which includes the laws of twenty-five states, nearly all of those in which women are employed in factories. In no instance has any such law been repealed and nearly every amendment has strengthened the law previously enacted. This legislation began in Massachusetts in 1874 and has steadily increased to the present time.

Since the Illinois Supreme court decided fifteen years ago that a former act limiting the hours of women's work was unconstitutional, restrictive legislation has been enacted in Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Washington, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Arizona, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana and South Carolina. Among foreign countries Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, Italy, Germany, Nova Scotia and South Australia have enacted similar laws between the years 1844 and 1907, inclusive.

The world's experience, on which the legislation limiting the hours for women is based, is graphically stated. The danger of long hours to health, to morals and general welfare is shown. The benefits of short hours are proved in the growth of temperance and the good effect both on the personal and the family life. Protection is to be obtained only by shorten-

ing the hours. The economic value of regulating the hours is demonstrated by the general benefit to commercial prosperity, the effect on the output, incentives to improvements in manufacture, in effects on the scope of women's employment and on wages, and in the practicability of getting customers to adapt themselves to shorter hours.

Many facts are cited to show that working overtime is injurious to the health, morals and family life of the workers and to the interests of the employer in deteriorating the quality of output. Uniformity of restriction is argued to encourage the best and check the backward employers. The reasonableness of the ten-hour day is substantiated by opinions of officials and physicians, of employers and employes.

Thus, only in briefest outline, are indicated the facts massively marshaled for all time to come to prove that the state is justified in using its police power to protect womanhood and motherhood from overstrain by restricting the hours of women's work at least to ten in twenty-four.

The brief filed for the chief state factory inspector by State's Attorney Wayman and Samuel A. Harper, counsel, is a striking and effective defense of the ten-hour law. Its position and argument are strongly taken against Judge Tuthill's decision that it is not within the police power of the state thus to deprive women of the freedom of contract. It is denied that the right to make simple contracts is natural or inalienable. "Academic theories of equality," it is asserted, "have been forced upon legislation in the face of practical and obvious conditions of inequality." Counsel also deprecate the assumption that "want of knowledge in the court of these actual conditions" should give ground for the inference that "courts are more ignorant of industrial conditions than the ordinary layman."

Law and reason are cited why the court should take judicial knowledge of actual industrial conditions as shown by statistical records and the common experience of men. That this law is a reasonable health measure, as proved by records from medical and statistical experts, as well as by the exercise of police power in other states and countries, is conclusively shown.

The oral arguments gave strong additional support to the contention of these briefs. It is worthy of William J. Calhoun that on the eve of his departure to his ambassadorship in China he should have volunteered his services to defend the defenseless. Whatever may be the success in diplomacy expected of him, he is likely to be remembered longer and more gratefully for his eloquent and convincing plea for the right of maidenhood and motherhood to leisure and rest than for any service he may render his country abroad. Mr. Brandeis' volunteer service, when burdened with the defense of Mr. Pinchot before the congressional committee of inquiry, is also appreciated by Illinois. Mr. Wayman deserves much credit for so fully recognizing the exceptional importance of this case as to associate with himself such eminent counsel, as well as for his own part in conducting and arguing it.

While the Illinois Manufacturers' association again has been misled into taking an unenviable and untenable position in this matter and while Judge Tuthill's injunction is at least to be regarded as extraordinary in putting the burden of proof upon the state instead of upon the violators of its law, yet both have unwittingly furnished the occasion for demonstrating the opposite of their belated contentions. For even though the decision of the Supreme Court should prove the constitution to be out of date, this case already has so convinced the jury of public opinion that legislation soon must conform to its verdict, even if it involves an amendment to the constitution or a constitutional convention.

## ANENT SECOND-CLASS POSTAL RATES..

That the opposition to the proposed increase of postal rates for second-class matter is widespread is shown by the flood of opposing resolutions adopted throughout the United States. As an example we find the following adopted at a largely attended mass meeting of printers, publishers and allied interests:

## RESOLUTION.

At a mass meeting representing the printers publishers and allied interests, called to take action in regard to the proposed increase in second-class rates, held on Thursday, Jan. 20, 1910, at Chicago, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered submitted to you as our emphatic protest against a proposition so detrimental to the interests of the people:

Whereas, An advance in rates would cause incalculable injury to every branch of the publishing and printing trades of the country, and would throw thousands of employes out of employment in the various branches of this industry, representing newspapers, trade journals, publishers, printers, type foundries, paper makers, engravers, ink manufacturers, press builders, machinery manufacturers, etc., having annually an output of \$100,000,000 in Chicago alone, enter their emphatic denial that said interests cause any deficit whatever to the revenues of the government; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the united actions of the allied interests of the entire publishing and printing trades of Chicago, that we hereby register an emphatic protest against any movement or declaration coming from any source which may have for its purpose any advance in second-class postal rates, the effect of which would be to seriously cripple the industry everywhere and greatly hamper every industrial development fostered through the instrumentality of publishing and printing.

Resolved, That request be made for suspension of all action in order to give opportunity to submit argument.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Postmaster General and the members of both houses of Congress, as expressing the views of the many trades concerned in maintaining present just rates on second-class mail matter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be also sent broadcast to the press of the country and the aid of the same be asked in behalf of our many and varied interests.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. J. HARTMAN, Chairman.

Attest:

W. C. KELLEY, Secretary.

## EXIT LEITER.

The famous Leiter coal property in Franklin county, Ill., has changed hands. An eastern corporation has purchased the property, which is composed of the Leiter mine, the town of Zeigler and about 10,000 acres of coal lands, for \$8,000,000. The new company will sink another shaft and operate two mines.

When the new management takes possession the mine will be operated by union men for the first time since the strike six years ago when state troops protected the mine for several months. The mine at Zeigler has been sealed up since early in 1908 when twenty-eight men were killed in an explosion. Eight of the bodies are still in the mine.

The deal was made by Joseph Leiter's mother after her son had refused longer to operate the mine. During Leiter's administration at Zeigler the mine was three times wrecked by explosions in which more than a hundred lives were lost.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### MAN'S TRADEGY.

If your wife feels suffragetty don't be cross or in a pet,  
Show her that you truly love her, let her be a suffragette.  
Tell her sadly that the trouble with the woman suffrage cause  
Is that all the women in it have sharp chins and lantern jaws;  
Weep and tell her that they're scrawny, these loud girls who push and shove.  
They don't possess the sweetness to win man's undying love.

Moan and tell her that they never could learn how to sew and bake,  
That they could not make a waffle, that they could not broil a steak,  
That they could not darn a stocking, that they could not make a bed,  
That they could not bathe a baby—that when all is done and said  
They are misfits in creation, scrawny necked, with bony arms!  
Tell her there is not one of them all possessed of half her charms.

Tell her to go in and show them what a woman ought to be!  
You, of course, are talking rubbish, but that will not matter; she  
Will be glad if you convince her. She will set her pretty comb  
In her hair and be glad of a good excuse to stay at home.  
But if she remains obdurate, if she does not fall for that,  
You can hand her \$50—if you have it—for a hat.

The indictment against the New York World, charging Joseph Pulitzer and others with criminal libel against Theodore Roosevelt, President Taft and others, was quashed at New York on January 26 for lack of jurisdiction.

The executive committee of the Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association at a secret conference held at Minneapolis, Minn., completed plans to bring a test suit for \$281,500,000 damages against the Standard Oil Company, to be instituted under the provisions of the Sherman act, for violations of which the company already has been convicted.

The French suffragettes promise to enliven the general elections in May. Mile. Durand, their leader, and editor of Les Nouvelles, has issued a plan of campaign. There will be a woman candidate in every constituency in Paris, each belonging to a profession or possessing a degree of some sort. Mile. Durand herself will oppose Deputy Paul Escudier, who is a strong opponent of woman suffrage. That it will be impossible to vote for these women does not deter them. The campaign is intended to call attention to the cause.

The Rev. Wright Gibson, pastor of the McKees Rocks Presbyterian Church, recently notified engaged couples among his parishioners that he would not unite any couples unless the intended bridegroom could prove his income

was at least \$2,000 a year. The minister declares that with the present price of commodities this income is necessary to live. "Poverty leads to divorces," he said, "and I do not purpose to assist the divorce cause."

Many German pottery manufacturers are preparing to protest against the competition offered them by the Kaiser in his capacity as proprietor of the Cademen pottery works. The Kaiser has been pushing the sale of his pottery products with marvelous energy, taking orders from friends and pressing his wares on wealthy Germans who desire to attract his attention. The potter manufacturers intend to lay their grievance before the imperial ministry as diplomatically as possible, in the hope that a way may be found to induce the Kaiser to abstain from competition with his own subjects.

Twenty-six manufacturing firms of the Paper Board Association, indicted by the federal grand jury in December last as members of an illegal combination in restraint of trade, took the easiest legal course and entered a plea of guilty as an association in United States Circuit Court. Fines of \$2,000 each—\$52,000 in all—were immediately imposed, and in all except one case were paid in cash.

Thus ends the second organization of paper men formed by John H. Parks. The fiber and manila combine met a similar fate in the federal courts some time ago. By pleading guilty as corporations individuals also indicted in the Paper Association succeeded in having their indictments quashed.

The association had its headquarters in New York city, and had been in existence for more than four years.

Announcement of the discovery of a vaccine made from dead tubercle bacilli that will demonstrate the presence of tuberculosis in the human system long before any physical signs are evident was made by Dr. Clemens Von Pirquet, professor of pediatrics in Johns Hopkins University, in an address on "The Cutaneous Diagnosis of Tuberculosis," delivered before the Philadelphia Pediatric Society.

The method of Dr. Von Pirquet for demonstrating the presence of a tuberculosis condition somewhere in the human system is simple. A vaccine is made called tuberculin. One drop of this fluid is injected into the skin. Within twenty-four hours it is possible to tell if tuberculosis is present in the body.

If it is a red ring appears around the vaccination, called the positive reaction, which demonstrates that there is or has been a tuberculosis condition in the body.

Dr. Von Pirquet's discovery has been borne out by further investigation and research in a most remarkable way. In more than 350 cases examined 92 per cent gave a positive reaction, which has proven to be correct by a post mortem examination.

### NEW YORK C. F. U. ACTS.

The Central Federation Union of New York city has issued an appeal to Samuel Gompers and other national labor leaders demanding the organization of a national labor party in this country, modeled on the lines of the British labor party.

This action is taken, it is announced, as a result of the recent United States Circuit Court decision in Hartford, Conn., awarding damages of \$222,000 against the Hatters' Union for boycotting.

In connection with the appeal for a new political party, the labor men say that under this court decision any labor union in the country is liable to lose every cent in its treasury.

### WHAT UNION LABOR CAN DO.

Last summer the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees took up the work of organization in Kansas City, Mo. While the employees of the street railway were anxious and enthusiastic for organization, the company displayed a bitter antagonism and victimized many of them—so many, in fact, that it became necessary to relax the efforts being put forth for organization.

However, the company was negotiating with the city for an extension of its franchise. The franchise in existence does not expire until 1925, but with the usual eagerness of public utility corporations it desired to extend its life until 1952, or a period of forty-two years.

The city council accommodated the company by indorsement, only a few members of that body voting against it. But franchises in that city have to be ratified by the people, and accordingly December 16 was the date selected on which the voters were to decide the question.

One of the active opponents of the granting of the special privilege was a member of the local Tailors' union, Isaac Taylor by name, he being a member of the upper house of the city council.

Taylor was supported in his position by the Industrial Council and a forceful campaign was inaugurated by the latter body. Through the activities of the local unions a thorough canvass was made, and when the people had expressed themselves at the ballot box it revealed that organized labor had won a notable victory.

The franchise was defeated by over 7,000 votes.

And there are those who minimize the extent to which the influence of collective effort among working people reach.

The granting of special privileges is fundamentally opposed by the general movement, and the result in Kansas City should be kept in view in other cities where like circumstances prevail.—M. Grant Hamilton.

### SAGINAW'S MUNICIPAL THEATER.

Saginaw, Mich., has a municipal theater. While other cities were dreaming of such a thing Saginaw was building one. Two Saginaw citizens, W. R. Burt and T. E. Door, ascertaining that the city would accept such a gift, instructed the architect to go ahead and devise the best that could be obtained. It was planned for a theater and as such built and opened.

The building was formally opened with a concert by the combined forces of Mme. Gadske and Walter Damrosch. Six thousand persons paid their way into the building. The date was Oct. 28, 1908. Its stage is ample to accommodate any production on tour. It has played independent shows and has been the means of introducing plays to Saginaw which else it would have been denied.

During the first year of its existence as a municipal playhouse it was occupied over sixty times by performances and has been shown to be self-supporting. After the building came from the donors, who paid 75 per cent of the cost, the city paying the other fourth, it became strictly municipal property, and is governed solely by a board of trustees, composed of three members appointed by the common council.

An ordinance regulates the rental for the several classes of entertainments and also stipulates that the price charged for gallery seats shall not, for any offering, be more than 25 cents.

## UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

How stupendous the task of constructing the Panama Canal really is it is hard for the average person to realize.

The excavation is divided into two parts—that of the canal prism proper and that of the locks, dams and diversion channels. From the first named 173,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock will have been removed by the Americans at the completion of the canal, and from the second 12,000,000 yards, 5,000,000 of this from the Gatun locks alone.

The total of all French excavation was 81,000,000 cubic yards, while the American record to November 1, 1909, was 93,000,000 yards, or over half the total quantity. Each month the great dredges and steamshovels take out 3,000,000 yards, and if the present rate of progress is maintained we shall have our canal in 1913.

Some idea of what these figures mean may be gained from the following statements: Placing cubic yard upon cubic yard, the rock and earth from the Gatun locks alone would extend 2,840 miles, and that from all locks and dams 6,818. The prism would stretch out 98,300 miles, while the total of American excavation would equal 105,114 miles, or more than four times round the globe at the equator. The grand total of American and French would reach three-fifths of the way to the moon.

As a hole in the ground the Gatun locks would be 519 feet deep and the same square. All the locks would be 688 feet in each direction. The prism would be a cube 1,672 feet deep and the total American 1,710 feet; while the grand total of all excavation would be a deep, dark hole extending two-fifths of a mile into the earth. Each day a hole measuring 139 feet in each of its dimensions is dug, and at the end of each month these dimensions have reached 435 feet.

Placed on cars, twenty yards to a car, it would take a train 1,440 miles long to handle the material from the Gatun locks, and 3,409 miles from all locks. The prism needs a train 49,139 miles long, and the total American 52,540 miles. The French would require a train 23,000 miles long. The daily excavations would load thirty-five miles of train and the monthly 864.

To place this enormous quantity of material at the disposal of shovels and dredges 800,000 pounds of dynamite are exploded each month. Placed end to end the sticks used monthly would extend 189 miles, or from New York to Boston, yearly 2,270 miles, or from Boston to Spokane as the crow flies. The total amount used at the completion of the canal would extend some 17,000 miles. Made into one great cartridge this last would be 50 feet in diameter and 355 long. Laid down Broadway it would choke it up for a city block, and if it was exploded not one building in twenty in all Manhattan or Brooklyn would live to tell the tale and a far greater disaster than that of Messina would ensue.

To place this great quantity of dynamite where it will do the most good an incredible amount of drilling is necessary, and by the time the canal is completed Uncle Sam will have drilled holes enough to reach from Panama right through to Java on the other side of the world.

Another important item is concrete, of which the engineers propose to put in 5,000,000 cubic yards. This will be divided between five points, as follows: 200,000 yards for municipal, sanitary and building construction work; 250,000 for the spillway in Gatun dam; 800,000 for the first flight of locks on the Pacific end at Pedro Miguel; 1,650,000 for the second and third flights at Miraflores; 2,100,000 for the three flights on the Atlantic end at Gatun.

Lay this as sidewalk six feet wide and the

municipal work would extend 341 miles, the spillway 426 miles, the Pedro Miguel locks 1,363 miles, the Miraflores 2,812 miles, and the Gatun 3,580, or a good deal more than across the continent.

Poured into five-room cottages, after Mr. Edison's plan, the municipal and sanitary allowance would give us a town of 1,370 houses; the spillway would shelter 1,712 families; Pedro Miguel would make a good sized town with 5,480 dwellings, while Miraflores could house Norfolk, Va., in its 11,300 buildings and Gatun, with 14,385 of these cottages, could care for Duluth at a pinch. Altogether there would be over 34,000 of them, enough to make a city the size of Buffalo.

If the barrels of cement that go to make this concrete were placed in pyramids with bases equal to the height the municipal would form a pyramid of 162 feet high; the spillway would outtop this twelve feet; Pedro Miguel would reach 252 feet; Miraflores, with 329 feet, would take up a city block and be as high as the Masonic Temple, and Gatun would reach twenty feet above this. Were all these combined we should have an enormous pyramid towering nearly 500 feet above our heads.

Of the auxiliary works none has aroused so much popular interest as the Gatun dam. This is to be over a mile in length and a third of a mile in thickness at the base. It will contain 21,800,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, about one-ninth of the total excavation. As to its stability ample tests have proved that it will be able to withstand many times the pressure that it to be brought against it.

## CIVIC-FEDERATIONIZED.

Following the instructions of the judge in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn., the jury awarded the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. the sum of \$222,000, to be collected from the hat makers and their union, individually and collectively.

The hat makers boycotted the above-mentioned firm. The boycott was effective. It inflicted on the firm a loss of money, which in the opinion of the jury amounted to \$74,000. Therefore, the hatters and their union, individually and collectively, are assessed in damages triple the amount of the loss sustained by the firm.

Had the boycott been ineffective, no one would have minded. Neither the bosses, nor the law. But the boycott proved an effective weapon. Therefore, the workers must be punished for employing it. The workers have no right to the use of effective weapons. That right is an exclusive privilege of the ruling class.

The fine on the hatters was inflicted in accordance with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The makers of that law never contemplated the possibility that it would be directed against labor unions. The law was aimed against the trusts. It has never been enforced against the trusts. Every time an attempt is made, whether by the courts or by the President, to enforce the Anti-Trust Law against the trusts, there is a panic in Wall street, accompanied by the direst threats against the country from the mouthpieces of Wall street. Only a few days ago James M. Beck, the noted corporation lawyer, stated at a banquet of bankers and corporation magnets that whenever a serious attempt would be made to enforce the Anti-Trust Law against the trusts, there would ensue a panic, "compared with which the Roosevelt panic was as a zephyr to a cyclone." Wall street is convinced that the panic of 1907 was caused by Roosevelt's fulminations against the trusts, and Wall street means to treat the country to a worse panic if court decisions are

## NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Ebersole Piano company, Cincinnati, O.; capital, \$50,000. Incorporated by Mary K. Ebersole.

\* \* \*

J. P. Seeburg Piano company, Chicago, Ill.; capital stock increased from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

\* \* \*

The Charles A. Ryder Organ company, Charleston, S. C.; capital, \$6,900. Manufacture organs.

\* \* \*

Harry B. Jay company, Aurora, Ill.; capital, \$20,000; manufacture musical instruments. Incorporated by Harry B. Jay.

\* \* \*

Wilber Player Piano company, Detroit, Mich.; capital, \$10,000. Incorporated by E. B. Heneke, L. S. Budd and L. C. Wilber.

\* \* \*

Gennrich & French Music company, Milwaukee, Wis.; capital, \$150,000. Incorporators, E. B. Gennrich, F. H. French and Nora French.

## ELECT OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the New York Piano Manufacturers' Association was held at the Murray Hill Hotel Wednesday evening, January 20th. Of the forty-three firms constituting the membership of this association, thirty-nine were represented. The election of officers for 1910 resulted as follows: President, B. H. Janssen; first vice-president, Charles Kohler; second vice-president, Wm. Tonk; secretary, Richard W. Lawrence, and treasurer, Charles Jacob.

The following were chosen as executive committee: B. H. Janssen, Paul M. Zeider, John Lang, C. A. Erricsson and Julian T. Mayer.

L. M. Ide, C. B. Garritson and E. B. Bogart were named as membership committee.

## THAYER RESIGNS.

Warren B. Thayer, as treasurer and general manager of the Piano & Organ Supply Co., of Chicago, Ill., has resigned that position to accept the management of the C. H. Wood interests in the West. Mr. Thayer becomes treasurer and general manager of the Kurtz Action Co., of Rockford, Ill., recently acquired by Mr. Wood, and will represent that institution upon the road.

## SAM DE NEDREY A CANDIDATE.

Sam De Nedrey, editor of the Trade Unionist, Washington, D. C., is a candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the International Typographical Union. Those who know Sam know that his election as delegate will mean a live wire for the Typographical Union at the next convention of the A. F. of L. Well, Sam, we have no vote; wish we had, but godspeed nevertheless.

## CABLES SELL HOLLY FACTORY.

The sale of the Oakland piano factory located at Holly, Mich., by the Hobart M. Cable Company, of Chicago, to the Chase & Baker Company, of Buffalo, has been completed. This factory, of recent construction, will give the Chase & Baker Company facilities for making their playerpianos, and they will continue the manufacture of the Oakland pianos also, it is understood.

# UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

# TRADE NOTES

## TRADE NOTES.

The firm of William E. Staib & Co. has been organized to manufacture pianos in the Bronx. Mr. Staib has been in the piano business for many years and is thoroughly experienced.

Mrs. Marie Cable Manning, the daughter of the late Hobart M. Cable, who was head of the Hobart M. Cable Piano company, is suing for divorce from Albert H. Manning on the grounds of drunkenness.

The new Ebersole Piano company, with a capitalization of \$50,000, which has been organized in Cincinnati, O., will be controlled by the members of the family of Joseph G. Ebersole, who, as previously announced, have retired from the Smith & Nixon interests.

A fire which occurred in the warehouse of the Tri-City Piano company, in Moline, Ill., caused a damage of about \$1,000 to the stock of instruments, most of which was due to the action of chemicals used by the firemen in extinguishing the flames.

The annual meeting of the Wilcox & White company was held at their office in Meriden, Conn., January 31, at which time the capital was increased from \$150,000 to \$450,000.

The following officers were re-elected: J. H. White, president and treasurer; R. W. Carter, secretary; F. E. Bemis, superintendent; F. C. White, mechanical superintendent.

Weser Bros., manufacturers of player pianos and pianos at 520 to 528 West Forty-third street, New York, have secured the services of Henry Frey as their general superintendent, beginning February 7. Mr. Frey was, as the trade knows, for years superintendent of the Autopiano company of New York, having been previously connected with Kohler & Campbell for a number of years.

Joseph Gramer, vice-president of the Emerson Piano company, Boston, Mass., and a member of the firm since 1879, died suddenly at his home in Roxbury, Mass., after an illness of about two weeks with a complication of pleurisy and pneumonia. Mr. Gramer was born in Germany in 1834 and came to this country as a very young man. For a time he worked at the trade of cabinet making, and entered the employ of the Emerson Piano company in 1874 as foreman of the upright department.

In the case of Ludwig & Co. vs. the Claviola company and John H. Ludwig, which came up for final hearing before Judge O'Gorman in the Supreme court of New York, a permanent injunction was granted restraining John H. Ludwig and the Claviola company from putting on the market a piano or player named "Ludwig." When the corporation of Ludwig & Co. was organized in 1892 John H. Ludwig transferred to the corporation all the good will and rights of the name in exchange for stock in the corporation.

The real estate transaction involving the transfer of 482,697 feet of land between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Neponset river and Granite and Marsh street, in Dorchester, from Edwin N. Kimball, Jr., to the Hallet & Davis Piano company, re-

cently reported, is of great importance and means much to that section of Dorchester. The tract comprises about fifteen acres and is assessed for \$41,000. Upon this lot the Hallet & Davis company propose to erect a large new piano manufacturing plant. The building will extend over a space over 900 feet long and 80 feet wide and will be five stories in height.

The board of directors of the house of John A. Schaff, the piano string manufacturer, met in Chicago last week and elected William Schaff president of the company to succeed his father, whose recent death was chronicled in the January Journal. Mr. Schaff will also assume the duties of treasurer. M. P. Schaff was elected vice-president and L. M. Johnson secretary of the company. It is understood that William Schaff will continue in charge of the Eastern factory at One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Willow avenue, New York, and the affairs of the concern will be continued without a change in the policy.

Bell Bros.' piano factory will soon be a thing of the past in Lawrence, Kan. Attractive propositions have been made to the manufacturers by a number of other cities and it is stated that plans are being made to accept one of them. A member of the firm, Olin Bell, says that the new factory which will be built by the company will employ about 100 skilled workmen. He says that one of the principal reasons the company is leaving Lawrence is on account of freight rates. It is stated that there is no classification for the products of the factory at the present time, which makes the rates prohibitive. No definite information has been given out in regard to where the company will locate.

The new factory of the Meyer-Freeman Piano company is being erected at the junction of the Rock Island and the east division of the Chicago Great Western Railways, Oelwein, Iowa. On account of the convenient location spur tracks will afford shipping facilities on both roads without switching charges on either, so that the factory will be able to send out instruments in six different directions, likewise receive material from as many directions. A foundation for a building 50x160 feet has been completed and the necessary timbers for the first floor are being laid. A power building will be erected at the south end of the main building. The Meyer-Freeman company are to have the building completed as early in the spring as possible, so that the manufacture of pianos may be begun in the new plant.

## AND NOW ITS AURORA.

Aurora, Ill., is on the piano map. The Fox river towns are good towns anyway, but there is a rivalry between Aurora and Joliet that keeps business on the qui vive out that way. Secretary of State Rose at Springfield, Ill., has just issued a license to incorporate to the Harry B. Jay Company of Aurora, capital stock, \$20,000; object, manufacture of musical instruments. Incorporators, Harry B. Jay, W. K. Morris and R. C. Hoyt.

## RACINE'S NEW STOOL FACTORY.

Racine, Wis., is expecting to have a new factory. Sol Grollman says that articles of incorporation have been drawn for a company to be known as the Racine Stool Manufacturing Company. The officers of the company are Sol Grollman, formerly head of the piano stool department of the Racine Manufacturing Company, and his brother, Louis Grollman of Chicago. The company has leased the two story brick building on the lake front between Third and Fourth street, Racine.

## SIMPLE RULES FOR TESTING GLUE.

It is admitted that while the appearance of a small sample of glue may tell us but little about its adhesive strength, yet it is said to be an open book as to its other qualities, and enough may be learned from a small sample to warrant judgment and action. Here are some of the things set forth in an advance sheet particularly worth remembering. "A very thin piece of glue should bend nearly double without breaking. If, on breaking, the edges should be splintery, the glue has not been sufficiently boiled. If it breaks easily, the glue is weak.

Good glue breaks tough and shows an even, regular fracture. The surface of good glue is usually glossy, like velvet; but sometimes the dust settles on the glue while moist, giving the best of glue a dead surface. Examine flake glue carefully in a good light, for mixture. It is very easy to greatly cheapen the flake glue by mixing the cheaper and poorer grades with high grades. Examine for colors. Examine ground glues for the same reason, but use a good magnifying glass. Foreign and domestic grades often are mixed, the lower grade mixture being sold at the high-grade price. The difference in color should be distinctly apparent.

When such glues are mixed the dealer uses a strong, high-priced glue as the base and adds enough weaker, cheaper glue to make the cost suit him. Sometimes as many as three or four different grades are mixed. Do not be content with examining the sample only; examine every shipment carefully, whether it be of a single barrel or a carload. Moisture in glue materially adds to its weight. This fact is sometimes taken advantage of and glue is stored in damp places so that it may absorb moisture. It is, therefore, of great importance that samples should be drawn from different barrels and different parts of the barrel.

Always melt small samples obtained by mixing material from different parts of the barrel, so as to get the odor. Never accept a shipment of glue that yields bad odor like that of decaying flesh. Irregular bubbles of considerable size indicate that the stock from which the glue was made, and, of course, the glue itself, is in an advanced stage of decay. When melted such glue will have a putrid odor and will soon decay. Moisten the surface of such pieces of glue and the odor will be apparent, even before melting. When glue decays joints open.

## NEW BUNCO GAME.

A new "bunco" game, which has been tried effectively against several New York piano manufacturers recently has just come to life, and is worked in the following manner:

A dealer who is not rated sends in an order for a number of pianos. With his order he encloses a check for \$25 or \$50, and specifies that the pianos must reach him within a certain date or that he will not use them. The dealer knows that the instruments cannot be shipped so as to arrive on that date, and as the pianos arrive after the time specified he claims his contract has been violated, and attaches the instruments and holds them for the amount of his original check.—Ex.

## AEOLIAN TO BUILD AT GARWOOD,

A factory that will cost in the neighborhood of \$550,000 will be erected at Garwood, N. J., for the Aeolian Co. E. S. Votey, secretary of that concern, stated that the new Garwood plant would embody ideas that would make it one of the show factories of the country. It will be of reinforced concrete.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

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## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Six inches, . . . . .	5.00
Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Ever and anon—be at it.

For vigilance brings its own reward.

He who delayeth death may overtake.

If not death then the Federal courts or a misconstruction of constitutional rights.

A very, very slight improvement in trade was noticeable during the month of February.

The amendment of Local No. 1 seems to have struck a popular chord. The amendment went through with a whoop.

By purchasing Union Label goods ONLY you will help to solidify the movement for a better future. Give it a trial.

You will exemplify that a traitor (scab) is not worthy of his hire. Therefore, again, buy Union Label goods ONLY.

It is surprising how easily the names of some of our Federal judges can be made to rhyme. For instance, Pratt—rat scat, or Wright—fight, spite.

With the labor leaders in jail and the union funds turned over to the employers of scabs, organized labor has much to be thankful for. Whether this situation is appreciated or not remains to be seen.

The amendment of Local Union No. 1, reducing the initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00 for a period of seven months, beginning January 1, 1910, and ending August 1, 1910, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote of the referendum.

When you are through getting excited over the Loewe-Hatters decision remember that the product of the W. W. Kimball Piano company and that of the J. V. Steger & Sons company, both of Chicago, Ill., are UNFAIR to organized labor. You are, therefore, requested to SHUN them.

Those of our readers who read the article appearing in last month's Journal on the low cost of Bay State life insurance will, no doubt, wonder why some similar proposition has not been introduced in every state of the Union. The remarkable showing made by Massachusetts will undoubtedly prove an incentive for other states to follow.

A. E. Starr, Second Vice-President of the International Union, who was recently appointed organizer, is endeavoring to cultivate the Canadian territory. From reports received since the appointment was made Brother Starr's efforts are meeting with ready response. Members of local unions where Brother Starr may visit are requested to lend him a helping hand.

Local unions are hereby notified that applicants for membership may be initiated hereafter upon payment of an initiation fee of \$2.00. This applies to all applicants, whether former members or not, whether suspended or not. Nor are back dues or back assessments to be collected. Applicants can only be accepted upon these terms from nonunion shops. In union shops the heretofore prevailing initiation fee must be collected.

Judge Pratt's instructions to the jury in the Loewe-Hatters case should prove interesting reading to persons who have the misfortune of being compelled to work for a living. The instructions are published elsewhere in this Journal. If this high-handed piece of judicial usurpation will not make the hair stand on the worker's head and make his innards sizzle, all hope for a speedy uplift of the masses is apparently lost.

To Our Members:—The representatives of capital (Wall street) have declared that the wages of the employees earning \$900 or less must be increased if home and family life is not to be sacrificed.

This Journal has made the same declaration times without number. Now that the workers have the advice of their friends as well as their enemies we may hope they will take heed, organize and insist that their needs are supplied at an early date.

Holy, suffering Moses! The world's financiers (Wall street) have made an honest declaration. They have declared that a family income of from \$800 to \$900 MAY provide the necessities of life, and that it is not until the \$900 point is reached that a decent living is attained.

Now, will our kind and loving bosses be good and add just about 15 or 20 per cent to the wages of the \$500 and \$600 piano maker? Wall street says this must be done or the family life and the home, which constitutes the corner-stone of society, must be sacrificed.

\$222,000 in damages to be paid by the members of the Hatters' Union is the verdict of a (judge-instructed) jury of twelve men good and true.

With its leaders in jail and the funds of the trade unions subject to the call of the scab employer labor has about reached the end of its rope.

However, the resourcefulness of our Washington leaders has so far not been exhausted. They will, no doubt, in the very near future promulgate some new "Friend and Enemy" scheme to take away the sting of the recent disappointment. Perhaps they will make an appeal for a 5 cent per member voluntary assessment to reimburse the suffering members of the Hatters' Union and thus in one fell swoop turn calamity into rejoicing.

How long this will continue depends entirely upon the rank and file.

The judge-made verdict in the Loewe case is essentially a verdict affecting the rank and file. Under this decision the working man or woman has nothing he or she may call their own. Their hard-earned savings, their goodwill, everything heretofore supposed to be his or her property, becomes under this decision but an asset of the employer. Indeed, a remarkable state of affairs for the creator of all wealth to be placed in.

Being essentially an affair affecting the rank and file they should arouse to the occasion, unite their forces and give battle to the overlords who are seeking to establish a condition second only to the dark ages of the past.

Under ordinary circumstances this duty would devolve upon the highbrows of the labor movement, but our Washington vote peddlers are so busy hunting for friends among the ranks of the enemy as to overlook the injury their quixotic and highly ridiculous policy has brought to the real workingman.

## PULL TOGETHER.

An organization is like a household; we are all interested in each other's welfare; we are banded together, not for charity's sake, but as a purely business proposition.

Acting as individuals, we have demonstrated our impotency and inefficiency to meet the conditions and circumstances by which we are environed, and have realized the futility of individual effort.

This applies to us nationally and internationally as forcibly as it does locally.

There is no one state, district or locality that is not interdependent one upon the other; we are all in one boat, and should all pull together, and all one way. It is not sufficient for us to pull together, unless we know all our strength and energy is exerted together in one direction for the obtainance of the object in view, and which should be the ambition of us all.

A policy of divided effort means disaster and failure to us all. We cannot one prosper and the other continue to suffer. It is either all do well, or all do bad. Division means all doing bad, union means all doing well; if a part sink, the other cannot swim. Those who go down as a result of lack of unity will drag down with them those who are in smooth water and think themselves safe.

Division means retrogression; unity stands for progress, hope, aspiration and better conditions. The lesson most essential to learn among the members of the craft is unity—unity of purpose, unity of thought, unity of action and effort, unity of heart.

As an organization, we are the family of the craft. As that family our interests should be so bound up in each other that while we might have difference of opinion, yet that difference should never allow us to forget that one is necessary to the success of the other. And an injury to one affects us all, and should be our concern.

What we should make our first business in life should be unity for each other, and all, and a mutuality of assistance that is beneficial and helpful at all times, and to all.

We say again, the duty of all members of the organization is to pull together. Not for an hour, not for a day, not for a month, not for a year, but for all time.

Those that employ you have as much room for division of opinion as you. In fact, taking into consideration their financial interests, they have more. They do have the same little frictions among themselves as do you, but they never forget the main chance, and that is their own financial interests, and can get together, and pull together, when those interests are assailed. Again, we say, pull together and for each other.—U. M. W. Journal.

**THE PASSING OF NO. 1'S AMENDMENT.**

Now that the amendment reducing the initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00 has received the approval of the membership, plans should be perfected whereby beneficial results can be obtained. The unanimity with which the amendment was indorsed is indicative of the prevailing unrest among our members. This unrest is even more patent among the unorganized workers of our craft. Both the organized and the unorganized workers are a unit in expressing their condemnation of the prevailing low wages, long hours of labor and objectionable factory conditions. Both are desirous of a radical and early change.

The question then arises, how can these two forces be united so as to utilize the powers of each for the benefit of both? For the workers of our trade to go on as they have, working at sword points with each other, can but have one ultimate result—the total demoralization of the trade as far as the worker is concerned.

Some method must be found whereby the unification of these forces can be accomplished. Petty personal grudges or grievances, of whatever nature, should not be permitted to halt the universally desired solidification of the workers of our calling.

The all over-shadowing final should prove a sufficient incentive to relegate secondary matter to absolute oblivion.

This, in our judgment, is the opinion of 99 per cent of our members.

This opinion became crystallized in the vote on the amendment.

The next duty devolves upon the members of our organization. It is for them to acquaint the unorganized with the desires and propositions of our organization.

This must be done in a methodical and systematic manner. Committees whose sole duty it should be to bring about a unification of the workers of our trade should be especially appointed or elected.

They should be instructed to continue in their work, even though immediate results are not forthcoming.

Spasmodic efforts seldom bring permanent results.

If this advice is heeded results must and will follow. If, however, we expect the simple passing of the amendment to increase our membership disappointment will undoubtedly fall to our lot.

Aside from the appointment of specially instructed committees the individual member can be of great service.

It is the effort of the individual collectively applied that will bring results.

There is not a member of our organization who cannot, if he so desires, procure one new member during the coming six months; some two, some five, and some even more. Supposing each member only secures one new member, our membership would be doubled before August 1.

With our membership doubled August 1 we would be in a position to make a successful demand for an increase in wages.

Is this not incentive sufficient to make even the most sluggish of our members take heart and become active?

But a small sacrifice, perhaps none, a little extra work on the part of the members and on his own behalf and success will be ours.

Bear this in mind.

As a final warning let us say that however much the organization may desire to increase wages, reduce the hours of work, change objectionable factory conditions, the organization will be helpless unless the workers, individually and collectively, strive for the unification of all.

The passing of the amendment will have

been futile unless backed by organizing efforts of the individual member of our organization.

**THE FREEDOM OF THE NON-UNIONIST.**

A practical illustration taken from every-day experience is generally worth pages of argument when discussing industrial problems, and in indicating the beneficial influence of trade-unionism in giving greater personal liberty to the wage-earner than he can enjoy when standing alone, without the assistance of his fellow-workmen.

A question may be raised on this point and the statement advanced that trade-unionism places restrictions on a workman which limit his freedom and interferes with his personal liberty.

That there are so-called restrictions imposed by trade-unions is true, but these are of that character which the workmen welcome and desire; in fact it is to establish them that they organize, as they operate to their great advantage.

They restrict the hours of labor; they prevent reduction and assure the payment of wages which are always in excess of those paid for similar work to the unorganized; they restrain the performance of labor under dangerous and unsanitary conditions; they prevent the forced competition of one man against another in the labor market under unfavorable conditions which have been artificially created by the employers.

Whatever restrictions there are, operate for the workman's welfare and insure greater personal freedom of action than could be enjoyed without the mutually adopted rules which make organization effective.

All the laws of civilized nations are restrictive to a certain extent, at least sufficiently so in theory to give to each individual that degree of freedom which is consistent with the rights and welfare of others. Without restrictive laws, there is nothing but license and the rule of might.

But to the point at issue, which is the absolute lack of personal freedom which is experienced by the non-union workman who is left almost wholly subject to his employer's whims and desires, and who must depend upon this employer and his associates for the opportunity of earning a livelihood.

There are a large number of employers today who have taken the most practical and effective methods of securing control over the personal freedom of the workmen in their employ, and in many instances these have been carried to the extent that but the barest shadow of liberty (and none of its substance) is left to their "free and independent" non-union workmen. Even the organized workman cannot wholly escape their system.

Some time ago a molder living in one of Pennsylvania's poorly organized towns, where a number of foundries are situated, desired to change employers to better his conditions. Going to another shop, where a new foreman was in charge, he asked for work, and after securing the job, requested one week's time in which to work out his notice in the foundry where he was then employed. When he reported at the end of a week, the foreman asked him if he had secured his release, and not understanding what was wanted, the foreman informed him that it was a signed statement from his former employer releasing him from his service, and that unless he had this he could not put him to work.

An investigation uncovered the fact that the foundrymen, through their local association, had entered into an agreement between themselves not to hire any local molder working at the trade, unless the foundryman employing him gave a signed release giving him his

freedom to choose the employer he desired to work for, and allowing this foundryman to employ him. This system was carried out effectively by the foundry foremen, who were organized in a local association under the foundrymen's patronage. Under this method of labor regulation the "free and independent" workmen were as thoroughly bound to the foundry where they were employed as a serf or peon is to the soil.

It was impossible for them to improve their conditions or resist imposition, by securing work in another foundry, unless their employer, who under this system practically owned them, was willing to give them a release. When they endeavored as "free and independents" to secure an advance in wages, they were unsuccessful, and if they quit their employer they were unable to secure work in any other foundry.

The conditions of labor were what the foundrymen desired, they were masters in every sense of the word, for their wish was the only law, and there was but one party having a voice as to the wages and shop conditions which should prevail. It is scarcely necessary to add that the wages paid were the lowest in the district.

The condition which existed fell little short of industrial slavery, for it was a complete denial of a man's property right in himself and his labor. The foundrymen did not buy and sell their molders, yet the practical results were almost identical.

This system of giving the molders signed releases, which the foundrymen had adopted, was exceedingly crude and primitive, for this method of regulating labor is being carried on in a much more scientific manner by the anti-union associations of employers at present.

A central employment bureau is created, in which each workman's record is filed, and then when a workman is hired or discharged the employer reports to this office.

There is no publicity about their methods, they are kept secretly, for it is not considered advisable to let either the public or their workmen become acquainted with them.

The workman is ignorant of the weapon which silently strikes him down. He is conscious of the blow only, and is left to wonder at the apparent worthlessness of his "freedom and independence."

From the systems adopted by local employers, labor bureaus and some of their national associations, there has been built up a mass of indexed individual workman's records that renders "freedom and independence" among unorganized workmen a mockery and a byword.

What is fully as important is that through these methods there has been built up in this country the most extensive and systematic form of blacklisting, under which the workman suffers without any opportunity for redress. What transpired in the Pennsylvania town is being repeated upon a much larger scale in almost every industrial center, but not being done so crudely and openly does not make itself known.

To prevent systems of this kind is impossible, to reach them by law is at present equally so, and there is but one safeguard for the workman, and that lies in his trade-union.

Thoroughly organized the workman is able to enjoy true liberty and independence, and feel and act as a man among men, conscious and jealous of his rights, and giving recognition to the rights of others.—Molders' Journal.

# **LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST**

# UNION MATTERS

## DON'T'S TALK BEHIND HIS BACK.

Don't talk behind a fellow's back!  
Just be an honest friend,  
And face him in the wars of life.  
Let Friendship's rainbow brightly span  
The smooth and changeless sea  
Of Love, the token evermore  
Of man's fidelity.  
Don't talk behind a fellow's back!  
If he has been a faithful friend,  
Just show your colors true.  
For in the best of us there lies  
Some trace of Judas' sin  
That counsels us to mean deceit,  
And bids us cheat to win.  
Don't talk behind a fellow's back,  
Lest you should veil his eyes  
Against a friend that might have led  
Him into Paradise.  
Remember that though truth is truth,  
It does not pay to tell  
A brother's faults behind his back  
And turn his joys to hell!  
Don't talk behind a fellow's back!  
Just live a faithful friend,  
And Love will bide with you always,  
Till Time and Life shall end.  
For where's the man that does not prize  
Among each treasured wift,  
The man who stops when he is down  
And gives a friendly lift?

—Adelbert Clark.

## UNION MATTERS.

Unless coal operators agree to pay the wages of "shot firers" in the mines of Illinois no settlement can be reached on a wage scale with the miners. The latter have issued this ultimatum and the outcome is expected to be a general shut down April 1. The "shot firers" explode the shots which dislodge the coal.

\* \* \*

The granite cutters' strike, which had been in force in Philadelphia since November 15, and which affected more than one thousand men, was brought to a close January 30th, when the non-union men employed by the contractors were discharged.

\* \* \*

In resolutions which declare the tribute paid to loan agents of Louisville amount to \$1,000,000 annually, the trades and labor assembly authorized a committee to organize a bank to be conducted under the supervision of the central labor organization. The plan contemplates also a storage house, where the chattles on which loans are made to laboring men may be kept.

\* \* \*

A New York city building trades strike, which will call out thousands of workmen, is threatened. Forty thousand union men voted February 15th to quit work and thousands of others are voting on the question of striking in sympathy with the striking steam fitters. Should the workmen in the building trades go out in sympathy with the steam fitters, the employers say they will declare an open shop.

\* \* \*

After having been locked out eleven weeks the members of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of Chicago, Ill., gained their full demands from nine of the largest firms in the downtown district. The settlement includes an eight-hour work day with time and one-quarter for overtime and the employment of members of the union exclusively. The agreement runs until

August 15, 1911. Officers of the union said that the remaining firms in the loop district would settle within a few days.

\* \* \*

Simon Burns, former president of the Window Glass Workers of America, died at the South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6th, aged fifty-five years. Some mystery surrounds the death of Mr. Burns. He had been unconscious for more than 100 hours. He was a well-known advocate of patent medicines in almost every shape and form and his close friends allege that overuse of these medicines in the last few months hastened his death.

\* \* \*

Preliminary arbitration proceedings in the effort to promote wage peace between Chicago trainmen and eighteen local roads began at a meeting in the Railway Exchange Building, between the Illinois state board of arbitration and attorneys representing both sides to the controversy. Officials of the rail systems and labor union leaders were also present. After discussing methods of procedure for the future conduct of the conference, the meeting adjourned. Widespread interest of railroad men is attached to the forthcoming series of negotiations.

\* \* \*

Evening classes for wage-workers will be started by Columbia University of New York city in September. A large staff of lecturers and professors will be appointed for the new undertaking.

Classes and laboratory work covering a broad field of study will be conducted not only at the university in the evening, but both night and day in other parts of the city, northern New Jersey and Westchester county.

It is to reach all possible in the surrounding territory who cannot avail themselves of the regular courses under the present system. The project is an outgrowth of the summer session, which attracted 2,000 students from all parts of America in 1909.

\* \* \*

The increase of wages posted recently in the Chicago downtown office buildings for elevator conductors and starters is not satisfactory to the members of the union, and a mass meeting will be held at 275 La Salle street to vote on a strike proposition. The union officials had asked for an increase of \$5 to \$10 a month. No answer was given, but the notices posted state that new men entering the service will be paid \$55 a month for the first six months, \$57.50 for the next six months, after a year \$60 and after five years \$65. The present rates are \$55 and \$60 per month. No one receiving the latter rate will be reduced. The offer is not retroactive. The employees of 125 office and other buildings are involved.

\* \* \*

The New York shirtwaist makers' strike is at an end. The great battle in which 30,000 women fought bravely for better conditions, a shorter work day and the recognition of the union, culminated in a victory for the workers. An official statement was issued by the union to the effect that the strike was over, that no more money need be sent in support of the strikers, that the stubborn Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers were conquered, that the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union is now the strongest local in women's organizations, and that, with but a few exceptions, all was peace and quiet in the trade.

## INDORSING TRADE UNIONISM.

R. P. Helms, Social-Democratic alderman, recently introduced in the Milwaukee city council the following trades union resolution:

"Whereas the trade unions of the city of Milwaukee are struggling incessantly, and

spending much effort and large sums of money to improve the conditions of the working people, and thereby are improving the conditions of this community; and

"Whereas the trade unions are thus bearing the brunt of the fight, while the results of this struggle are benefiting union men and non-union men alike; and

"Whereas the workmen employed by the city, with few exceptions, are not affiliated with their respective trade organizations, although they enjoy the shorter workday and better wages, which were obtained either directly or indirectly, through the efforts of the trades unions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense and intention of the common council of the city of Milwaukee that all work done directly by the city of Milwaukee, or let by contract through the board of public works, or any other department of the city of Milwaukee, organized labor shall be given the preference wherever legally possible."

This resolution put the old party aldermen in a very embarrassing position. It was too near the coming election for them to dare to vote it down. But it was awfully painful to them to vote for it. They wailed that the Socialists were playing politics. The Socialists however, stuck to their point. As a result only one old party politician ventured to vote against the resolution. So the Milwaukee city council has gone on record as indorsing the trades unions!

## REFUSE TO PROTECT SCABS.

Fifty citizens of Hobart, Ind., some days ago refused to serve as deputy sheriffs after being sworn by Deputy Sheriff John Green. Sheriff Green was authorized to deputize fifty or sixty men by the sheriff of Lake county, Thomas Grant. The men were to be sent to the Standard Steel Car Company's plant at Hammond, Ind., to preserve order among the strikers at that place. Sheriff Grant took this action on account of being unable to find enough citizens who were not in sympathy with the strikers at Hammond and by appealing to the citizens of Hobart he believed he could find plenty of material. Sixty men were deputized, but when the time came to leave for Hammond fifty of them demurred and refused to go.

## BRACHYCEPHALIC VS. DOLICHOCEPHALIC

"The union labor leader is brachycephalic. The Socialist is dolichocephalic," said Professor R. F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, at a recent meeting of the Single Tax Club of that city. Whereupon everybody sat upright and gasped and some rubbed their eyes and other cried: "Say it in English!" "Let's have that again!" The professor stopped and mopped his brow and smiled, as though he was pleased that it was out of the system. Then he proceeded to explain that he meant that a Socialist's skull formation is that of an impractical idealist. "The business type of union labor leader invariably becomes a true conservative," he added. "The weight of responsibility does this. Agreements between capitalists and unions are long and minute documents. The conditions of his success separate the successful leader from his following. There never has been an efficient leader who was not charged with apostasy by the members of his union." There were some present who did not agree with the professor's humpologies, but they were glad to know that he wasn't calling them names in some foreign tongue.

## DEATHS.

BLUME—Brother William Blume, February 2nd 1910, aged 64, member of Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Official announcement was made Feb. 13th by the United Mines Workers of America that it intends bringing pressure to bear on the United States Senate for the passage of a bill to establish a bureau of mines. Such a measure has already passed the House.

Under an opinion handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., in the case of Nanyo Bessho versus the United States, a Japanese is neither a white man nor a person of African descent in law, and therefore is not entitled to naturalization in this country.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a bill limiting the hours of labor on all federal work done by private contract to eight hour per day with double pay for overtime. This is to apply to all men employed on the building of ships. The bill was referred to the committee on labor.

The jury in the famous boycott suit of D. J. Loewe of Danbury against 200 members of the Hatters' Union in that state returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$74,000. This means a total of \$222,000. The complaint alleged damage to the Loewe Company in \$80,000. Under the Sherman antitrust law thrice the actual damage may be assessed against the defendant.

At a session of the Illinois House of Representatives a measure was passed appropriating money for the relief of sufferers from the Cherry mine disaster. The bill as passed originally by the Senate carried an appropriation of only \$50,000. It was raised to \$100,000 in the House and will have to go back to the upper branch for concurrence in the House amendment before it will go to the Governor for his signature.

The order issued several years ago by President Roosevelt that the 250,000 employees of the government under civil service should not exercise any political right beyond that of voting was declared by the Chicago Federation of Labor to be an injustice, and resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to enact a law that such orders shall not be issued.

The order to which objection was raised prohibits civil service employees from appealing direct to Congressmen or Senators for any remedial legislation or for appropriations for higher wages. They must under the rules secure the consent of the head of the department, and without this they are not allowed to ask for anything.

The charges of incompetency made against labor Commissioner Neill by former Special Agent Hawley of the Bureau of Labor, in connection with Mr. Neill's investigation of child labor conditions, is to be completely investigated by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"The request for an investigation of the methods employed in the labor bureau was made by myself," said Commissioner Neill.

"The charge made by Mr. Hawley is unfounded and is merely an outgrowth of the reorganization made in this office last July when a number of incompetent clerks were discharged. Since that time these clerks have been trying to make it hard for me. For this reason I have requested Secretary Nagel to

make a complete investigation of the bureau and clear up the charges that have been made."

Demands of the Illinois Central telegraphers for a flat increase in wages are denied in the award of an arbitration board acting under the Erdman law, which will be filed with the clerk of the United States District Court.

Though the arbitrators refused the flat wage increase, the men are granted concessions which amount to an advance in pay. At three relay stations, Chicago, Memphis and New Orleans, where the telegraphers worked ten hours a day, the award provides that they shall work only eight hours at the same rate of salary they formerly received for ten hours. The concession means practically an increase of 10 cents an hour in pay. At all train dispatching offices the hours of labor are reduced from ten to nine and at all other offices working ten hours a day or longer the telegraphers will receive annually a fifteen days' leave of absence with pay. The decision affects about 1,000 telegraphers.

The arbitration board was composed of Professor B. H. Meyer of the University of Wisconsin, Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon Railroad, and John A. Newman, vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

On evidence furnished by the Philadelphia police, which the defendant said was perjured, Miss Martha Gruening, Smith college graduate, arrested Jan. 20 because she sought to ascertain whether the girl shirt waist strikers were being arrested without cause, was indicted by the grand jury today on a charge of rioting.

She is the first of the "society women" who have taken an interest in the cause of the shirt waist girls to be formally indicted. She was the most daring in criticism of the methods of the police, and when these officials denied the assertions of the girl Chief of Police Clay preferred to trust to the veracity of the police, and she defied them.

Miss Gruening is the first woman identified with the suffrage cause in this city to be threatened with imprisonment, which has become common among sister workers for the ballot in England. She was arrested while walking outside of the Epstein factory. According to her statement, she had gone there merely to ascertain whether the stories of police persecution told her by girl strikers were true. She says she found out.

Fourteen other persons were indicted on charges growing out of the strike.

### SOCIALISM DWINDLING.

The Socialist propaganda in the anthracite coal region seems dwindling away. Seven or eight years ago it was formidable in Carbon and adjoining counties.

Socialism in Carbon county reached its high water mark in 1902 during the great anthracite coal strike, when it seemed that it would sweep everything before it. In that year the party in many of the mining districts became so powerful as to elect local tickets. In 1902 the Socialists in this county polled for congressman 1,574 votes; for state senator, 1,282; representative to the general assembly, 1,678, and judge of common pleas, 1,610. A year later they polled 1,162 votes for their shrievalty candidate. In 1909, 328 votes were polled for sheriff by the Socialists; for prothonotary, 318; for clerk of courts, 214, and for jury commissioners, 370 votes.

### REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

The first assignment was to Guelph, Ontario, to assist Local No. 34, consisting of the employees of the Bell Piano and Organ company (a firm capitalized at \$1,000,000), in arousing its members to a sense of watchfulness, preparedness and thorough organization. Two open meetings were held and three departmental, one of which failed. Ex-members visited, interested and some new members obtained. The effort, the officers assured me, had been productive of much good.

The local at Guelph is our oldest Canadian local.

The City of Guelph is justly celebrated for its municipal ownership features. It not only has its street car service, water works, electric light and power publicly owned and controlled but owns a railroad running to Guelph Junction and connecting with the C. P. R. R., all paying and reducing taxation, it is reported, to the lowest of any city in the world.

Its Mayor, some of its Aldermen, School Trustees and Park Commissioners are members of No. 34.

In spite of the advanced thought of the workmen of this city some of our members had lost interest in their organization. Why? The members are, as a rule, of course, not keeping in touch with the trend of the labor movement in general, or of our own International in particular. Trades unionism grows by what it feeds on; the life in us must be fed. There can be no excuse for workers not knowing the aims of the labor movement, or of the needs and aspirations of our own particular industry. The employers are alive to the advantage of thorough knowledge of all that pertains to their business. They meet and advise, plan and combine to resist labor.

The employe must do the same, must know his International, study its Constitution, attentively read its monthly Journal, attend the meetings of his local and discuss the many needs and ways to amend them.

That is all that is wrong with Local No. 34; that is all that is wrong with any local union; that is the reason why we cannot give a reason to our non-union brother for the faith that is in us; that is the reason why we do not influence him more—we have no light to shed and no enthusiasm to impart. Feed, brothers; read, mark and learn, "so we be as wise as serpents." Remember the prayer of the school-boy when admonished by his mother of the need of prayer. He knelt and prayed: "O Lord, make me as strong as lions and things, 'cause I've got to lick a boy in the morning."

In union is strength, they say, but knowledge gives us the power. And herein lies our future International piano factory. We need, brothers, the knowledge for it, and knowledge of its possibilities. Intelligence we have; let us get to know just what we want and how to get it, and having the wisdom we shall be employes no longer, but employ ourselves. As Shakespeare says, "The fault is in ourselves that we are underlings." A. E. STARR.

### PETE CURRAN DEAD.

Pete Curran, the noted labor leader and ex-member of the British Parliament, died Feb. 15th. He represented the Jarrow division of Durham as a labor candidate since 1907. He has been chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions and a member of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress. He was born in Glasgow in 1870, although of Irish extraction. He acted as labor delegate to America, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium at various times.

## LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

Helft den Stahlarbeitern.

Dann helft ihr auch euch selbst.

Eine Beeinträchtigung des Einzelnen sollte Allen zu Herzen gehen.

Halset zusammen und besteht bei allen euren Einkäufen darauf, daß die Waaren die Unionmarke tragen.

Noch ein alberner Streik, dieser Fleischstreik! Sollte die Kleidung um Preise steigen, so würden diese verblenden Menschen gewiß ihre Zusucht zum Zeigenlatte nehmen.

Das Geschäft ist selbst für die jetzige kalte Jahreszeit ungewöhnlich still. Wenn das Jahr 1910 so sein sollte wie der Januar, dann versprache es wenig Erfreuliches.

Im Januar wurden zwei weitere Lokalvereine organisiert; garnicht so übel, wenn man die Geschäftslage in Betracht zieht. Etwas mehr Eifer seitens der Mitglieder verbunden mit dem wahrscheinlichen Ausleben des Geschäftes sollte sehr bald die Dinge künftig in Gang bringen.

Wir geben keinen Pfifferling um alle Antitrust-Gesetze, die existieren. Was wir von den Arbeitern der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie wollen, ist, daß sie sich, und zwar gründlich, organisieren, so daß sie imstande sind einen ihren Bedürfnissen entsprechenden Preis für ihre Arbeit zu beanspruchen. Wenn Morgan, Rockefeller und Andere straflos die Lebensbedürfnisse „vertrauen“ können, warum sollten die Arbeiter zaudern, den Werth ihrer Arbeit aufzuspeichern?

„Unsere“ Regierung ist wieder im Begriffe eine Komödie in Szene zu setzen. Sie will den Fleischstreik untersuchen. Wenn wir uns vergegenwärtigen, daß die jetzige Regierung ihre Existenz den Trusts verdankt, die sie untersuchen will, so wird die Sache noch lächerlicher. Aber derartige Spiegelfechtereien müssen gerieben werden, um das Stimmvieh zusammenzuhalten.

## Wie können die Zustände geändert werden?

Aus alle Theilen des Landes, wo Musikinstrumente fabriziert werden, kommen Beschwerden über niedrige Löhne, lange Arbeitsstunden und unangenehme Fabrikverhältnisse. Arbeiter, die nie an Gewerkschaften gedacht haben, beklagen sich ebenso heftig über die Annahmung, mit der einige Arbeitgeber ihre Angestellten behandeln, wie die alten, erfahrenen Unionleute. Und gewöhnlich endet die Beschwerde mit einer, etwa so

lautenden Frage: „Wie können wir die Zustände ändern?“

Selbstverständlich würde die einzelne Beantwortung aller einkaufenden Fragen eine Vermehrung unseres Redaktionsstabes nothwendig machen, eine Ausgabe, die weder erlaubt noch gerechtfertigt wäre. Wir haben jedoch so viele dieser Briefe beantwortet, wie es die Zeit gestattete. Wer keine Antwort erhalten hat, den verweisen wir höflich auf die Spalten des „Journal“, in denen die Bedürfnisse und Interessen der Arbeiter von Zeit zu Zeit besprochen werden.

Heute wollen wir kurz das Thema behandeln: „Wie können die Zustände geändert werden?“ In früheren Artikeln haben wir auf die Unterschiede hingewiesen, die in den Verhältnissen der organisierten und unorganisierten Arbeiter unseres Gewerbes bestehen. Organisierte Arbeiter arbeiten nur neun Stunden täglich mit einem und ein vierel oder einem und einhalb Lohn für Ueberzeit und doppeltem Lohn für Sonntags- oder Feiertagsarbeit. Unorganisierte Arbeiter arbeiten von zehn bis hinauf zu zwölf und vierzehn Stunden täglich, ohne besondere Vergütung an Sonntagen und Feiertagen. Organisierte Arbeiter arbeiten direkt für den Fabrikanten und schaffen die Blutsaugerei des Kontraktors ab. Unorganisierte Arbeiter unterwerfen sich in vielen Fällen den erniedrigenden Bedingungen, die mit dem Kontraktssystem verbunden sind. Organisierte Arbeiter erhalten, wie die Statistik zeigt, zehn bis fünfzehn Prozent mehr Lohn als die unorganisierten Arbeiter. Die Fabrikzustände in organisierten Fabriken sind, wie von den verschiedenen städtischen Gesundheitsbehörden bezeugt wird, um hundert Prozent besser, wie die in unorganisierten Fabriken herrschenden. Und so könnten wir noch eine endlose Kette von Vorzügen aufzählen, die durch Organisation erreicht worden sind.

Die Besserung in der Lage der Angestellten in der Industrie ist nur theilweise Organisierung in der Industrie zustande gebracht. Wie viel mehr könnte erzielt werden, wenn alle Pianoarbeiter organisiert wären?

In einer der letzten Nummern des Journals wiesen wir auf die Verschlechterung der finanziellen Lage der Arbeiter und auf die rapide Vermehrung von Millionärsfabrikanten hin, woraus überzeugend hervorgeht, daß in den letzten Jahren die Reichthümer der Pianofabrikanten in demselben Maße gestiegen, in dem die Löhne herabgesetzt sind. Auch wiesen wir darauf hin, daß die Industrie einen Durchschnittsertrag von 43 Prozent abgeworfen habe, ein weiterer Beweis für die Unzulänglichkeit der Lohnverhältnisse.

In verschiedenen Städten bekommen die Mörtelträger \$1.50 bis \$5.00 für achtschündige Tagesarbeit.

Der Durchschnittslohn eines Pianoarbeiters übersteigt nicht \$10.00 per Woche.

Wir können sicher behaupten, daß das Vangeschäft nicht einen Durchschnittsgewinn von 43 Prozent abwirft.

Wenn die Mörtelträger durch organisierte Bemühungen die Beschäftigung eines ungelerten Arbeiters zu einer so einträglichen machen kön-

nen, was kann den Pianoarbeiter hindern, das selbe zu thun?

Wenn eine Industrie, die weniger als 43 Prozent Reingewinn abwirft, \$1.50 oder \$5.00 für einen achtschündigen Arbeitstag zahlen kann, warum nicht die Pianoindustrie, wo der Reingewinn in vielen Fällen den genannten Betrag übersteigt?

Die Mörtelträger sind nicht die einzigen Arbeiter, die eine hohe Lohnrate für einen kurzen Arbeitstag durchgesetzt haben; es giebt eine Menge weniger gelernter Handwerker als die Pianomacher, die einen Tagelohn von \$3.50 bis \$7.00 für einen achtschündigen Arbeitstag haben.

Die Trusts zwingen uns für die Lebensbedürfnisse das zu bezahlen, was ihre Gabel verlangt, und nur die Gründlichkeit und Festigkeit ihre Organisation macht das möglich.

Können Sie die Antwort auf die Frage errathen?

Die Mörtelträger bekommen \$5.00 Tagelohn, weil sie organisiert sind; andere Arbeiter bekommen \$5.00 und \$7.00 den Tag, weil sie organisiert sind. Der Trust kann sein Pfund Fleisch erpressen, weil er organisiert ist. Der arme, gelernte, unnebelte Pianomacher arbeitet für \$10.00 die Woche, weil er nicht den Muth hat, sie zu organisieren.

„Wie können wir das ändern?“ fragt Ihr. — Nun, organisiert Euch! Kontrolliert das Fabrikat, das Ihr auf den Markt bringt!

Sowie Ihr euch in die Lage setzt, eine Kontrolle in der Arbeiterschaft der Pianoindustrie ausüben zu können, werdet Ihr auch sofort die Macht gewinnen die Zustände zu ändern.

Der Mörtelträger zeigt den Weg.

## Französische Streiks.

Aus einer kürzlich veröffentlichten Statistik über die im letzten Jahre in Frankreich vorgekommenen Streiks geht hervor, daß im Ganzen 1073 stattfanden, an denen 99,042 Personen, meistens Männer, theilnahmen, und die zu der riesigen Zahl von 1,720,743 arbeitslosen führten, einschließlich 241,672 Tagen, die dadurch verloren gingen, daß 9,196 Nichtstreiker nicht arbeiten konnten. Das ist jedoch ein Fortschritt gegen 1907, wo es 1,275 Streiker mit einem Verluste von 3,502, 220 Tagen gab, und ein noch größeres Fortschritt gegen 1906, als die Gesamtsumme der verlorenen Tage 9,438,594 betrug. Die meisten Streiks hatten ihre Ursache in der Verweigerung von Lohnverhöhung.

## WHAT NEXT

Brisbane, Australia, has a Trade-Union Secretaries' Association. The objects are to devise means whereby weak unions can be strengthened, to form new unions where necessary, to discuss matters bearing upon the trade union movement, and generally to assist on another in their efforts to improve the conditions of the working masses.

# Departamento Italiano

L'offesa fatta a un solo individuo deve essere considerata come fatta a tutti!

Acquistando gli articoli che portano la Marca d'Unione, si ottiene per risultato di evitare la mano d'opera del non-unionisti.

Siate fermo e insistete sugli articoli forniti Marca d'Unione tutte le volte che dovete fare qualche compra.

Un altro sciopero insignificante è quello delle persone che hanno deciso di non mangiare carne. Se questa stessa misura si adottasse per boicottare il vestiario, queste persone ingenui dovrebbero, senza dubbio, corrersi con la foglia di fico.

Il commercio langue in modo straordinario. Il mese di Gennaio è l'indice di quello che nel 1910 sarà. Dobbiamo dire che le promesse del futuro sono tutt'altro che rosee.

Durante il mese di Gennaio sono state organizzate altre due loggie unioniste. Non c'è tale se si considerano le condizioni della nostra industria. Con un po' più di attività da parte dei membri, accoppiata alla probabilità di un risveglio industriale, le cose si possono mettere in modo da permetterci di farci senza in un futuro non lontano.

Noi non diamo nessuna retta a tutte le leggi esistenti contro i trusts. Quello che noi vogliamo dagli operai impiegati nell'industria degli strumenti musicali è di organizzarsi e di organizzare tutti i compagni che lavorano nel mestiere. Solo in tal modo essi si mettono in una posizione di esigere per loro lavoro un prezzo commensurato coi loro bisogni. Se Morgan, Rockefeller e altri possono monopolizzare impunemente le necessità della vita, perchè gli operai dovrebbero esitare ad assicurare a se stessi l'equivalente del loro lavoro?

Il "nostro" governo è sul punto di mettere su un'altra targa. E' in procinto di aprire un'inchiesta sul Trust della Carne. Se ci fermiamo a considerare che l'attuale governo va a bitore della sua esistenza ai trusts il cui operai intende investigare, la cosa fa ridere. A questi colpi di scena sono necessari, se non altro per tenere in ordine il gregge degli elettori.

## COME SI PUO' CAMBIARE QUEST'ORDINE DI COSE?

Da tutte le parti della nazione, ove sono fabbricati strumenti musicali, giungono lamenti di magri salari lunghe ore di lavoro, e orribili condizioni igieniche nei locali di lavoro. Gli stessi operai che non sono mai occupati di unioni operaie sono così entusiasti nelle loro denunce contro i modi prepotenti coi quali alcuni padroni trattano i loro impiegati, come lo sono i fedeli e vecchi amici dell'Unione. Generalmente i lamenti nascono press'a poco con questo ritornello: come si può cambiare quest'ordine di cose? Se volessimo dare una risposta individuale a tutte le domande che vengono rivolte al nostro ufficio, dovremmo necessariamente accrescere il personale dell'ufficio, e andare intorno a spese non autorizzate e non richieste. Però abbiamo adottato il sistema di rispondere a quante più lettere ci è possibile nel limite del tempo di cui possiamo disporre. Coloro i quali non ricevono alcuna risposta sono pregati di guardare le colonne del "Journal," ove troveranno, di tanto in tanto, una serena discussione dei bisogni e degli interessi dell'operaio.

In questo momento la nostra discussione si deve fermare su questo soggetto "Come Si Può Cambiare L'Ordine Attuale delle Cose?" In articoli precedenti abbiamo messo in rilievo le differenze esistenti tra le condizioni degli operai organizzati e quelle dei non organizzati del nostro mestiere. Gli operai organizzati lavorano soltanto nove ore al giorno. Se lavorano di più dell'orario regolare percepiscono, oltre alla paga regolare, un quarto di più e a volte anche una metà di più. Se lavorano nei giorni di domenica o in altri giorni festivi ricevono doppia paga. Gli operai non organizzati invece, lavorano dieci, dodici e magari quattordici ore al giorno, incluse le domeniche e altri giorni festivi, e non ricevono nulla in più della paga ordinaria. Gli operai organizzati lavorano direttamente per il padrone, e fanno a meno del tirannico intervento del contrattore. Gli operai non organizzati, invece, si sottopongono, in molti casi, alle servili condizioni inerenti nel sistema contrattuale. Gli operai organizzati — le statistiche lo provano — ricevono per paga il dieci e il quindici per cento in più di quello che ricevono gli operai non organizzati. Le condizioni igieniche nelle fabbriche ove lavorano operai organizzati, sono — come è attestato dalle autorità sanitarie — nelle diverse città — cento volte migliori di quelle prevalenti nelle fabbriche ove lavorano operai non organizzati. Potremmo continuare ancora su questo stesso tono, e aggiungere i vantaggi guadagnati per mezzo dell'organizzazione.

Questi cambiamenti per il miglioramento delle condizioni di chi lavora sono stati ottenuti pur avendo organizzata soltanto una parte dei lavoratori. Quali maggiori risultati non si otterrebbero se tutti gli operai che lavorano nell'industria degli strumenti musicali fossero organizzati?

In un recente numero del "Journal" abbiamo additato il peggioramento delle condizioni finanziarie degli operai, e l'aumento rapidissimo dei capitalisti milionari, il che dimostra in modo molto preciso che, durante l'anno tramontato, le ricchezze dei manifatturieri di pianoforti sono aumentate, mentre le paghe degli operai sono state ribassate. Abbiamo messo in rilievo il fatto che i capitalisti hanno fatto un guadagno netto del 43 per cento, il che è un'altra prova dell'assenza di equità esistente nelle condizioni dei salari.

I Porta-calceina ricevono, in varie città, da \$4.50 a \$5.00 al giorno per otto ore di lavoro.

La media del salario degli operai che lavorano nei pianoforti non eccede \$10.00 la settimana.

Inoltre possiamo aggiungere che i costruttori di fabbricati non fanno un guadagno netto del 43 per cento come i capitalisti della nostra industria.

Per conseguenza se per mezzo della forza proveniente dall'organizzazione i porta-calceina sono riusciti a rendere altamente remunerativo un mestiere che non richiede una grande esperienza, chi impedirebbe agli operai del nostro mestiere di ottenere un eguale risultato?

Se un'industria come quella dei costruttori di fabbricati che non fa un guadagno netto del 43 per cento, può pagare da \$1.50 a \$5.00 al giorno per otto ore di lavoro, perchè eguali salari non devono essere pagati dall'industria dei pianoforti, ove il guadagno netto eccede in molti casi il 43 per cento?

Nè sono i soli porta-calceina che sono riusciti a stabilire un'alta tariffa di salario, per un corto orario di lavoro. Vi sono molti altri mestieri, che richiedono meno esperienza

di quella che è richiesta per lavorare nei pianoforti, i quali mestieri pagano agli operai da \$3.50 a \$7.00 al giorno per otto ore di lavoro.

I trusts ci costringono a pagare per le necessità della vita, quel prezzo che ad essi meglio aggrada. La vastità e la resistenza della loro organizzazione rende ciò possibile.

Potete adesso indovinare la risposta alla domanda che è posta per titolo a quest'articolo?

I porta-calceina ricevono \$5.00 al giorno perchè sono organizzati; altri operai ricevono \$5.00 e \$7.00 al giorno perchè sono organizzati. Il trust può esigere la parte del leone perchè è organizzato. Il povero lavorante di pianoforte, paziente, abile nel lavoro, avvilito, lavora per \$10 la settimana, perchè gli manca il coraggio di organizzarsi.

"Come si Può Cambiare Quest'Ordine di Cose?" voi chiedete. — Ma è facilissimo. Organizzatevi, controllate l'articolo che voi produceste con le vostre mani.

Non appena vi sarete messi in una posizione da dove potete esercitare un controllo nell'industria dei pianoforti, in quello stesso momento avrete ottenuto il potere di cambiare l'ordine delle cose.

I porta-calceina additano la via che deve seguirsi.

(Continued from page 6)

to take the place of Rooseveltian sound and fury, which signified nothing.

It is a notorious fact that the trusts are constantly violating the Anti-Trust Law. If Taft could have his way, as stated in his special message to Congress, he would grant the trusts immunity for their violation of the Anti-Trust Law by a federal incorporation law framed in accordance with the wishes of the trust magnates. But in the present mood of the country—the unrest caused by the oppressively high food prices and the multiplying signs of revolt against the Republican party—Congress dares not pass such a law, and the oligarchic coterie in House and Senate dares not force Congress into the adoption of such a law. But whatever becomes of this proposed federal incorporation law, it is universally admitted, even by the trust magnates, that the Anti-Trust Law is a dead letter—in so far as the trusts are concerned.

But it is not a dead letter in so far as the labor unions are concerned. Upon them it operates with triple vengeance. Yet no one expects a panic to ensue. No one expects Labor to stir. For Labor has of late years become very meek, and offers the left cheek when the right cheek is smitten. Labor has become emasculated. Labor has become Civic-Federalized. Labor in this city and in Philadelphia has witnessed the shameful spectacle of girl strikers sent to jail with the fortitude of a stoic and the resignation of a martyr. Labor witnessed the heroic battle of the McKees Rocks strikers, and Labor left them to their own resources. Labor sees itself crushed by the Steel Trust, and Labor makes a pitiful appeal to the Steel Trust's Servant in the White House. Labor is witnessing the daily multiplying slaughter of its members in mine, factory, and railroad, and Labor remains calm and immovable. And now that Labor has received another stunning blow and sees the treasures of its unions and the savings of its individual members confiscated for the purpose of indemnifying its defeated enemies, Labor is most likely to continue safe, sane, conservative, and immovable. For the life has gone out of Labor since it has become Civic-Federalized.—New York Call.

# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Planos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

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Roy F. Holmes.  
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PINE ISLAND—  
P. H. Ferber.  
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Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
E. W. Owen.  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
St. Cloud Piano Co.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
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ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

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Excelsior Co.  
CAMERON—  
C. A. Leibrandt.  
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G. W. Smith & Co.  
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DE SOTO—  
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J. P. Klote.  
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J. Q. Craven.  
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E. H. Webb.  
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LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.

LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.

LOUISIANA—  
Parkes Music Co.

MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.

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H. F. Nichols.

MARSHALL HILL—  
Sauter Bros.

MILAN—  
R. S. Moody.

MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.

NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.

NEOSHO—  
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ODESSA—  
Fine & Reed.

POPLAR BLUFF—  
Aug. Winkler.

ROCKPORT—  
A. E. Helmer.

RICH HALL—  
H. M. Booth.

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John W. Scott & Co.

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Schaurer & Hill.  
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G. A. Garner.  
ST. JOSEPH—  
J. E. Hagen.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
J. E. Martin Music Co.  
ST. CHARLES—  
St. Charles Music Co.  
ST. LOUIS—  
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E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
JACKSON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
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E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
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MADISON—  
Bates Music Co.  
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611 Smithfield St.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL  
OFFICE, JANUARY, 1910.

## Receipts.

## INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.

Local Union No. 1.....	175.00
Local Union No. 2.....	25.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	100.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00

## SUPPLIES.

Local Union No. 1.....	1.50
Local Union No. 3.....	.60
Local Union No. 16.....	3.00
Local Union No. 19.....	.80
New York Joint Executive Board.....	10.25
Harter fee, Local Union No. 5.....	10.00

## LABEL ASSESSMENT, 15c.

Local Union No. 16.....	8.20
Local Union No. 19.....	2.10
Local Union No. 32.....	6.45
Local Union No. 34.....	9.00

Total receipts .....\$601.90

## Expenditures.

Journal postage.....	\$ 12.76
Surges on checks.....	2.00
Supplies for office.....	2.75
Label Bulletin.....	3.00
Lowell Labor World.....	7.20
M. Polack, Organizer.....	20.00
Express charges.....	3.40
10 1c stamps.....	3.00
50 2c stamps.....	9.00
20 5c stamps.....	1.00
10 10c stamps.....	1.00
Rank Vaillere, service.....	12.25
Telegram.....	.92
Copy book.....	2.75
E. Starr, Organizer.....	75.00
G. Adair Printing Co.....	150.00

Telephone.....	1.55
Office rent.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Deficiency January 1st, 1910.....	137.66

Total expense.....	\$555.21
Total Receipts.....	\$601.90
Total Expense.....	\$555.24

On hand February 1, 1910...\$ 46.66  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local No. 16 of New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 20, Section 1 of the constitution by inserting between the words JOURNAL and IT, on line three, the following: AND SHALL BE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER.

Section to read: Section 1. The title of the Official Journal of the International Union shall be, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal, AND SHALL BE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER. It shall be edited in conformity with the principles and resolutions of the International Union.

By Local Union No. 16, of New York, N. Y.:  
Amend Article 22, Section 1, of the constitution by striking out all between the word UNION on line 9 and the word THE on line 12 and insert the following: SHALL BE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT AND HE TO SUBMIT A COPY OF SAME TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS AND UPON BEING SECONDED BY ONE THIRD OF ALL THE LOCAL UNIONS THEN.

Section to read: Section 1, Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instruments Workers Union of America, a majority vote of the delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by local unions SHALL BE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT AND HE TO SUBMIT A COPY OF SAME TO ALL LOCAL

UNIONS AND UPON BEING SECONDED BY ONE-THIRD OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS THEN the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote shall become law.

Local Unions favoring either of the above amendments will kindly second same and forward their second to the International Office, so same will reach the Office not later than April 25th, 1910. All seconds received after this date will not be counted.

## LAW GOVERNING AMENDMENTS

## ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a majority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by any local union and seconded by one-third of all the local unions of the International Union shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote shall become law.

## ELECT MILLIONAIRES.

The election of Robert Hunter, Millionaire Socialist, and Lena Morrow Lewis of California to the national executive committee of the Socialist party was recently announced. The others elected were Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, George H. Goebel and James F. Carey. The election, in which there were twenty-seven candidates, was a victory for the prouction wing of the party. Among those who lacked a few votes of election were A. M. Simons, B. Berlyn, John Collins and Adolph F. Germer of Chicago.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
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2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Moorefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Baylies St., near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
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8th Vice President—WALTER HUTCHISON,  
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9th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
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Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets every alternate Saturday evening, in Secretary's office, Labor Temple, Church Street. P. M. Devine, Secretary, Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local Union No. 5 meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month, 232 William Street. Corresponding Secretary, John Blvedon. Financial Secretary, Geo. Puermer, 305 Strauss St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 6 meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Greco's Hall, 2211 First Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Charles Vinci, 203 East 107th Street; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chilleml, 2215 Second Avenue.

Cincinnati, O., Local Union No. 7 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at 1313 Vine Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Wilbur Gray, 2393 West Sixth Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 15 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Nagler, 509 Lenox Avenue. Financial Secretary, Thorwald Rood, 523 E. 88th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells' Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Bourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 69 Diamond St.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 377 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley St. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 110 Ontario St.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 1158 Queen St., W.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Ave., Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Ave.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 824.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



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# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



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No. 2

## JESUS OF NAZARETH.

Where the flowers love to grow,  
Walked the meek and lowly Jesus,  
Many, many years ago,  
While the summer skies were dreary,  
Heavy with the clouds of rain,  
He had healing for the sinner,  
He had balm for every pain.

Never had a spotless lily  
Ever borne such holy grace;  
Never had a soul before Him  
Such a marked and kindly face.  
It was He who stilled the tempest,  
With its seething billows wild;  
It was He who taught of heaven,  
Faced the world and elamly smiled.

From the mountainsides and valleys,  
And the quiet vales below,  
Paupers, lepers, blessed this Jesus  
Many, many years ago.  
Little cared He for the riches  
And the pomp and pride of men;  
He was confident as Daniel  
In the howling lions' den.

Never has a man in passing  
Through the world borne such a name;  
Never has a man so righteous  
Died as Jesus died, in shame.  
But from out of Death's dark portals  
Spring the Easter-lily sweet,  
Rising from the dust made sacred  
By the imprints of His feet.

—Adelbert Clark.

## STRIKE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The great seamen's struggle for the maintenance of human freedom on the great lakes is still in progress. Ten thousand seamen have been on strike against the shipowners (known as the Lake Carriers' Association) since the month of May, 1909, and the battle is still being waged as bitterly as in the beginning. The Lake Carriers, by the way, are really controlled by the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the steel trust.

In spite of the most vicious attacks from the employers and persecutions from both city and state authorities in many instances, especially by the police, public and private, the Unions of Seamen have been able to present a solid front and can report few deserters. By careful management and the loyal support of seamen both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the men of the lakes have carried on the struggle for nearly an entire year without assistance from any source outside their own International Union, and they are still in good condition, their unions being sound both as to finances and membership.

The strike was brought about by an attempt on the part of the shipowners to compel the union men to hand over their union books and

cards to the employers and to pledge themselves never to again join a labor union "as long as they sailed for a living." This the Lake Carriers called "open shop."

This was followed by a further attempt on the part of the Lake Carriers to inaugurate an industrial passport system which they had dignified by the name of "Welfare Plan," but which was modeled upon the police system of Russia and the notorious English Shipping Federation scheme which brought about such havoc on the English Merchant Marine, resulting in the employment of Asiatic labor on over a third of the vessels of that country, 70,000 Asiatics had to be employed because the federation scheme so lowered the wages and conditions that white men could no longer be induced to ship on those vessels.

The "welfare plan" passports of the Lake Carriers, obtained only after registration of name, personal appearance, past history, etc., are intended to keep the seamen under constant control of the shipowners, whether the seamen are employed or not. While ashore these passports must be exhibited to the shipping masters of the Lake Carriers, the holder being required to frequent certain places called "Assembly Rooms" while out of employment. Upon being given a job the seaman must deposit his passport with the ship's master who will return it to him when he leaves the vessel, provided the master has been satisfied with the services of the seaman. Otherwise the passport is taken up and returned to the Lake Carriers and the sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner, shipping master, and ship's officer has the full authority under this "welfare plan" to at any time for any or no reason blacklist any sailor, or marine fireman or cook. Afloat or ashore constant restraint and espionage is to be applied to every seaman. It was a deliberate attempt on the part of the shipowners to establish serfdom on the great lakes.

The seamen are on strike to prevent this, and they have exhibited true manhood in their determined stand. As patriotic American citizens it is their duty to fight against this attempt to inaugurate a modern feudalism. Born freemen, unless they surrender their birthright, they can do nothing except to continue the struggle until the slave system, which the shipowners have seen fit to mask under the name of "welfare plan" has been entirely abolished.

This the seamen of the lakes have decided to do and have publicly announced their determination and their belief in their ability to remain on strike, conducting themselves as law-abiding American citizens, until the Lake Carriers' Association will agree to recognize them as free men. The seamen realize that real freedom, real liberty, will not be theirs unless they can rid the lakes of this vicious passport system and again themselves exercise an effective voice in nominating the conditions under which they must live and work.

The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the strike and has pledged moral and,

should it be needed, financial aid. But at present the seamen are asking nothing except the moral support and the active sympathy of all workingmen. They make this request of union men everywhere: "Pass the word along, brother, there is a strike on the great lakes, advise all unemployed workers to keep away."

## DAN KEEFE ON IMMIGRATION.

To so define the term "alien" as to leave no doubt that it includes all persons not citizens; to extend the contract labor provisions to forbid and penalize the indorsement of immigration by false as well as genuine promises of employment; to penalize any attempt to import foreign laborers and to permit the importation of alien laborers if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found here only when the consent of the secretary of commerce and labor is obtained in advance; to increase the fine against steamship companies for taking on board dangerously diseased aliens from \$100 to \$200.

Mr. Keefe believes the time is ripe for the adoption of even stricter measures, and suggests that a proposal worthy of careful thought is that all male aliens between 10 and 50 years old be required to pass a physical examination equal to that given for army recruits.

There has been a material reduction in both the number of Japanese admitted and deported. In 1908 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, while for 1909 the corresponding figures are 2,432 and 1,493.

Contrary to the general impression, Chinese admitted to the United States have increased during the last four years, and Mr. Keefe is pessimistic regarding the operation of the exclusion laws. It is urged that the exclusion laws be merged into the general immigration law, so that the administrative process of expulsion therein provided may be used.

During 1909 6,393 Chinese were regularly admitted, as against 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907 and 2,732 in 1906.

Immigration, which during 1909 fell off from the two previous years, the commissioner says, is assuming normal proportions. The number of immigrant aliens who entered the United States during the year was 751,766. For various reasons 10,411 aliens were deported. There were issued during the year 37,337 certificates of naturalization, an excess of 11,820 over the preceding year.

## INVESTIGATE BETHLEHEM STRIKE.

The government will investigate the strike of the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and an official of the Department of Commerce and Labor left for South Bethlehem, Pa., some days ago. The request for government intervention came from both the company and the striking employees, of whom several thousand have been out for more than a month.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

After a nine-day trial, at which more than one hundred witnesses were examined, a permanent injunction was granted against the Bedford, Ind., stone strikers.

The so-called Anti-Injunction bill favored by President Taft was introduced in the House of Representatives on February 21 by Representative Moon of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Deneen on March 12th vetoed Senate bill No. 44, providing for miners and mechanics' institutes under the direction of the trustees of the University of Illinois for the education of miners and appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose.

Stripped of all concealment, a lobby of lawyers in the pay of several of the largest employing corporations in America have appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and practically defied Congress to pass any employers' liability bill framed to insure workmen and their families against injury or death.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned by a coroner's jury in the case of David Beyer, a non-union baker, who shot and killed Charles Cerney, a union baker, on February 28th. The jury recommended that Beyer be held to the grand jury. The shooting was the result of a lockout at the bakery of R. J. Bremner, 1276 Clybourn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Carl Lindhagen, Mayor of Stockholm, Sweden, a member of Parliament and a Social Democrat, has asked the government and the Riksdag to formulate plans for an enlarged woman suffrage. Women now vote for aldermen, but Herr Lindhagen's party demands that they have electoral equality with men. Minister of State Lindman has promised to reply shortly.

President Gompers unhesitatingly condemns the anti-injunction bill introduced by Representative Moon at the instance of President Taft. Without mincing matters, the executive head of the American Federation of Labor declares that not one scintilla of protection to the workers can come from this much-landed bill, upon which the Republican administration hopes to make good with organized labor.

Night work by French seamstresses and other working girls will cease on June 30 by a decree of the ministry of labor. The sweating system in France, especially in Paris, has resulted in great abuses. In many fashionable dressmaking establishments the girls have been in the habit of working until 10 or 11 o'clock at night and during the rush of the American season they are often detained all night working in four-hour shifts.

In the Supreme Court of New York recently Justice Bischoff suspended the sentences of imprisonment inflicted upon some of the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 in addition to fines of \$500 imposed upon them.

The sentences and fines were imposed about two years ago for alleged criminal contempt of court in the violation of an injunction issued in a suit brought by the Typothetae of the city of New York.

The aid of the courts was invoked March 12th by the International Paper Company to protect its property and the strike-breakers who are in

the mills. Attorneys for the company obtained a temporary injunction from Justice Van Kirk of Saratoga, N. Y., restraining Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the Paper Makers' Union; John H. Malin, president of the Paper Mill Workers, and all members of their unions who are now on strike from intimidating or interfering with the men employed or who may be employed by the company. The injunction is sweeping and prohibits all picketing and patrolling.

Protecting an employee of a corporation in the ownership of his wages the Appellate Court of Cook county, Ill., affirmed the decision given by Judge Barnes in enjoining the Consolidated Agencies Company from suing the National Biscuit Company to collect an assignment by William C. Walsh. The opinion also holds a justice of peace has no jurisdiction over a corporation which has its principal office in Chicago. Walsh, who received \$60 a week from the biscuit company, was indebted to Robert J. Jeffs and assigned his wages to the latter. September 12, 1908, Walsh left the company and March 19, 1909, he re-entered its employ. A week later he filed a petition in bankruptcy. Following his discharge the loan concern to whom Jeffs had assigned his claim began suit.

Under the employers' liability commission bill a commission of twelve is to be named by the executive of the state of Illinois within twenty days after he signs the measure. It is to be made up of six employers and six representatives of labor. The commission is to report not later than September 15 its finding and suitable bills. It is to co-operate with similar commissions from Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York, scheduled to meet next June. The bill carries an appropriation of \$10,000 to be used for expenses. It also carries an emergency clause and becomes law with the governor's signature.

The commission shall "investigate the problems of industrial accidents and especially the present condition of the law of liability for injuries or death suffered in the course of industrial employment, as well in this state as in other states or countries, and shall inquire into the most equitable and effectual method of providing compensation for losses suffered."

A bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly March 15th at the instance of organized labor in the coal mines and with the indorsement of the Trades and Labor Council officers of Halifax, N. S., having for its aim compulsory recognition of organized labor in this province.

The bill provides that after the passage of the act corporations and all employers of labor shall recognize the organization of any body of workmen or employees and that such recognition shall be granted by employers of labor upon the written request of any such organization handed to the officers of a corporation or to other employers. Once recognition is asked and granted the corporation or employer shall deal and treat with the united body of workmen or their representatives in reference to all matters arising.

A penalty of \$100 daily is provided for the first thirty days after default of recognition and a penalty of \$200 daily thereafter.

The United States Supreme Court on March 7th dismissed the appeal of the Brotherhood of Carpenters from the order of the Federal Court at St. Louis enjoining the organization from boycotting the Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company.

The ground for this action was that the Brotherhood had not raised a federal question in the case within the time required by the rules of practice, and, therefore, it had no standing before the court. The merits of the case were not considered.

The Fox Company operated a big sash and blind factory that was run as an "open shop,"

and the boycott grew out of a concerted movement to unionize it. The carpenters attempted to bring the company to terms by declining work on any buildings in which its products were used.

The court at St. Louis enjoined the union men from carrying on the boycott on the mill and declaring its product unfair to labor.

### LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION INDICTED

The Lake Carriers' Association which controls a large percentage of shipping on the great lakes, was indicted at Buffalo, N. Y., on charge of shanghaiing. The indictments are against the corporation, the officials of which must appear before Federal Judge Hazel plead.

Al. Limerick, a former prize fighter, who acted as local shipping agent for the Lake Carriers during the strike last summer, was also indicted on a similar charge. He pleaded guilty, and was released on bail.

The indictments grew out of complaints brought to United States Attorney O'Brien last summer that agents of the Lake Carriers' Association had been shipping boys of 14 and years to take the places of striking seamen and firemen.

### REBEL AT DECEPTION.

Another experiment by the Hawaiian board of immigration in its efforts to find a solution for the labor problem in the islands appears to be a failure.

Four hundred Russians—men, women and children—who were brought here on the steamer from the orient by the territorial board of immigration, remain camped at the wharf and refuse to go to work on the sugar plantations, for which purpose they were imported.

They assert agents of the immigration board at Harbin promised them \$45 a month, double the sum that is being offered them here.

There is indication of riotousness among the disappointed immigrants.

### A WOMAN'S BANK.

A novel departure in British banking was inaugurated Monday, March 14th, with the opening of a woman's bank officered and conducted exclusively by women and catering only to women customers.

The only man permitted on the premises was a messenger, and one of his functions was to keep other men away. No man may be a depositor or transact business with the new institution.

The manager will be Miss May Bateman, who has done newspaper work as a war correspondent in South Africa and has written several novels.

### MORE DAMAGE SUITS.

The International Paper Company has brought suit against the strikers, individually as members of the union, for \$100,000. The company asks damages for loss of business growing out of the present strike.

Injunction proceedings and a suit for \$10,000 damages have been filed before Judge East against the International Molders' Union by the Berry Foundry and Manufacturing Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., for picketing the plant of the company and homes of non-union workmen employed there.

### THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

It is believed that a convention of the two factions of the electrical workers will be called early in May, when both interests will be united. In the meantime the funds of both sides will be turned over to a trust company until the convention elects officers. In this case the trouble will be ancient history. Later: All negotiations between the two factions of the electrical workers have ceased owing to failure of the Republican faction to abide by instructions of the A. F. L. conventions.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

At the urgent request of Stuart Reid, organizer of the A. F. of L., and Job A. Long, local organizer for Brattleboro, Vt., to pay Brattleboro visit, I left Chicago February 21, arriving in Brattleboro amid mountains of snow the following evening. The purpose of my visit was the installation of the officers of the newly formed union of Organ Workers, Local No. 5.

Stuart Reid, the most active spirit among the tire corps of A. F. of L. organizers, had arranged unbeknown to me, and aside from the general meeting of organ workers February 23, a public mass-meeting the evening previous, February 22, the evening of my arrival, assuming that I would make an address. This meant quick wash, hasty supper and off to the meeting. Arrival at the meeting place, Odd Fellows' Hall, we found a large audience awaiting us, composed of the workers of Brattleboro, men and women. It did not take us long to get down to business, Job A. Long, who acted as chairman of the meeting, introducing Brother Reid, who, in conjunction with his eloquent talk on labor matters, gave a very fine original musical entertainment. Let it be said, Stuart Reid is quite a special genius.

Next in order came your humble servant. After the blushes due to the elaborate introductory remarks of Organizer Reid had vanished from his cheeks we assayed to discuss the more vital problems of the day. The audience seemed to be in a very receptive mood, generous applause following every point made by the speakers. It was here I perceived that Brattleboro is practically a barren ground so far as trades unionism is concerned. It is true that the garment workers here had an organization numbering some 300 members for more than seven years; it is also true that the cigarmakers have been organized, even a longer period, but outside of these trades organizations were unknown in Brattleboro until the advent of Organizer Stuart Reid. Since Organizer Reid made his appearance the carpenters, painters, barbers, clerks and other workers have become organized, a central union being his latest effort. The union spirit manifested at this public meeting augurs well for the future of the workers of the Brattleboro district. After orations refreshments were served in true Vermont style, coffee and sandwiches to all who had thirst or hunger.

The meeting was pronounced by those present the most successful labor meeting ever held in Brattleboro. To show the intense interest manifested let me state that at the close of the meeting many requests were made for permission to attend the meeting of the organ workers the next evening. Of course, it goes without saying that the requests were granted.

After a good night's rest, which I badly needed, a visit during the day to the overall jumper factory, where the members of the present workers' union are employed, an inspection of the snow heaps, which made travel almost impossible, a talk or two with local organ workers, evening again arrived, and with it time for the meeting. The meeting was held in Grand Ay Hall, one of the largest obtainable. Upon entering the hall we found a large concourse of organ workers present; in fact, about as many as the hall could comfortably hold, all desirous of becoming part of the newly formed local. Brother Reid and myself addressed the meeting at length, covering the general phases of the labor movement as well as those of particular interest to our trade. To say that the addresses were well received is putting it mildly. After making the more important part of the program was fulfilled, that of initiating the candidates, making them ride the goat, and the election and installation of the officers. A few final words of instruction to the officers and the meeting adjourned.

Local No. 5 starts under very auspicious conditions, beginning with a large membership of intelligent men. **BON VOYAGE!**

Being compelled to leave on an early train the next morning in order to reach Boston on schedule time, I did my handshaking with Brothers Reid, Long and other local trades unionists before retiring. A word for Brothers Reid and Long: the thanks of our organization are due them for the Herculean efforts made on our behalf. They certainly did work. Lest we forget the ladies of the garment workers' locals, to whom we are also indebted for the kind assistance so generously rendered. In fact, all of the old-time trade unionists of Brattleboro vied with each other to make our stay a pleasant and successful one.

Leaving Brattleboro, the mountains of snow and an atmosphere of 10 degrees below zero, at 6:30 A. M., I arrived at Boston some time during the afternoon, three or four hours late. In Boston I registered at the Langham Hotel, where in the evening a conference took place attended by all of the resident international officers, prominent members of the local unions and the writer. Many topics of interest received the attention of this gathering, among them the future of the Boston piano maker. Boston, while dormant for some time past, is taking on a spirit of regeneration, and unless very much wrong the future will tell a tale of decided progress. As was expected, I met Brother Murray, the indefatigable Murray; Carlson, the alert; Wilmet, the stand-patter of No. 44; last but not least, Stetefeldt, the pusher of No. 21.

The joint locals of Boston, 19, 21, 37 and 44, had arranged for a mass-meeting for the day following my arrival, which the writer was expected to address. The meeting took place as announced, the same being highly successful both as to attendance and otherwise, a large number of non-union men being present. After listening to what the writer had to say the non-union men were invited to join the union, which, I am pleased to say, many of them did. Another very gratifying result of the meeting was the formation of a new local which promises to outstrip, as far as membership is concerned, those at present existing in the Boston territory. I almost omitted to mention my meeting with John Burke, the old war horse of many days, whose sole ambition seems to be the unification of the Boston piano worker. Well, John, I'm with you; keep up the good work.

However much I disliked to leave Boston and its hospitality, duty called me to New York City to fill a previously arranged date. I arrived in New York City on Saturday afternoon, February 26, attended a meeting of the joint executive board the same evening, had the pleasure of meeting all of the international officers as well as many local workers. New York, as far as the organization is concerned, is far from what I would like to see. Outside of local No. 17, the action makers, the unions are not making much headway. While a general air of discontent is plainly manifest among the workers, the spirit of unity seems to be lacking to a large degree, and this I attribute as responsible for the slow and indifferent growth of the movement. If the members of New York City, especially the officers of the locals, would cast aside their personal differences, their fault findings of everything and everybody, excepting the boss; if they were to work as a unit for the one common good the perfecting of the local organizations, inestimable good would result. However, I hope the members will soon come to a realization of things, forget the faults, if any there be, of the workers, and unite for the purpose of rectifying the previous wrongs practiced by the employers and so manifold in the New York musical instrument industry.

Monday morning I left New York City for Elmira, N. Y., where I was slated to examine the financial accounts of local union No. 2, which were somewhat mixed owing to a frequent change in the office of financial secretary. In Elmira I renewed the acquaintance of many of the old-timers of No. 21, who had left Boston in search of better wages and better working con-

ditions, and who evidently found them at the Hope-Jones factory. Let me pay this slight compliment to Hope-Jones: Mr. Hope-Jones is one of the few organ builders yet remaining who caters to art as a requisite to good organ building. Mr. Hope-Jones also believes in the policy of "Fair play" and "Live and let live." It is these characteristics that make employment with the Hope-Jones Company preferable to many others.

I met Brother Hutchins, Brother Carothers, Brother Noterman, Brother Droluski and many others, and the pleasure was all ours.

On Tuesday evening I attended a smoker given under the auspices of local union No. 2. The smoker was largely attended by the Hope-Jones employees. Here, as on previous similar occasions, I sought to impress upon the workers the necessity of organization, contending that through organized efforts it would be possible to not alone stop reductions in wages, which are bound to follow an unorganized state, but also to raise wages in keeping with the ever growing needs of the worker. As a result of the smoke-talk quite a few applications were received. Local No. 2 is evidently on the upward path.

While in Elmira I received an invitation to address the central body of that city, but owing to pressure of work at the home office I was compelled to decline.

From Elmira I went direct to Chicago to again delve into the intricate duties of an executive officer of an international union.

The brief trip, as far as I can judge, was highly successful. It seemed to instill courage and good cheer among those I met. That beneficial results, even more than herein chronicled, will follow in the near future is almost a certainty.

It renewed bonds of good fellowship.

CHARLES DOLD,  
International President.

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF  
AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

"Few announcements of the year are so important as that of the publication, beginning next September, of 'A Documentary History of American Industrial Society,' edited by Professors John R. Commons, U. B. Phillips and Eugene A. Gilmore, Miss Helen L. Sumner and Mr. John B. Andrews. The set will be made up of ten volumes. The first two will consist of a remarkable collection of material, much of it new, gathered by Mr. Phillips, and illustrating in detail the economies of the Southern plantation under slavery and under freedom, and the industrial development of frontier society from the colonial to the recent period. Of the other volumes, for which Mr. Commons is primarily responsible, the third and fourth consist of the rare reports of the labor conspiracy cases of 1806-1842 and of other materials respecting them. The remaining volumes are devoted to other aspects of the labor movement from 1820 to 1880, printing, from rare labor journals and the like, a varied body of materials concerning industrial conditions, trade unions and employers' associations, and the political activity of wage-earners. The work of collecting has been performed under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, with aid from the economic department of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The materials are largely contained in the remarkable library of materials on labor in America which the former has collected at Madison."

Full particulars and descriptive circular upon request. The Arthur H. Clark Co., Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

## DREAMS.

Tramp—I lost everything in the terrific storm last week.

Old Gentleman—Too bad!

Tramp—Yes; I was dreaming I was a millionaire when the thunder woke me.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

Fifteen women have been elected to the new Finnish Diet, as compared with twenty-five last year and nineteen in 1907.

By a party vote, 50 to 22, President Taft's postal savings bank bill, amended so as to satisfy the "insurgent" Republicans, passed the United States Senate on the 5th.

An ugly fight in connection with the Prussian franchise demonstrations took place March 6th in Treptow Park, Berlin. Many persons were wounded and about 100 arrested.

Chicago packers indicted some days ago by a Hudson county, New Jersey, grand jury for conspiracy in connection with high food prices, and served with notices, will not plead. They will fight extradition.

Complete returns just at hand show that in the recent municipal elections in Spain the Socialists won a total of 59 seats. Representation was gained in all the important cities, including Madrid, Bilbao, Barcelona.

Chicago is going into the farming and horticultural business. It is intended to raise oats for the police and fire department horses, and also all the trees and shrubbery needed for the small parks of the city.

For the first time under the Des Moines plan of commission government the initiative was invoked March 7; as a result municipal ownership was voted on at the city election March 28.

News of a merger of the Canadian theaters reached the public recently through a news dispatch from St. John, New Brunswick. It is understood that the combination will control practically all of the theaters in Canada, embracing the drama, vaudeville and moving picture houses.

The rejection of the budget by the House of Lords in the preceding Parliament cost the country in loss of revenue \$142,500,000 in the current financial year, according to a statement made by David Lloyd-George in the House of Commons.

An opinion rendered in the Federal Court of Appeals at St. Louis, March 3rd, holds that express companies may carry packages of less than four pounds and yet be immune from the law prohibiting corporations from carrying letters or packages in competition with the United States mails. It was intended to be a test case.

The Dominion government carried through the second reading of its bill for the construction of a Canadian navy March 10th by a majority of forty-one. The measure has been fought by the Conservatives for a month. The vote commits the government to the creation of a navy independent of that of Great Britain.

Changes in the fortunes of Gen. Stoessel, the Russian military commander, who was not merely disgraced, but imprisoned for his lack of success at Port Arthur, may go far toward reconciling him to the injustice from which he suffered. He is now a member of a big firm in Moscow, which imports tea and has a very profitable trade.

President Charles S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union has called a national convention of farmers at the Coliseum at St. Louis to continue in session from May 3 to 7. The convention is to discuss national and state legislation and to establish bureaus at different capitals to see that the demands of the farmer are heard.

The National Immigration League, an organization of foreigners favoring "free immigration" into the United States, has sent notice to all the foreign newspapers published in America, calling for immediate action to oppose the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Unions, who have presented demands to Congress for the stringent restriction of foreign immigration.

James O'Connor, nationalist member of the House of Commons for the west division of Wicklow since 1898, died March 12th. He was born in 1836. He was once on the staff of the Irish People, a Fenian organ. In 1865, with Luby, O'Leary, and Charles Kickham, he was convicted of treason felony and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, but was liberated before his term expired.

Qualified suffrage for women for the Baltimore municipal elections was reported upon favorably by the Committee on Elections of the Maryland House of Delegates, during the last week in February, by a vote of 8 to 1. It is designed to confer the vote upon women (1) who pay taxes on \$300 of property; or (2) who can write from dictation a clause in the State constitution.

Today there are in Europe 160 cities having more than 100,000 population, of which 55 have more than 250,000. There are 25 cities with more than 500,000 people and 7 with more than 1,000,000. There are: London, 4,750,000; Paris, 2,700,000; Berlin, 2,200,000; Vienna, 2,000,000; St. Petersburg, 1,430,000; Moscow, 1,350,000, and Constantinople, 1,100,000.

"The night letter service" by telegraph began in the United States on the 7th. Under this system a fifty-word telegram may be sent at night at the day rate for ten words, and upon reaching its destination will be mailed so as to reach the person addressed through the first delivery. Where there is no free delivery of mail, messenger boys will deliver the telegrams. Codes and ciphers are barred. The idea is that a letter telegram can be sent to San Francisco, for instance, at night and be delivered to the addressee in the first morning mail.

Announcement was made in Wall street March 9th that J. P. Morgan & Co. had purchased the E. M. F. Automobile Company of Detroit.

The purchase was made, it is said on the best authority, for the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, and marks the first step in the formation of a \$300,000,000 combine to control the entire automobile output in the United States.

Mr. Morgan, it is pointed out, already controls the United States Automobile Company of Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Maxwell-Briscoe Motorcar Company; the Columbia Motorcar Company of Hartford, Conn., and the Brush Runabout Company of Detroit.

The A. H. Hellman Company of 437 Pearl street, New York city, cigar and tobacco distributors and the oldest jobbing house in America, the business having been established by Pierre Lorillard in 1760, has decided to go out of business and has gone into voluntary liquidation as the result of changes in the trade during the last few years, brought about largely by

the tobacco trust. The evolution of the cigar and tobacco trade has eliminated the jobber middle man, and the Hillman Company is one of the last as well as one of the largest of those houses which a dozen or more years ago were active in the trade and which did a business running into many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

### AUGUST BEBEL HONORED.

August Bebel, the veteran leader of the German Social Democracy, celebrated his seventieth birthday on February 22 amid a chorus of congratulations from all parts of the world. American socialists joined with their brethren remote from Berlin as China and Japan in wishing the doughty warrior many happy returns the day. His desk in the reichstag was decorated with blood red carnations, the official emblem of the party.

The Paris socialists, under the leadership of M. Jaures, gave a banquet in Herr Bebel's honor.

For the last two years Bebel has been suffering from heart disease, which has seriously interfered with his political parliamentary activities, but he still is the idol of his party.

Bebel has sat in the reichstag practically since its establishment, thirty-nine years ago. His voice nowadays hardly even is heard in debate. The reichstag distinctly is a loss for Bebel, one of the few really able speakers the house contains.

### WELL-DESERVED PUNISHMENT.

James A. Patten, the Chicago grain and cotton speculator, was hooted out of the Manchester, England, exchange March 11th, and was subsequently followed through the streets of that city by a large crowd—being obliged to find refuge in a business office.

He was roughly jostled in the exchange before he was hustled into the street. Eventually the police came to the rescue, and prevented the hostile crowd from following the speculator into the office, where he found temporary asylum. Later he was smuggled out of this office and driven away in a cab.

Patten's connection with the rise in the price of cotton last year was responsible for the outbreak of hostility toward him at the "cotton oligists" today.

### NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS SUNDAY.

Announcement of a national tuberculosis Sunday to be held on April 24th in 215,000 churches of the United States is made by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

It is planned that on April 24th tuberculosis sermons shall be preached in all the churches of the country. Literature will be distributed to members of the congregations, and in every way an effort will be made to teach that tuberculosis is a dangerous and curable disease.

Clergymen who desire to obtain additional information in regard to tuberculosis will be able to secure literature from state and local tuberculosis associations and boards of health as well as from the national association.

### TOBACCO TRUST'S PROFITS.

The American Tobacco Company, which now fighting the federal suit for its dissolution before the United States Supreme Court, made public on March 9th its annual report for 1910 which showed that this trust earned 50½ percent on its \$10,000,000 common stock.

The net earnings were \$30,448,384, an increase of \$1,743,979 over last year, which after deduction and preferred stock dividends left a balance of \$20,327,396. The report shows that the company now has a total surplus of \$4,499,140, an amount larger than its issue of common stock.

## TRADE NOTES

Despairing of selling his pianos to white people, George P. Bent, a Chicago piano manufacturer, has established an agency at Tokio, Japan.

Victor Hugo Mathushek, president of the Mathushek & Son Piano Company, New York, died recently. His remains were buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The S. W. Miller Piano Company will build a new factory at Sheboygan, Wis., during the coming spring. Plans have been drawn and one or four factory sites are being considered. This is the factory in which John Schwerin, former assistant business agent of No. 1, is interested.

E. Rose, who comes from Cleveland, is establishing a new industry in Port Wayne, Ind.—the manufacture of band instruments. Mr. Rose has located upon the third floor of 1008 Johnson street and will begin at once the building of cornets and trombones of his own design.

B. Seherpe & Co., Chicago, will move, having secured possession of an entire building at 2102-2104 Clybourn avenue. To this larger space the company will remove its machinery, tools, power fit, unfinished and finished goods, lumber and metal stock about April 1.

The P. A. Starck Piano Company has signed a lease for a term of years of the ground floor and basement of the building at 207-209 Wabash avenue, which is temporarily occupied by the Felters & Sons Piano Manufacturing Company.

After twenty-one years of continuous service, when W. Vose has resigned his position as superintendent of the factory of the Vose & Sons Piano Company in Boston. He still retains the office of vice-president and director.

A new addition to the plant of the W. W. Marshall Company, bounded by Marshall boulevard and Twenty-second street, Rockwell street and the drainage canal, is now under way. The structure will be of brick and steel construction, eighty by one hundred and thirty feet.

At its meeting recently the J. P. Seeburg Piano Company, Chicago, voted an increase of stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The old officers were re-elected, namely, J. P. Seeburg, president; Harry Hogans, secretary; H. W. Austin, treasurer.

The Felters Company, to manufacture felts, for piano and organ appliances, filed incorporation papers recently in Jersey City. The capital of the new concern is placed at \$2,000, and is divided into 20,000 shares at \$100 each and 10,000 of preferred stock.

Among the men who went out in the big strike in Philadelphia, according to figures given out by Secretary Charles A. Hooper, of the Central Union, were 150 piano wagon drivers and piano movers and helpers. The strike interfered with the piano deliveries in the regular season.

A. Bartholmes & Co., limited, piano action key manufacturers, of Toronto, have plans

in course of preparation for the erection of a new factory. The premises they now occupy and owned by themselves are entirely outgrown and a new site is being selected. The new factory will be twice the size of the one now occupied.

Work was commenced at the new mill of the Stalib-Abendschein Company at Roseoe, Sullivan county, New York. Over one million feet of lumber is now on hand in the Roseoe mill and all of the machinery has been installed and put in working order. The mill work will be done in the Roseoe plant, while the making of piano actions and hammers will, as heretofore, be attended to in the New York factory of the company.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, have sold the factory premises occupied by them, since commencing the manufacture of Gourlay pianos, and are proceeding at once with the erection of a new building. The necessity of a new and larger factory was anticipated by this firm a couple of years ago, when a site was purchased on Logan avenue, in the east end of the city.

Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, formerly superintendent of the Nordheimer piano factory, Toronto, but more recently with the Ann Arbor Organ Company of Ann Arbor, Mich., has accepted the superintendency of the Wormwith piano factory at Kingston, Canada. Mr. Braithwaite assumed the duties of his new venture at the beginning of the present month. The Kingston concern proposes largely increasing their output during the present year.

E. J. Turney, who recently organized a pneumatic action company in the city of Davenport, Iowa, has filed application for an increase in the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. A selling company has been formed at Moline, Ill., with C. J. Josephson and Paul Johnston as incorporators. The Moline concern is known as the Player Piano Company and it will market the entire product of the Davenport factory.

Grinnell Bros., the Detroit, Mich., Woodward avenue music dealers, have closed a deal with Gulbransen-Dickinson Company, Chicago manufacturers of the Gulbransen-Dickinson piano-player, whereby they have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this player in Canada. For the present the instrument will be manufactured at the Grinnell Bros. piano factory, in Windsor, Canada, but a new building will be erected and the present factory largely increased. Grinnell Bros. expect to begin erecting the new factory before June 1.

The new Conrad Piano Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has leased a four-story building at 181-187 Third street, which is now undergoing alterations to be ready for occupancy. The new company, with capital stock of \$100,000, will have a capacity of six to eight pianos daily. Both grand and upright styles will be manufactured. The factory just leased gives a floor space of 70 by 150 feet. The incorporators of the company, all of whom are experienced piano men, are J. Miller, Edgar Patterson and Robert Wedner.

The Adler Manufacturing Company has filed articles of incorporation, setting forth that the concern would engage in the manufacture of pianos at Louisville, Ky. The capital stock is \$350,000, divided into 3,500 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators and their holdings are: Cyrus L. Adler, three shares; R. S. Hill, three shares, and John Marshall, three shares. The company's charter is to run for thirty years and the debt limit is fixed at \$350,000. The charter authorizes the company to make pianos and all kinds of musical instruments, to buy and operate mills and to engage in other enterprises to further its interests.

### RICHSTEIG'S DREAM.

A national school of piano making is about to become a reality in Milwaukee.

Max Richsteig, secretary and superintendent of the Gram-Richsteig Piano Company, Eleventh and Winnebago streets, Milwaukee, is preparing to reopen the local school of piano trades on a much larger scale, designed to attract students from all over the United States and not merely Milwaukee and Wisconsin. It will be fostered by the Milwaukee school board.

"We expect to enroll about 100 students," said Mr. Richsteig. "There will not be room for more, although we would like to have it."

The Milwaukee board of school directors will provide a large hall for the school. The pianos owned by its seventy-odd schools will be tuned, repaired or overhauled in the school as a consideration.

Scale drawing, case designing and practical assembling, as well as pattern making and lathe work, will be made special courses. There will also be a course in piano tuning, under the direction of Charles H. Jackson, who is now connected with the Gram-Richsteig Piano Company.

### THE END OF BRAMBACH.

The litigation in the matter of the bankruptcy of the Brambach Piano Company of Utica, N. Y., is practically at an end. At a hearing before Referee in Bankruptcy F. J. De la Fluor a dividend of 33 1/3 per cent was ordered and adjournment was taken. It is believed that the referee will now close the matter and will probably arrange another dividend. The claim against the estate by the J. V. Livingston Company was withdrawn.

The claim was that the officers of the Brambach Company had misrepresented conditions leading to the conveyance of property, the plant in Niagara street and machinery of the Livingston Company to the Brambach Company probably worth \$65,000. The use of the machinery and plant was declared worth \$10,000, thus bringing the total claim to \$75,000. The claim of \$2,000 by Stephen Brambach was allowed and that of J. V. Livingston as an individual for \$2,569.41 was also permitted to stand. Thus ended the contest.

### A CEMENT ORGAN.

Manager J. P. Beck, of the Chicago Cement Show, recently held at the Coliseum, wired an organ company at Elmira, N. Y., to ship a concert pipe organ, which it had just completed for the local exhibition. It was sent on and became a center of interest at the show.

The inventor calls this an "orchestral unit organ," and it is largely constructed of reinforced concrete. Said Mr. Beck: "The new organ just completed is an improvement on other concrete pipe organs designed and built by the same man. The first organ was somewhat crude, but in this new one there is nothing lacking."

The organ is described as similar to the church and concert organ in only one detail, that tones from both are produced by wind blown through pipes. In the church organ a great quantity of air at low pressure is used to blow many of the pipes, whereas in the orchestral unit organ there are but few pipes and the wind used is of high pressure.

### AS BAD AS OTHER PEOPLE.

Sillicus: "Do you believe there is honor among thieves?"

Cynicus: "No; they are just as bad as other people."

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

# UNION MATTERS

## WHAT IT MEANS.

When you earn a union dollar  
And spend it, make a "holler"  
For the little union label  
That denotes a thing is fair.  
If the merchant can't supply it,  
Pass the article—don't buy it,  
That's the only way a union man  
Can prove he's "on the square."

In the crowded city dwelling  
There the atmosphere ill smelling,  
And the microbes fairly revel,  
Sending death both far and near.  
Where the sweatshop slaves are working  
And diseases foul are lurking  
You will never, never find  
The precious union label here.

Here is something to remember—  
If you claim to be a member  
Of a union, you can prove it  
To the world no better way  
Than to hustle all you're able  
For your friend, the union label,  
For it means self-preservation,  
That's as certain as the day.  
—Exchange

Baltimore & Ohio telegraphers will be granted a 9 per cent increase and satisfactory changes in working conditions. This averts any possibility of a strike.

Street car men from Philadelphia, wearing the uniform of the Philadelphia Traction Company, are raising strike relief funds in Pittsburg and New York City with a hand organ. They have gathered many dimes and quarters.

Paper mill workers at Corinth and several other points in New York are again on strike against the trust. It is likely that the strike will spread to other mills and become national in character. The two international unions are now merged and a stiff fight will be waged.

Evidence in the arbitration between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and officials of thirteen roads entering Chicago closed recently, arguments were made by the attorneys, and the arbiters promised a decision some time in the near future. The switchmen asked for an increase of 5 cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. Later: A decision granting an increase of three cents per hour has since been rendered.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the thirty-two eastern railroads have submitted to the General Managers' Association a formal demand for an increase in wages. The demand involves about 50,000 firemen on the railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Baltimore & Ohio system.

The International Alliance of Billposters and Billers of America has just closed a two-year agreement with all the leading circuses and tent shows. The men secured an advance in wages and full recognition of the union. Now probably the open shoppers won't pay their way into the circus, but sneak in under the tent.

Wage negotiations covering the demands for increased wages of 10,000 machinists and shopmen employed on twenty-seven western railroad systems, which have been in progress in Chicago for six weeks, terminated without a settle-

ment. The men demand an increase of 4 cents an hour of all classes of machinists and shopmen. An effort will be made to negotiate with the roads individually.

An Asiatic exclusion league was formed by labor unions of Los Angeles March 4th, resolutions were passed declaring that the report of the immigration committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce which favored Japanese and Chinese immigration to California, was unwise, and unfair to laboring people.

Following are the amounts received from the appeal issued on behalf of the Bethlehem, Pa., striking steel workers by the American Federation of Labor up to and including February 26th:

From Jan. 7 to Jan. 15 inclusive....	\$1,284.82
From Jan. 17 to Jan. 29 inclusive....	9,378.90
From Jan. 31 to Feb. 12 inclusive....	5,939.15
From Feb. 14 to Feb. 26 inclusive....	4,641.74

Total .....\$21,244.61

To utilize Mexican cheap labor on the one hand and to strike a staggering blow at organized labor in the United States with the other, is the plan of the millionaires behind a bill for the abolition of all tariff restrictions between this country and the United States of Mexico.

The special scale committee appointed by the joint conference of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania miners and operators to report on the demands of the miners for a wage increase and other concessions adjourned at noon March 12th, leaving the controversy where it started at the opening of the conference.

The Trenton, N. J., trolley men who went on strike Wednesday won a complete victory March 9th when the Trenton Street Railway Company yielded to the plea of a business men's committee and granted the union's demands, including an increase of pay to 23 cents an hour, abolition of the "swing" system and the substitution of a ten-hour day, the reinstatement of men discharged for activity in the recent organization of employees and arbitration of all future disputes.

Amicable settlement of the controversy between the conductors and trainmen of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the officials of that road relative to wages and service conditions, reached March 12th, is understood to be of far-reaching importance. It has been understood that whatever was done by the Baltimore & Ohio would be taken as the basis of settlement by all other roads interested.

Over two hundred freight handlers and office men quit work March 11th at the Grand Trunk freight offices at Toronto, Can., because two men were discharged.

One man had drawn up a petition asking for more wages and the other was the union secretary.

The men in striking made themselves liable to imprisonment or fine, as the Lemieux act forbids strikes on railways until a government board of conciliation has failed.

Chicago freight handlers have adopted a new scale which will be presented to the officials of twenty-four railroads April 1. The new scale calls for double time for all overtime and Saturday half holidays with pay. The new wage scale is as follows:

	New Scale.	Old Scale.
Check clerks and receiving clerks, per month.....	\$80.00	\$70.00
Delivery clerks, per month....	72.00	62.50
Scalers, per hour .....	.25	.22
Stevedores, per hour.....	.24	.21½
Truckers, per hour .....	.23	.20

About 5,000 men are involved in the advance asked, which it is said will aggregate \$450,000 a year.

Indictments were returned in Philadelphia recently against Clarence O. Pratt, national organizer of the Carmen's Union, and John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union. Both men were arrested and held in bail, Pratt spending a night in a cell.

Pratt is charged with rioting, inciting to riot, and conspiracy. It is charged that after he had addressed a meeting in Labor Lyceum Hall he marched at the head of about 200 string motormen and conductors, who attacked a passing car. Several persons were hurt in the disturbance.

Murphy is charged with inciting to riot of the strength of an interview with him that appeared in certain Philadelphia newspapers.

Announcement of the settlement of the differences between elevator conductors and the employers in downtown buildings of Chicago was hailed with joy by thousands of business men and women who had visions of climbing stairways to offices. Representatives of the Union and the Building Managers' Association met and agreed upon a compromise between the demands of the men and the wage schedule proposed by the organization. Sixty per cent of the men will receive an increase of \$5 a month, 30 per cent will get a raise of \$2.50 a month and the remaining 10 per cent will be given advances when they have served a certain length of time. The new scale will go into effect at once.

## THE GHOST WALKS.

A so-called National Labor Alliance, organized in a secret meeting at Washington, D. C. March 3rd, will oppose the influence of the American Federation of Labor in national and congressional elections.

The meeting was attended by several members of Congress who have been opposed by the American Federation of Labor and by members of the Knights of Labor and others.

The plans of the new organization include the raising of a fund to be subscribed by manufacturers and others who have been in conflict with the American Federation of Labor, and by Congressmen who have had to fight for their political existence because of their attitude on problems proposed by the organized labor leaders.

## BAKERS TO DEMAND SHORTER HOURS.

The twenty-five hundred kosher bakers who over a year ago were on strike for many weeks for recognition of the union, finally made a union settlement with the employers, are preparing to make demands for the eight-hour workday. This is in pursuance of an order issued by the Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union calling on its locals throughout the country to vote on the question of making a general demand for the eight-hour day, to go into effect on May 1.

It is regarded as sure that the employers will refuse the demand, as hitherto ten hours was the shortest number of working hours a day ever demanded in the trade.

## FORM ITALIAN CENTRAL BODY.

For the purpose of bringing about a close affiliation among the Italian unions and helping those that have no means of joining a union representatives of Italian unions of New York City held a meeting at Jefferson Hall, 331 East 112th street, February 22nd, where the formation of a central body was completed.

The central body is to be known as the United Italian Trades (Federazione delle Unioni Italiane), and is to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

**REPORT OF ORGANIZER, GODERICH, ONT.**

From Listowel I went to Goderich, on Lake Huron. Firm known as Goderich Organ Company employs about 100 hands, principally in Saturday fittings. Only four or five hands on organs. Originally started as organ factory, but going out of their manufacture now. I therefore went to Clinton, not far distant, on the 17th.

**CLINTON.**

The Doherty Organ Company. About 125 hands are employed. Firm very busy. Have only recently gone into pianos, a cheap grade, but rushing them. Found all hands working overtime, but heard conversation between some employees at hotel that overtime would be discontinued, so stayed and found overtime over that week. In a former visit here three years ago the men were afraid to even discuss the question of organization and flew from me as from the plague. I find a great improvement in the attitude of the men, who will discuss the matter at their homes but refuse to meet me any other place. This makes the work slow. Notwithstanding the firm is unable to get men for the wages paid, the workers employed are content to labor ten hours daily for perhaps the lowest average wage of any shop in the piano industry anywhere.

Mr. Doherty is a squeezer. At one time he gave a large grant to build a church; then reduced the wages of the "hands" 10 per cent. Both the church and the "hands" stood for it. Subsequent reduction, however, led to a strike, in which some were successful in resisting the reduction, especially the varnish, etc., department, which stuck out until the reduction was called off.

After spending a week canvassing I got a few good men to meet me together. I could see that if I could not get them quick I would be unable to get them at all, as every time one of them saw me with another fellow worker they would dodge around the corner. On inquiring the reason, they informed me that the bosses "were in." I had obtained some applications, so selected them and some others, in number about fourteen, for a private meeting. I had difficulty in getting a place, so finally hit upon a back room in hotel, as at the last minute a hall was refused, supposedly on account of message sent to owner. Eight turned up, but not all were the right eight. It was finally decided to let the matter rest as it was, now too well known to hope to organize. But they would collect applications and a temporary committee appointed with whom I am to keep in touch, and then, when the propitious moment arrives, sneak in like a thief in the night, silent and unknown, and "do the job."

Sorrowfully I left for Berlin, calling at Guelph to finish examination of finances and accounts and at Listowel to see one of our members just arrived there who may help us at that spot.

While at Guelph a visit was paid to Berlin, on February 2. Some of the officers seen, but on account of a professional hockey match no meeting could be held. After making arrangements for a series of meetings I returned to Guelph next day, as open meeting had been arranged. From Guelph I proceeded to Listowel February 14. Here is a shop of the Ham-Morris Company of Woodstock and Listowel.

It is rumored that the cheap pianos are to be manufactured here; also stencils, one being for Detroit firm. Trades unionism is almost unknown here, and of the fifty-five men employed about one-third are contractors or sub-contractors. Petty and mean jobbers of the jobbed. Had almost written d—d. As this was new ground as far as our International is concerned such education was required. The employees I found were nearly all men over middle age, and material to work with when no union influence about, but as the staff here will undoubtedly be increased the time spent was, I think, necessary. I visited about two-thirds of the contractors, but found it impossible to get them

together, and hope at present rests with the men or one department, the contract, where most men are employed.

The demoralizing effect of contract work was never better exemplified to me than here.

An incident occurred here that was a repetition of a similar incident in a Michigan city.

I canvassed a good workman whose influence was supposedly needed. I earnestly explained our union's constitution to him and the aims and usefulness of organizations of labor for over an hour, but all the encouragement received was a series of grunts.

On my leaving his wife, who had been sewing and apparently much interested in what we had been discussing, asked me a few questions; having answered them to her satisfaction, she turned to her partner and said: "J—, do you think the union is all right?" "Yes," he answered. "Do you think a man ought to join it?" she queried. "Yes," he again replied. "Well," she said; "then I'd be a man."

When we come to reflect on the way the supposedly weak sex are conducting affairs for suffrage and the recent strikes in the clothing trades in New York, Philadelphia and Toronto, it might not be a bad idea to enlist the wives of our fellow workers in the cause.

Finally the work seemed to narrow down to a very few and I had reluctantly to leave it where it is for the present, and so the only union man in this town left it and proceeded to Goderich. I hope, however, to meet a few of the interested on my return southward.

A. E. STARR,  
Organizer.

**LOWE-HATTERS RESOLUTION.**

Following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

"Whereas, Realizing the serious consequences to the toilers of our country, involved in the decision of the courts, by which the Hatters were mulcted in the sum of \$222,000 under the strained interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law, by which the normal activities of the workers to protect their rights and interests are outlawed; we hold the action of the court to be at variance with evenhanded justice and an invasion of inherent and constitutional rights and liberties. We hold the decision of the United States Supreme Court to be an insidious attempt of hostile interests to destroy the organized labor movement through the instrumentality of the Sherman act, and

"Whereas, The situation is fraught with serious consequences that it demands the concerted action of all labor and liberty loving people, therefore be it.

"Resolved, By the Chicago Federation of Labor that in our judgment the American Federation of Labor Executive Council should immediately convene, fully consider the question in its entirety, formulate plans and advise an effective course of action for the workers of our country to pursue and carry into effect, therefore be it further.

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor defer further action until such time as the A. F. of L. Executive Council may meet and act as herein urged and we pledge our individual and collective support to best serve the rights, liberties and interests of the workers of our common country."

**DEATHS.**

KEMMERER—Brother Cornettus Kemmerer, March 7th, 1910, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y., age 79 years.

HONEBIEN—Wilhelmine Honebien, February 25th, 1910, wife of Brother D. Honebien, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y., age 27 years.

HEINZ—Louise Heinz, February 18th, 1910, wife of Brother E. Heinz, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y., age 21 years.

McHALE—Mary Monica McHale, March 2nd, 1910, wife of Brother J. M. McHale, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y., age 25 years.

**TIGHTENING THE SHACKLES.**

Sympathetic strikes are unlawful, according to a decision handed down March 12th by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sustaining a recent injunction issued by Judge Dayton of West Virginia. The case was that of the Intermountain Coal and Coke Company against the United Mine Workers of America. The company alleged that on April 1, 1906, a strike was inaugurated by the employees of the mine without provocation in response to a call issued by the United Mine Workers of America, who designed to compel coal operators in other sections to accede to their demands.

The injunction, which is made permanent by the decision, restrains the union from interfering with employees of the company for the purpose of unionizing the mine; from interfering and conspiring to interfere with employees of plaintiff, so as knowingly to bring about in any manner the breaking by the plaintiffs employees of contracts for service, existing at the time or thereafter entering into; from trespassing on the company's property; from compelling by threats of violence any employee to leave; from establishing pickets around the property of the company for the purpose of using violence or threatening or persuasive language to induce the company's employees to leave.

The case was not decided on its merits, as the appeal was not taken within thirty days, as required by law. This was the basis of the decision of the Appellate Court.

In his decision granting the temporary injunction on May 26, 1898, and which is made permanent by the Appellate Court's decision, Judge Dayton set forth that the complainant corporation had suffered grievously at the hands of the united Mine Workers of America. The opinion says in part:

"They have secured control of this organization. They have bound its members to obey their orders and to do their will. Clothed with this power they have said to plaintiff; 'notwithstanding you have complied with all the requirements of the organization, have agreed to all its terms and conditions, have employed only union men, have secured nearly \$10,000 to the union's funds in the way of dues from your miners, we propose to stop your operations, require your men to cease working for you, shut down your mine, compel you to violate and lose your contracts and in accordance with these declarations, have stopped operations, have called out the men and compelled them, against their will, to cease work, have shut down the mine and held it in this condition from April 16 to June 12, some fifty working days, at a loss, judging from the output of the mine, that may be estimated at from \$300 to \$700 a day, and with then no promise of a letup before plaintiff's final ruin should be accomplished.'

"But in addition to this question of inducing the violation of lawful contracts, it seems to me very clear that no matter how meritorious an organization this United Mine Workers of America may be in purpose and intent the allegations of this bill, if true, and they must be conceded to be so upon the determination of this motion, disclose as plain a conspiracy upon the part of these defendants to injure and ruin the plaintiff as could be well conceived of."

The sole excuse, continues the decision, is alleged to be that some of plaintiff's rival operators refused to comply with the union's demands and exactions.

"Actuated by a natural sympathy for labor and an earnest desire to uplift and aid it, which we all have," says the court, "many sincere but misguided persons would concede to it an estate superior to any above that possessed by classes in this republic of liberty and equal rights, and they are fond of denouncing courts of equity for staying the hands of labor leaders in their unlawful exercise of power to achieve this end."

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

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Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

## Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Glad Easter tidings.

Good cheer to all mankind.

With hope and energy in our breast the future can be made more bright.

What do you think of sleepy town, old Philadelphia? She is surely going some.

Remember a refusal to purchase a Lowe hat will not subject you to penalty under the Sherman anti-trust law, despite the recent decision.

If we were to direct our efforts toward expansion rather than contraction, results would be far more agreeable. To curtail the issues of the Official Journal would, in our opinion, have about the same effect on our organization as the clipping of wings would have on the flying capacity of a bird.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. will meet shortly, said President Samuel Gompers in an address delivered before the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor. We will then see whether some political plan cannot be outlined which will make Congress sit up and take notice. This, at least, is an honest confession of the inefficacy of the Executive Council's former political plan, the Friend and Enemy proposition.

Organized labor of Chicago following in the footsteps of organized labor of New York city has requested the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to meet and outline some tangible political plan for the organized wage workers of this country to follow. It seems that the desire for political unification of the workers is becoming quite general. How long will it be possible for the officials of the American labor movement to keep this ever-growing sentiment in subjection? Echo answers, "How long?"

As will be seen elsewhere in this Journal, Local No. 1 of Chicago is making an effort to organize the men employed in the piano warehouses of that city. For this purpose circular letters and cards have been sent to all of the

labor organizations within the jurisdiction of Chicago requesting them not to employ any tuners or repair men unless such workman can show a membership card in the union. Local No. 1 agrees in all instances where union men cannot be had to furnish same on application.

The plan is practical and is meeting with splendid results.

Of course, wage workers have a right to organize and associate and no fair-minded man can have any objections—but, if such organization or association makes demand for living wage and living conditions and uses the power of the organization to procure same—then, there is an immediate change in the sentiment among the so-called fair-minded men.

How fluctuating the mind of the average, rich, fair-minded man!

Chicago is in the throes of a "Wet-Dry" campaign. The coming spring election the proposition "Shall the city of Chicago become dry territory?" will be voted upon by its citizens. Of course, we are not seriously interested in this campaign, knowing full well that Chicago's citizens will not stand for any such Tom-Fool proposition as some would be and idiotic reformers would like to fasten upon them.

We have expressed our opinion on prohibition in previous editorials and it suffices to say that our views have not changed since.

Give the wage worker the full reward of his labor and the crime of drunkenness will have been eliminated to a large extent.

Can anyone enlighten the editor of this Journal as to the real benefit the enactment of the Postal Savings Bank Law will be to the wage worker? We admit our density, if our lack of understanding in this matter can be ascribed to density.

It seems to us that with the government in possession of the savings of the wage worker the execution of federal law, as in the case of the haters, such as the Sherman anti-trust law, would be greatly expedited. It is sure to be said by the wise ones that sufficient safe-guards will surround the law so as not to make its operation detrimental to the working men.

But these same wise heads lulled the wage worker to sleep during the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The proposition appeals to us as a very serious one and we would feel more than obliged were some kind and knowing reader or outsider to give us some light on the subject.

It may be of interest to our members to learn that a huge piano trust with billions of dollars capital is about to be formed. It is expected, if present plans carry out, to combine the present semi-trusts with the addition of the foremost piano factories now operating. This piece of news which is absolutely authentic, should have the effect of causing our members to sit up and take notice. It should induce them to frustrate the efforts this trust will undoubtedly make toward wage reductions, by uniting all the working forces of the industry.

"A stitch in time saves nine," according to an old saying and if we succeed in marshalling our forces and uniting them before this combination becomes a reality, we will have a splendid fighting chance to secure for the worker the wages and conditions to which he may be entitled.

Having this octopus in mind and realizing the necessity for immediate solidification of the piano workman the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America has reduced the price of initiation fee for a period of seven months or until August 1, 1910, from the former rate of \$5.00 to \$2.00.

Our members should make individual efforts to acquaint the non-union workers of our craft with the conditions of things. They should proselyte among them, nor should they give up

their efforts if results are not had immediately. Acquaint them with the facts staring them in the face and the intelligent worker will not hesitate to cast his lot where his best interests lie.

## THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

The Philadelphia Carmen's strike against the discriminating tactics of the car company has at this writing reached the proportion of a general strike. Some 150,000 workers in and about old sleepy town have laid down their tools in sympathy with the striking street car men. Threats are made to tie up the entire state, though we hardly believe that this hope of the leaders will be realized.

We do not favor sympathetic strikes, in fact, we do not favor strikes at all, as no matter who may win the direct injury caused by a strike can never be made good. Why then should we favor a sympathetic strike?

However much we may deplore strikes, there are times when all efforts, we care not what, are justifiable, namely, when the independence of the worker is at stake, and this seems to be the case in Philadelphia.

If street car companies, quasi-public institutions, can with impunity, protected by the minions of the law, rule its employes so as to make serfdom a preferable condition, then we say strike and strike as hard as you can, we don't care where the chips fly.

But pardon us for saying what is the use of all this cessation of work, all this sacrifice and suffering, all this bloodshed, if after settlement is made we again turn friend to our oppressors and vote them or their henchmen into office.

Yes, we are opposed to strikes, because forsooth, they do not strike at the root of the evil, strike is at best but a palliating remedy, a strike cannot bring permanent relief.

There is one strike in which we repose full confidence, a sympathetic strike in all that the word implies, a strike of the workers united, at the ballot box, in an effort not to palliate, but to rid the workers of the bloodsuckers and leeches who have fastened themselves upon them and society, to rid themselves of the political mismanagers of this, OUR country.

A strike of this kind should meet with a warm welcome of all intelligent workers.

## A RAISE IN WAGES.

Among the many craftsmen of our country there are non more deserving or more entitled to a raise in wages than the employe of the musical instrument industry.

Even though there had been no change in the price of the necessities of life, the piano worker, the organ worker, the maker of small musical instruments would have been entitled to a substantial increase in his wage.

Take the increased cost of living into consideration a raise in wages becomes an almost imperative necessity.

We have stated repeatedly in the columns of the Journal and we reiterate now, that the wages of the musical instrument employe range by far lower than the wages of any other artisan requiring like skill.

We can hardly place the blame for this state of affairs upon the employer, employers are but human, therefore desirous of taking care of their own interests first.

It is true some of them take care of their interest first, last and all the time without compunction or regret for the suffering their action may cause to the employe.

We qualify this statement by saying some, because we do not want to be understood as placing all manufacturers or employers in the same category.

The above conditions are brought about by our present day competitive system of society.

Is it therefore not logical to assume that wage increases will never be had if the matter is left to the employer?

It is this fact we desire to impress upon the workers of the musical instrument industry, union and non-union alike.

If the employe desires an increase in his wage, the only way to get, however much he may be entitled, is to go after it.

Through united and persistent effort on the part of the worker himself wages have and will be increased.

The failure to make this effort is responsible for the present low wages.

Wherever unity and solidarity exists among the workers there will be found the best working condition and the highest of wages.

This is a fact too well known to need further comment.

The musical instrument employe, thanks to the efforts of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, is today but working nine hour per day in a majority of the cities as against ten, twelve and fourteen hours of former days.

It can also be shown that in the organized cities and towns the wage of the employe is from 10 to 15 per cent higher than the wage paid in unorganized localities.

But even at this the wages are far below what they should be.

The organized employes are desirous of making an effort for an increase in their wage.

This does not mean that they intend to strike, or from it.

A strike will not be necessary if the effort is at all made with some sort of unanimity among the workers.

Will the unorganized employes of the musical instrument industry assist?

Shall it be said that those of the employes of the industry not part of our organization have cast their lot with the employer for a perpetuation of low wages?

Think this over you unorganized worker.

Think it over carefully and whenever you have reached a verdict give us the benefit of our conclusions.

### THE JOURNAL.

Two amendments to our constitution have been submitted for seconds to the affiliated locals of our International Union. The amendments propose to lessen the usefulness of the Official Journal by curtailing the issues from twelve to four per year.

The amendments were submitted by Local Union No. 16 of New York, N. Y., and the reason assigned is a desire to reduce expenditure.

We are opposed to these amendments, believing that their adoption would work but harm to our organization. In support of this belief we shall briefly point out to our members, first, the inconsistency of Local Union No. 16; second, the reactionary character of the amendments; third, the injurious effect the adoption of these amendments would have on our organization and its members, and fourth, their crudeness and impracticability.

We believe the intentions of Local Union No. 16 in submitting these amendments to be good, but how the local can harmonize, in any way, its former position, when it voted favorable to an expenditure of thousands of dollars for a purpose which the consensus of opinion of the general membership has declared positively useless, with their present attitude for retrenchment we are unable to understand.

If retrenchment is necessary now it certainly is necessary some months ago. Conditions today are far more hopeful than they were months ago.

No. 16's position must therefore appear totally inconsistent.

That the amendments are reactionary in spirit and character must be admitted by all. The dissemination of craft news, of matters of interest to the members of our organization is one of the aims of the International Union. This can only be done through a medium such as the Journal. We candidly admit that the Journal, though comparing very favorably with many other craft

publications, is not what we would like to see it or what it might be, but who is responsible? It is but seldom we see a word or line from any of the officers or members of Local No. 16 in the Journal, or even of any other of the New York locals. This applies also to many of the other locals. It is impossible for the editor to convey news of which he has not the slightest knowledge.

If all of our locals would forward a monthly letter to the Journal reciting the happenings for the month, whether much or little, we feel sure interest in the Journal would largely enhance.

The Journal is the forum of the members, and through its columns their wants and desires, their struggles and contests, their present standing and their future hopes should be made known to their fellow members. This would have a tendency to bring about greater solidarity.

And again, in all history of reform movements of the world the one desire for disseminating mediums, whether papers, journals or other practical mediums, has always been first and foremost. Literature has at all times played a most important part in the uplift of the workers of the world.

Why, then, become reactionary? Why lessen the power of our Journal, our official mouthpiece, by curtailing its issues? Why, we ask, when it is conceded that publications and literature have done more for the enlightenment of the workers than all else combined?

Instead of curtailing the Journal's power, why not assist in making it a greater power? Why not endeavor to make it a true reflex of the wants, aims and desires of our union?

Again we submit to our readers the inconsistency of local No. 16.

The injury which accrues to our members, consequently to our union, will prove a very serious one. A change in the constitution, be it ever so trifling, affects ALL of the members of the international union. Not alone that; it affects the very fabric of our organization. It would therefore seem to us that constitutional amendments should always receive the widest possible publicity; our members should be placed in a position where they would at all times be made aware of any contemplated changes.

The amendments, if adopted, would make this impossible, for it is but seldom that more than one-third of the membership of a local attends one and the same meeting.

This would make it possible for laws to be passed without the knowledge of two-thirds of our membership.

This would undoubtedly lead to great dissatisfaction and discontent, the dangers of which cannot be estimated.

The Official Journal is published for the express purpose of informing ALL of our members of matters interesting to them, and this is particularly true where changes are contemplated in the make-up of our laws or organization.

The amendments are entirely inconsistent with the democratic spirit upon which our organization is based.

Another reason why the amendments should fail, the last one in particular, is the crudeness of construction. The framers of the second amendment evidently failed to realize its full import. If this amendment is adopted it will mean to do away with the time limit for seconds, or, in other words, if an amendment is submitted, the president is required to forward a copy to all local unions for seconds. The amendment must be kept on file subject to seconds for an indefinite period, as there is no time limit set. This will mean that an amendment may be seconded a year or two after its submission, and if in the course of events it finally receives the constitutionally required number of seconds the president is duty bound to submit it to a referendum vote, though the amendment itself may have been forgotten.

Of course, we realize that No. 16 did not intend this to be the case, but it is not the intent

of the framers upon which laws are construed, but, as a rule, upon the wording.

A further inconsistency:

To sum the whole matter up let us say that, according to our way of thinking, the laws which have made it possible for our organization to emerge from out of the recent disastrous financial panic, the severest our country has ever seen, skin-whole and full of fight, surely ought to be good enough to guard our interests for the future, or at least until the next convention, when free reign will be given to all the expert lawmakers the affiliated local unions may see fit to send.

Our advice: defeat the amendments for their inconsistencies and probable injurious effect they may have on our International Union.

### NO SABBATH.

In a "Prize Essay on the Sabbath," written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, there occurs the following striking passage:

"Yoke-fellows! Think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes with whom we are identified. Think of labor going on thus in one monotonous and continuous and eternal cycle—limbs forever on the rack, the finger forever playing, the eyeballs forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, and brain forever throbbing, the shoulder forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming. Think of the beauty it would efface, of the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature that it would exhaust, of the aspirations it would crush, of sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig. See them toiling and mowing, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and building, digging and planting, unloading and storing, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, on the earth in days of brightness and gloom. What a sad picture would be the world present if we had no Sabbath!"

### HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

On March 28th and 29th the Independent Labor party of Great Britain, which is rapidly increasing in political influence, held its annual conference in London, at which a number of very radical proposals were made and carried, foremost among these being a demand for state support of mothers, which will create consternation among conservative English politicians. The socialistic idea that poor mothers should be supported by the state will undoubtedly make the Tories feel that it is all over with England. The resolution, which was adopted, says the Labor party in England is of the opinion that the children should be made a permanent and integral part of every progressive party's program; it demands that a system of maternity pensions be inaugurated, accompanied by the provision of free medical and nursing attendance; it asks the government to form and organize a national body of trained nurses, to be trained, paid and supervised by the state authorities for the administration of the midwifery, medical and surgical nursing needs of the people.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL**

## CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, March 11, 1910.

I felt this to be the opportune time to acquaint our brother members in other locals and cities of just what No. 1 is doing relative to the organizing of the workers of our craft. While a spirit of activity always prevails among the officers of No. 1, there are times when this spirit becomes acute. This is the case at the present, and the incentive for this additional or acute activity is the wareroom man. Part of the Chicago warerooms employ nothing but union men, but by far the greater portion are not organized. This has led to some very pointed inquiry to the union and the delegates to the central body as well as to pointed questions and answers between parties having repairs done and the non-union men willing to do repairs. Time and again has the question "Where can I get a union tuner or repairer?" been put by letter to the union and verbally to the delegates to the central body. As would be expected, the inquisitors were one and all referred to union houses. This, however, did not seem satisfactory in all cases. The union therefore, after much deliberation, decided upon a step which would place union tuners and repair men within the reach of all, and immediately upon telephone call or letter notice.

In order to make known to the public No. 1's action circular letters enclosing cards, copies of which follow, were sent to all labor organizations in and around Chicago containing the information where union tuners and repair men could be had at any and all times, and at reasonable cost. Special stress is laid in these circulars upon the fact that union workmen carry union membership cards, at the same time requesting that no tuner or repair man be employed unless such membership card is shown. So far this effort has proven highly successful, and we expect that when it becomes once known that a pick from hundreds of the most skilled mechanics may be had the demand for union men will increase rapidly. We expect that in the near future the wareroom man will find it to his interest to become part of the union.

Following please find a reproduction of card and circular letter:

### CIRCULAR.

Chicago, February , 1910  
To the Officers and Members of  
Brothers:

There are, in round numbers, some 200,000 pianos manufactured annually in the United States. It is conceded that a majority of these instruments are purchased by working men, union and non-union. All of these pianos necessarily need tuning, repairing or polishing at some time or another. In having this work done the owner is compelled to employ labor. To union men and union women non-union or scab labor is repulsive. It is therefore we write you soliciting the work of tuning, repairing and polishing, if such you contemplate to have done now or at any time in the future for union men. We are in a position to furnish the most highly skilled mechanics at reasonable prices and upon short notice. A postal card addressed to Piano and Organ Workers' Union, 1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill., will bring ready response. If you do not care to write, call up Telephone Lincoln 1250 and the result will be the same.

Kindly bear in mind that ALL union piano makers carry union cards. Piano makers without cards should not be engaged.

Under separate cover we have mailed you a number of cards bearing the address and telephone number of the Union's office. You would oblige us very much if you would see to their distribution among your members. The cards will come handy for future reference.

Hoping that you may favor us with your work, thus assisting us in our fight against the National Piano Manufacturers' Association and their edict for the OPEN SHOP, and assuring you of our most sincere appreciation of any assistance rendered, we beg to remain,

Yours in the cause,

PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT  
WORKERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 1,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace,  
Chicago, Ill.

P. S. In answer to many inquiries received we desire to say that ALL union pianos bear the Union Label; all others are non-union instruments. The label will be found on the left hand side, inside of the piano.

the rank and file, I shall nevertheless chronicle from time to time the steps taken by No. 1 in its effort to solidify the working forces of the Chicago musical instrument industry.

Correspondent of No. 1.

Chicago, March 10.

In view of the economic importance of the license question to the many workingmen allied with the brewing and distilling industries, the Cigarmakers' Union of Chicago takes this opportunity to submit to the workingmen of Chicago some of the reasons why we, as workingmen, are opposed to prohibition or no license, and to ask your fraternal consideration of the same.

Prohibition destroys our industries and is destructive of personal liberty. The industries it would interfere with, if not entirely destroy, in this city give employment to from sixty to seventy thousand workingmen, including many of your members. These trades are brewery-workmen, cigarmakers, bottle blowers, boxmakers, masons, woodworkers and carpenters who make all the bar fixtures, interior work, billiard and pool tables, wagonmakers, printers, pressmen, lithographers, bartenders, coopers, steamfitters, machinists, plumbers, musicians, harness-makers, railway trainmen, freight handlers, and in fact every industry will feel the blighting effects of prohibition in this city if it is successful.

In many states whole unions have been destroyed by prohibition and their members forced to leave their homes and families in a fruitless effort to find employment.

As we can look to no other organized source for protection and assistance except to our fellow workmen, we earnestly appeal to you for your support. We have our homes and families here and want to stay, but prohibition will have a tendency to destroy our opportunity and that of thousands of others to earn a living for our wives and children.

We most emphatically protest against the economic injury being done to the workingmen by the prohibitionists, whose agitation has recently destroyed the opportunities of thousands of workingmen to earn a livelihood, which now menaces the jobs of thousands more in our city, especially since they fail absolutely to substitute anything of value or opportunity to which we may turn economically or otherwise.

What opportunities are open to workers who are grown proficient in their trades in new fields? Are you prepared to welcome them into your already over-crowded calling? If not, where may they go?

The sale of a glass of beer or wine is made a crime, the worker in the oppressing heat and stifling atmosphere of the factories, foundries, mills, potteries and workshops is coerced into drinking not what he desires, but what the prohibitionists prescribe for him. The prohibitionist becomes the dictator and seeks to destroy our constitutional right of personal liberty and to introduce a species of personal supervision bordering on slavery.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction that men will progress along temperance lines by education and cultivating the will power more rapidly than by prohibition, which does not prohibit. It is conceded by competent and incorruptible authorities that the only safe and sane way of promoting temperance is a well regulated license system. All others and radical remedies have proven failures.

We are opposed to vice and crime in every form. We favor strict police regulation of dram shops as well as other places where people gather. Experience has shown that prohibition has never prohibited, but has a tendency to inculcate hypocrisy. The prohibitionists have no legal or moral right to destroy any part of our personal liberties or to arbitrarily force their notions upon the millions of workers. We deny the oft made assertion that workingmen are poor because of drink, for with few exceptions we know as workingmen that low wages, long hours, preventable industrial accidents and

If you want your piano tuned, repaired or polished—  
If you want a substantial job at a reasonable price—  
If you want your work done by a Union Man—

SEND POSTAL CARD TO

PIANO, ORGAN AND ORGAN WORKERS UNION  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, CHICAGO, ILL.

Or call up Telephone Lincoln 1250

ALL UNION PIANO MAKERS CARRY UNION CARDS  
INSIST ON SEEING THE UNION CARD—EMPLOY NO OTHER

NEVER MIND THE SALESMAN

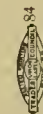
Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments without this label are NOT Union Made



Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers Local  
Union Number One of Chicago, Ill.

1037 GREENWOOD TERRACE

OVER



deaths are the chief causes of poverty, and that many are poverty stricken by reason of this fact and not on account of drink. Many people who want prohibition have no use or friendship for organized labor. Did they ever help you to get better wages? The great mass who will be affected and injured by this crusade are union men and as such entitled to your earnest consideration.

We have always answered every appeal for aid from our fellow workers, and we ask your support and consideration of our best interests, which we hold will be best served by continuing the license system at the coming election April 5, 1910.—Cigarmakers' Joint Advisory Board.

Rockford, Ill., February 25, 1910.

Local No. 712 of the United Textile Workers' of America, organized in this city, January 2, 1910, with a membership of 250 members at the present time and with fair prospects of becoming one of the strongest organizations in this part of the country, is now involved in a bitter struggle to maintain its charter, and uphold the rights to organize.

The employers have used all means in their power to disrupt the organization. All officers and active members were discharged several weeks ago and new men were put in their places. Committees were appointed and received no satisfaction, other than being ordered out of their office, and given strictly to understand that no organization would be allowed in their factories. Realizing that the employers had taken a decisive stand against allowing the workers to organize, and that it would be the death of our organization if this was allowed to continue, we were forced to take a determined stand with the result that over 250 textile workers walked out Monday noon, February 21st.

Now, brothers and sisters, we feel that our stand should be appreciated by all organized labor, and sincerely hope that this appeal will bring immediate relief. We have made no demands whatever. All we ask for is the right to organize, and we will uphold this right to the bitter end. We feel assured all organized labor will sustain us in this just fight, if we win, it will be a great boost to organized labor in this part of the country.

We will furnish the backbone; will you furnish the rest? We appeal to you for financial and moral support, and we feel assured you will assist us even if you have to take up a penny collection to do so, show us that you appreciate the stand we have taken. We must and will win this fight, and organized labor must and will support us. Help according to your means, every dollar will be appreciated. It's up to you brothers and sisters, have we the right to organize or have we not? Our stand was endorsed by the Central Labor Body.

Send all donations to H. T. Patche, 410 Market St., Rockford, Ill.

Notify N. H. Roberts, 231 Johnston Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

This action endorsed by the officers and members of the Rockford Central Labor Body, Tuesday, February 22, 1910.

JOHN E. PETERS,  
President Rockford Central Labor Union.  
L. A. WHITWOOD,  
Recording Secretary.

Washington, D. C., March 1, 1910.

In conformity with the instructions of the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in accordance with the recommendation of the conference held at Pittsburg, Pa., which was endorsed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the International Unions are urged to request their members to contribute 10 cents each in support of the great contest which has been and is still being made by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, in defense of the rights of the workers as against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation. The officers of the organization advise that with some addi-

tional financial help victory may be shortly attained, particularly among the tin plate workers.

In addition it may be said that charges against the United States Steel Corporation have been presented to the President and by him referred to the Attorney General. Two interviews have been had with the Attorney General and the evidence will be presented to him within a few days from this date.

Charges will be preferred against the corporation before the Governors of Indiana, Ohio and other states.

Everything will be done by all to aid in the splendid defense being made by the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers.

Kindly carry out this suggestion as promptly and as thoroughly as possible, so that the members of the respective organizations may contribute 10 cents each at the earliest possible moment to aid our fellow workers.

Send all contributions to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Trusting that the compliance and response to the request contained in the above will be prompt and generous, and with kind regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

Martins' Ferry, O., March 1, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of Local Union.

Greeting: Having been instructed to write to you for financial assistance in our fight of Might versus Right, we may state that this is an age of industrial development, such as was never known in the history of the world, an age of concentration of effort, combination of interest, centralization of capital, and control of all means of production, and the necessities of life.

For over seven months we have resisted every effort and device that the ingenuity of the Steel Trust could devise to accomplish their purpose.

The Tanny Bulls and the coal and iron police were hired to invade the peaceful communities of Martins Ferry, Aetnaville and Bridgeport, and fired into a bunch of boys, wounding one severely, by name, Windsor Davies, aged 14 years. The result was that the Bulls got the worst of the bargain. The grand jury of Belmont county, Ohio, after three days of "investigation" made a report and indicted twenty-four of the strikers, viz.: Eight for felony and sixteen for misdemeanor, and we found out that only one side of the case had been investigated.

Brothers, we appeal to you for your moral and financial support to employ the best legal talent, to defend our brothers, who are indicted, many of them having large families.

All moneys will be thankfully received, and acknowledged by Daniel Isaac, Treasurer of the Advisory Board, 309 North Seventh Street, Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Trusting you will give this communication your earnest and immediate attention, as the trial will soon come off.

With best wishes for our freedom from slavery, we remain,

Your fraternally,  
ADVISORY BOARD,  
231 North Seventh Street, Martins Ferry, O.

Boston, Mass., February 7, 1910.

The outlook in Boston is decidedly encouraging. Despite the apparent lack of interest in union affairs, there is, beneath the surface, a strong and ever-increasing current of union sentiment which manifests itself in the conversation wherever a few men get together for a friendly interchange of views.

Old Local 19, long on the sick list, is now convalescent and well on the way to complete recovery. International President Dold paid us a brief visit and addressed a joint meeting of the three locals, Nos. 19, 21 and 44, on Friday, February 25th. The address was fine, all straight goods, facts, theory and argument. It encouraged and enthused us all. It made us feel like putting forth our best efforts, and

who shall say what measure of good may yet result from this small beginning, for "Mighty oaks from little acorns grow."

WOODWORK, Cor. No. 19.

Washington, D. C., February 24, 1910.

In accordance with the instructions of the Toronto Convention and subsequent action of the Committee on Industrial Education, I am sending you copy of the full report on industrial education issued by the American Federation of Labor.

This report includes that which was presented to the Toronto Convention in the President's report, the Executive Council's report and the Special Committee's report on the subject, as indicative of the attitude of organized labor toward this problem.

It also contains forty-six pages of important matter concerning the subject, in this country and abroad; and is listed at 25 cents per copy, \$2.00 per dozen, or \$15.00 per hundred.

Trusting that this report will be illuminating and profitable to you and your organization, to all labor and all interested in the study of the great problem of Industrial Education, I am, with best wishes,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

#### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

The W. T. Hill Piano Company, Asherville, N. C.; capital, \$100,000. W. T. Hill and others, incorporators.

Davis Piano and Player Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by J. W. Davis, Mary Arrowsmith, J. H. Ragsdale. Manufacturing, buying and selling pianos.

The Electric Piano Operating Company, Binghamton N. Y., manufacture pianos, etc.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by D. F. Simpson, A. Roberson, L. H. Harris, Binghamton.

Flory Bros., Washington, N. J.; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, Alvin F. Flory, Harvey U. Flory and Tilghman J. Flory. The company is to manufacture pianos and other musical instruments.

#### OPPOSE IMMIGRATION.

The farmers are opposed to unrestricted immigration from foreign lands into this country. None of the aliens ever reach the farm, where they might be useful, so the farmers see no reason for their coming. Also the great flood of ignorant and poverty-stricken aliens is a menace to the republic and our future existence as a nation depends upon our taking steps to stop this disastrous tide.

Such were the statements of the committee of five, which appeared March 8th before the House Committee on Immigration on behalf of the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union. They represented 3,000,000 farmers.



# Deutsche Abtheilung



Eine sehr, sehr geringe Besserung war im Geschäft während des Monats Februar zu verspüren.

Die Verbesserung, welche Local No. 1 vorgenommen hat, scheint die Stimmung allgemein getrocknet zu haben. Sie wurde mit einem allgemeinen Pakt angenommen.

Dadurch, daß man nur Waaren kauft, welche die Gewerkschaftseinfälle tragen, trägt man dazu bei, die Bewegung auf eine bessere Zukunft zu kräftigen. Versucht's nur einmal!

Man beweist nämlich dadurch, daß ein Verräther (Scab) seines Lohnes nicht werth ist.

Wenn die Arbeiterführer im Gefängnisse sitzen und die Fonds der Gewerkschaften den Arbeitgebern, welche Scabs beschäftigen, übergeben sind, dann hat die organisierte Arbeit alten Grund, dankbar zu sein! Ob diese Situation ihrem wirklichen Werthe nach gewürdigt wird oder nicht, bleibt abzuwarten.

Das Amendement der Gewerkschaft No. 1, durch welches das Eintrittsgeld von fünf auf zwei Dollars für die sieben Monate vom 1. Januar bis 1. August 1910 herabgesetzt wird, wurde bei der Abstimmung fast einstimmig angenommen.

Wenn ihr damit fertig seid, euch über die Loewe-Hutmacher-Entscheidung aufzuregen, so denkt gefälligst auch einmal daran, daß die Erzeugnisse der W. W. Kimball Piano Co. und der J. B. Steger & Sons Co., beide in Chicago, Ill., der organisierten Arbeit gegenüber als „In fair“ gelten. Ihr werdet deshalb ersucht, die Hand davon zu lassen.

Der Zweite Vize-Präsident, M. C. Starr, von Internationalen Union, der unlängst zum Organisator ernannt wurde, bemüht sich gegenwärtig, das Gebiet von Kanada zu gewinnen. Nach den Berichten, welche er seit seiner Ernennung eingeschickt hat, erzielt Bruder Starr bei seinen Bemühungen ausgesprochene Erfolge. Die Mitglieder der Lokalgewerkschaften, welche Bruder Starr vielleicht besucht, werden ersucht, ihm eine hülfreiche Hand dazubieten.

Die Lokalfunktionen erhalten hiermit die Nachricht, daß von jetzt an Leute, welche Mitglieder werden möchten, gegen eine Aufnahmegebühr von zwei Dollars eingeführt werden können. Das bezieht sich auf alle Kandidaten, mögen sie früher Mitglieder gewesen sein, oder nicht, und mögen sie suspendiert sein, oder nicht. Auch brauchen keine rückständigen Beiträge oder Umlagen kollektiert zu werden. Doch können unter diesen Bedingungen nur Kandidaten aus Nichtunionwerkstätten aufgenommen werden; in Unionwerkstätten gelten die früheren Bedingungen weiter.

Die Rechtsbelehrungen, welche Richter Pratt in dem Loewe-Hutmacher-Falle gab, sollten für alle die Leute eine interessante Lektüre abgeben, die das Unglück haben, für Lohn arbeiten zu müssen. Diese Rechtsbelehrungen sind an anderer Stelle in diesem „Journal“ zu finden. Wenn diese hochtrabende Manier richterlicher Nebengriffe dem Arbeiter nicht die Haare zu Berge treibt, und nicht in seinem Innern eine Gluth der Empörung entfacht, dann ist offenbar eine jede Hoffnung, die Massen bald auf ein höheres Niveau zu bringen, verloren.

An unsere Mitglieder! — Die Vertreter des Kapitals — Wall Straße — haben erklärt, daß die Löhne aller derer, welche \$900 oder weniger verdienen, erhöht werden müssen, wenn man nicht das Heim- und das Familienleben zum Opfer bringen will.

Das „Journal“ hat diese Erklärung schon unzählige Male abgegeben. Jetzt, wo die Arbeiter den guten Rath ihrer Freunde, wie ihrer Gegner gehört haben, können wir wohl hoffen, daß sie sich

das zu Herzen nehmen, sich organisieren, und darauf bestehen, daß ihren Bedürfnissen in nächster Zukunft Gerechtigkeit zu Theil werden wird.

O du heiliger und geduldiger Moses! Die Finanzbarone der Welt — Wall Straße — haben einmal eine ehrliche Erklärung abgegeben. Sie haben erklärt, daß ein Familieneinkommen von \$800 bis \$900 per Jahr vielleicht genügen mag, die nothwendigen Bedürfnisse des Lebens zu decken, und daß es nicht eher, als bis die \$900 Grenze erreicht ist, möglich ist, ein anständiges Leben zu führen.

Werden nun unsere lieben und guten Vögel so freudlich sein, und uns so ungefähr 15 bis 20 Prozent auf die Löhne der \$500 und \$600 Maschinisten draufschieben? Wall Straße hat doch entschieden, daß das geschehen muß, wenn nicht das Heim und das Familienleben, die Grundsteine der Gesellschaft, geopfert werden soll.

Schadenerfab in Höhe von \$220,000, den die Mitglieder der Hutmacher-Gewerkschaft bezahlen sollen, ist der Wahrpruch einer (natürlich von einem Richter belehrten) Jury von zwölf guten und getreuen Männern.

Wenn die Führer im Gefängnis schmachten, und die Fonds der Gewerkschaft den Arbeitgebern, welche Scabs beschäftigen, jederzeit zur Verfügung stehen, dann ist die Arbeit doch wohl an dem Ende ihrer Existenz angekommen.

Dennoch ist der Erfindungsgeist unserer Führer in Washington noch nicht an der Grenze ihrer Leistungsfähigkeit angelangt. Sie werden zweifelsohne in aller nächster Zeit eine neue „Freund und Feind“ Idee im Umlauf setzen, um dieser letzten Enttäuschung den Stachel zu nehmen. Vielleicht werden sie einen Aufruf des Inhaltes erlassen, daß jedes Mitglied einen freiwilligen Beitrag von fünf Cents abladen soll, damit dadurch die duldenen Mitglieder der Hutmachergewerkschaft entschädigt werden können, wodurch auf einen Schlag die Trauer in Freude verwandelt werden würde.

Wie lange solche Zustände andauern können, hängt allein von denen ab, welche in Reih und Glied stehen.

Der vom Richter herbeigeführte Wahrpruch im Loewe-Falle ist wesentlich ein Wahrpruch, der seinen Einfluß auf die Leute, welche in Reih und Glied stehen, ausüben wird. Dieser Entscheidung gemäß, hat der Arbeiter oder die Arbeiterin nichts, was er oder sie ihr Eigen nennen können. Ihre mühsam gemachten Ersparnisse, ihr guter Wille, an das, was bisher als sein oder ihr ausschließliches Eigenthum betrachtet worden ist, wird nach dieser Entscheidung ausschließlich dem Arbeitgeber zu Gute geschrieben. Sicherlich ein merkwürdiger Zustand, in welchen der, der doch thatsächlich allen Reichthum erzeugt, verjett wird.

Da das nun hauptsächlich eine Angelegenheit ist, welche die in Reih und Glied stehenden Leute angeht, so sollten sie sich der Sache entsprechend auch erheben, ihre Kräfte vereinigen, und den Oberherren eine Schlacht liefern, welche Verhältnisse zu schaffen versuchen, welche taum hinter denen der dunkelsten Zeiten der Vergangenheit zurückstehen.

Unter gewöhnlichen Verhältnissen würde diese Pflicht den genialen Köpfen in der Arbeiterbewegung zufallen, aber unsere Washingtoner Stimmenthümerer sind so davon in Anspruch genommen, Fremde in den Reihen der Feinde zu suchen, daß sie den Schaden übersehen, welchen ihr Don Quixote-artiges und im höchsten Grade lächerliches Vorgehen den wirklichen Arbeitern bringt.

## Einnützig vorgehen!

Eine Organisation läßt sich mit einer Familie vergleichen: wir Alle nehmen unter einander ein gegenseitiges Interesse an des Anderen Wohlfahrt; wir sind zusammengescharrt, nicht um der Wahlthätigkeit willen, sondern aus rein geschäftlichen Gründen.

In unserem Vorgehen als Einzelpersonen haben wir unsere Unfähigkeit und den Mangel an Kraft

gezeigt, den Verhältnissen und Zuständen, denen wir uns gegenübersehen, auch wirksam entgegenzutreten, und wir sind von der Nutzlosigkeit des Vorgehens als Einzelne überzeugt worden.

Das bezieht sich auf uns ebenso stark auf dem internationalen und nationalen, wie auf dem lokalen Felde.

Es giebt keinen Staat, keinen Distrikt und keine Stadt, welcher oder welche nicht von den andern abhängig ist; wir sitzen insgesammt in demselben Fahrzeuge, und sollten Alle zusammen und Alle nach der gleichen Richtung rudern. Es genügt nicht für uns, daß wir zusammen rudern, wenn wir nicht zugleich auch wissen, daß alle unsere Anstrengungen und unsere Energie sich nach derselben Richtung zur Erringung des uns im Auge liegenden Gegenstandes richten, und das sollte unser aller ehrgeizigster Wunsch sein.

Eine Politik der getheilten Anstrengungen bedeutet Unglück und Fehlschläge für uns Alle. Es ist nicht möglich, daß der Eine von uns im Wohlleben sitzt, während der Andere dulden und darben muß. Entweder muß es uns Allen gut, oder uns Allen schlecht gehen. Theilen wir uns, dann bedeutet das, daß wir Alles schlecht machen; Einigkeit ist gleichbedeutend mit dem, daß wir Alles gut thun; sinkt ein Theil, so kann der andere nicht schwimmen. Die, welche wegen Mangels an Einigkeit untergehen, ziehen auch die mit sich hinunter, welche in ruhigem Wasser und sich selber dinken.

Uneinigkeit bedeutet den Rückschritt; Einigkeit steht für Fortschritt, Hoffnung, Streben und bessere Verhältnisse. Die Lektion, welche zu lernen den Männern unseres Berufes am wichtigsten ist, ist, Einigkeit — Einigkeit im Ziel und Zweck, Einigkeit im Gedanken, Einigkeit beim Vorgehen, und Einigkeit im Herzen.

Als Organisation sind wir die Familie unseres Berufes. Als solch eine Familie sollten unsere Interessen so verknüpft mit einander sein, daß wir auch bei verschiedenen Ansichten doch diese Ansichtsverschiedenheit uns niemals zu verweisen gestatten sollte, daß der Eine zum Erfolge des Anderen nothwendig ist. Und das Unrecht, welches der Eine erleidet, trifft uns Alle, und wir sollten es uns anlegen sein lassen.

Was wir uns zur ersten Lebensaufgabe machen sollten, ist die Einigkeit unter einander und für einander, und eine gegenseitige Hilfsbereitschaft, welche zu jeder Zeit und Allen von Nutzen und von Vortheil ist.

Wir wiederholen es von Neuem: die Pflicht eines jeden Mitgliedes ist es, mit den Andern zusammen zu arbeiten. Nicht nur eine Stunde lang, auch nicht nur einen Tag lang, auch nicht nur auf einen Monat, schließlich auch nicht nur ein Jahr hindurch, sondern immer und immerdar.

Diejenigen, welche Euch die Arbeit geben, haben ebenso viel Gelegenheit, verschiedene Ansicht zu sein, wie ihr selbst. Thatsächlich haben sie, wenn man ihre finanziellen Interessen in Betracht zieht, noch mehr davon. Sie haben untereinander dieselben kleinen Reibereien, die ihr auch habt, sie vergessen aber dabei niemals die Hauptsache, und das sind ihre eigenen finanziellen Interessen, und sie kommen zusammen und arbeiten zusammen, wenn jemand auf diese Interessen einen Angriff macht. Deshalb sagen wir von Neuem: arbeitet zusammen und Einer für den Andern!

— H. M. W. Journal.

## NON-UNIONISM REBUKED.

“Society can have no respect for the intelligence of workingmen who take no interest in the organization of labor. In proportion to their weakness in the spirit of unionism they lose confidence and support of the public. It is the spirit of the times. It should not require argument to so convince wage earners. To maintain strong organization in the true spirit of unionism is the only way for labor to be prepared for a crisis.”—From a recent address of Judge Alfred J. Murphy, Detroit, Mich.

# Departmento Italiano

Un leggero, leggerissimo miglioramento industriale si notò durant il mese di Febbraio.

L'amendamento dell'Unione Locale No. 1 sembra abbia toccato una corda molto popolare. Tale emendamento passò in mezzo ad un putiferio.

Comprando soltanto quelle mercanzie sulle quali apparisce la tabbella dell'Unione, voi aiuterete il movimento di unificazione e di solidarietà atto a conseguire un migliore avvenire. Provate.

Voi citate l'esempio che un traditore (krumiro) non merita di essere preso al lavoro. Per conseguenza comprate solamente quegli articoli sui quali apparisce la Tabbella Unionistica.

Con i capi dei partiti operai in prigione e con i fondi dell'unione versati ai padroni dei krumiri, il lavoro organizzato non ha gran cosa da essere contento.

Rimane a vedere se tale situazione è apprezzata o no.

L'amendamento all'Unione Locale No. 1 di riduzione della tassa di iniziazione da \$5 a \$2 per un periodo di sette mesi, principiando dal 1 Gennaio 1910 fino al 1 di Agosto 1910 fu adottato ad unanimità dal referendum.

Quando avrete finito di eccitarvi circa la decisione Loewe-Hatters, ricordatevi che i prodotti della Ditta W. W. Kimball Piano Company, e quelli della J. V. Steger & Sons Company, ambidue di Chicago, Ill., sono CONTRARIE ad i principi del lavoro organizzato. Siete pregato per conseguenza di RIFIUTARLI.

Il Signor A. E. Starr, secondo vice-presidente dell'Unione Internazionale, che fu recentemente nominato organizzatore, sta cercando di coltivare il territorio del Canada. Da alcune relazioni ricevute gli sforzi del Fratello Starr stanno incontrando una pronta e spontanea risposta. I membri delle Unioni Locali, che probabilmente saranno visitate da detto Fratello, sono pregate di agevolarlo.

Le Unioni Locali sono notificate per mezzo del presente che le applicazioni per diventar membri possono essere iniziate da oggi in poi mediante il pagamento di una tassa di iniziazione di \$2.

Tale regolamento contempla tutti gli applicanti, senza far alcuna distinzione se sono ex-membri o no, oppure se sono stati sospesi.

In tale casi non vi sono arretrati da esigere. Gli applicanti possono essere solamente accettati a queste condizioni, quando provengono da fabbriche non unioniste.

Nelle fabbriche unioniste la prevalente tassa di iniziazione deve essere riscossa.

Le istruzioni date ai giurati dal Giudice Pratt, nella vertenza Loewe-Hatters, dovrebbero essere interessanti a tutte quelle persone che hanno la disgrazia di dover lavorare per vivere. Tali istruzioni sono pubblicate in altra parte di questo giornale. Se tali istruzioni che costituiscono un'usurpazione giudiziale non faranno drizzare i capelli sulla testa del lavoratore, non vi sarà grande speranza di conseguire una rapida emancipazione.

Ai Nostri Membri:—I rappresentanti del capitale (Wall street) hanno dichiarato che i salari degli operai che ammontano fino ai \$900 annui, debbono essere aumentati se non si vuole sacrificare la casa e la famiglia.

Questo Giornale ha fatto la stessa constata-

zione un grande numero di volte. Ora che gli operai hanno il consiglio dei loro amici, come anche quello dei loro nemici, possiamo e dobbiamo sperare che vi presteranno attenzione, organizzandosi ed insistendo che si provveda subito ai loro bisogni.

Oh! Santo Mosè. I finanzieri del mondo (Wall street) hanno finalmente fatto una dichiarazione vera. Essi hanno dichiarato che una rendita dagli \$800 ai \$900 all'anno, PUO' sopprimere alle necessità della vita, e che una vita decente non si può fare se non con almeno un \$900.

Ora, dopo tale dichiarazione, saranno i nostri padroni e capitalisti così buoni a gentili di aggiungere il 15 o 20 per cento ai salari di \$500 o \$600, percepiti dai fabbricanti di piano forti?

I banchieri di Wall street dicono che ciò si deve fare assolutamente, altrimenti, la famiglia e la vita domestica, su cui si basa l'esistenza della società moderna, saranno distrutte.

La somma di \$222.000 come risarcimento di danni de essere pagata dall'Unione dei Cappellai, tale è il verdetto di dodici giurati istruiti dal Giudice.

Con i suoi capi in prigione e con i fondi delle Unioni Operai da pagarsi ai padroni dei krumiri, il lavoro organizzato ha raggiunto la fine del suo cammino.

Ad ogni modo, le risorse dei nostri capi di Washington, non sono ancora esaurite.

Essi senza dubbio promulgheranno prossimamente qualche piano o trama a base di "Amieo e Nemico" per alleviare l'inconveniente subito recentemente. Forse faranno un appello personale alle nostre borse di 5c a persona, per rimborsare la perdita subita dall'Unione del Cappellai e così trasformare la disgrazia in allegria.

Per quanto ancora tale stato di cose continuerà, dipenderà interamente dalle file militanti.

Il verdetto emanato dai giurati ed influenzato dal giudice nella vertenza Loewe è essenzialmente contrario ed affettante le file militanti. Sotto tale decisione il lavoratore o la lavoratrice non hanno nulla che possono chiamare loro. I loro risparmi messi da parte a forza di stenti e di privazioni, la loro buona volontà, ogni cosa che fino ad oggi sembrava loro, divengono in forza di tale verdetto proprietà del padrone. E veramente è uno stato rimarcabile di cose per il creatore di tutta la ricchezza, ossia l'operaio, quello in cui si trova.

Essendo ciò una questione che affetta le file militanti, queste dovrebbero sollevarsi nella circostanza, unire le loro forze e combattere i padroni, che cercano di stabilire uno stato di cose, secondo, solo alla passata schiavitù.

Nelle circostanze ordinarie questo dovere, devolverebbe sopra le ciglie del movimento del lavoro, però i nostri mercanti di voti a Washington sono talmente occupati a cercare amici nelle file militanti dei nemici, da ignorare il danno che la loro ridicola politica ha apportato al lavoratore di oggi.

## OPRATE INSIEME.

L'organizzazione è come una famiglia; siamo tutti interessati nel bene reciproco, essendo legati l'uno all'altro non per scopo di carità, ma soltanto per scopo di affari.

Agendo separatamente e come singoli individui noi abbiamo dimostrata la nostra impotenza e la nostra inefficienza a contendere con le condizioni e circostanze dalle quali noi siamo circondati ed abbiamo a nostre spese sperimentato la futilità dei nostri sforzi.

Ciò si applica a noi nazionalmente ed internazionalmente, come pure localmente.

Non vi è uno stato, un distretto od una paese il quale non sia dipendente più o meno da un'altro; noi siamo tutti in una barca, e tutti dobbiamo agire concordemente verso uno scopo, e verso una meta.

Non è bastante per noi l'oprare insieme, a meno che non sappiamo che tutta la nostra forza ed energia viene espletata insieme in una direzione per l'ottenimento dell'oggetto in vista ed il raggiungimento del quale è la mira della nostra ambizione.

Un metodo di lotta individuale è condannato inevitabilmente a fallire, ed a condurre alla rovina. Due sono i quesiti; o stare tutti bene o stare tutti male. La divisione significa la prima inostesi, mentre la seconda sibnifica la vittoria. Se una parte percepita, l'altra non si può salvare.

Colori i quali percepiano come un risultato di mancanza di unione trascinano anche secoloro quelli che si trovano in buone acque.

La divisione significa regresso; l'unità significa progresso, speranza, aspirazione o migliori condizioni. La lezione più essenziale da impararsi dai membri del nostro mestiere è l'unità; unità di pensiero, unità di azione, unità di proposito, unità di sentimento.

Com un'organizzazione noi siamo una famiglia dei mestieri. Come tale famiglia i nostri interessi dovrebbero essere così collegati gli uni agli altri, che mentre possiamo avere una differenza di opinione allo stesso tempo non dobbiamo mai permetterci di dimenticare che uno è necessario al successo dell'altro. Ed un'offesa od un danno che colpisce uno, deve impensierire a tutti.

Ciò che noi dovremmo rendere il nostro primo pensiero nella vita, dovrebbe essere l'unità e la solidarietà reciproca; ed una cooperazione mutua, di immenso vantaggio ad ognuno ed a tutti.

Noi diciamo nuovamente, che il dovere di tutti i membri di una organizzazione è quello di operare insieme. Non solo per un'ora, o per un mese, o per un anno, ma continuamente, per sempre.

Quelli che vi tengono al lavoro, hanno tanto spazio per opinioni differenti com'voi. Infatti prendendo in considerazione i loro interessi finanziari, ne hanno di più. Essi hanno tra loro le stesse piccole vertenze e differenze come voi le avete, però giammai dimenticano lo scopo principale, e ciò è il loro interesse pecuniario, ed essi lavorano insieme ogni volta che quegli interessi sono assaliti. Nuovamente diciamo oprite insieme ed il bene comune sarà il risultato.

## 'OPELESS IDIOT.

An Englishman sat outside a cafe on the Nevsky Prospekt at St. Petersburg, and remarked casually to a fellow Englishman:

"Oh, the Emperor is a hopeless idiot!"

Instantly a man, who proved to be a plain-clothes policeman, rose from an adjacent seat and said:

"Sare, I arrest you for lese majeste. You have say zat ze Emperor is a 'opeless idiot."

"Goodness me, my dear chan!" said the Englishman, by way of temporising; "I didn't mean your Emperor. There are other Emperors in the world, surely!"

"Zat may be, sare," replied the policeman. "but ours is the only Emperor who is a 'opeless idiot. Come wiz me!"—London Labor Leader.

# Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

## ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

## ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Guisinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richarda.

## CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
B. Platt & Co.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

## COLORADO.

DENVER—  
Columbine Music Co.  
W. H. Irion.

## CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

## GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

## IDAHO.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

## ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Heiss.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Joseph Gerts, 2237 N. Sacramento Ave., Telephone, Irving Park 280.  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.

CARMI—  
A. S. Brockelt.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
DANVILLE—  
Port Poage.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
EFFINGHAM—  
B. E. Sharp.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.

GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GENESEO—  
Wm. Stein.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.  
HENRY—  
Duke Bros.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Grigge Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Jocation.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Glas Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.  
SORENTO—  
Mitchell & West.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
L. M. Locke.  
WALNUT—  
Chas. W. Ross.

## INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
U. G. Kingman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
OSCEOLA—  
Mrs. S. J. Catterson.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

## IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnes.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CRESTON—  
I. J. Molby.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Walter Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
EMMETTSBURG—  
Herman Marks.

FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
INDIANOLA—  
Haldermann & Co.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.  
MANSON—  
Paul Hohberger.  
MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
PLEASANTVILLE—  
F. H. Spalt.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingsworth.  
RADCLIFFE—  
Radcliffe Mercantile Co.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

## KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CONCORDIA—  
J. H. Bland.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffen Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lleurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
MANHATTAN—  
Harry Smethurst.  
MCLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.  
SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. B. Keeney.  
SEVERY—  
W. E. Bidwell.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thasemart.  
SYLVIA—  
J. E. Gorham.  
TOPEKA—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

## KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.

## MAINE.

GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.

A. J. Freeman, 521 Washington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

## MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
MANCERLONA—  
A. H. Gruber & Co.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

## MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LUVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
MANKATO—  
Hangen-Melar Co.  
NORTHFIELD—  
E. W. Owen.  
OWATONNA—  
Lee Furn. Co.  
PINE ISLAND—  
R. H. Bach.  
RED WING—  
P. H. Ferber.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
Martin Olson.  
ST. JAMES—  
C. D. Thompson.  
STARBUCK—  
Ned A. Peck.  
ST. CLOUD—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. PAUL—  
John A. Filndt.  
SPRING VALLEY—  
A. Swanson.  
TRACY—  
P. R. Jorris & Son.  
WABASHA—  
G. A. Fitch.  
WINONA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WORTHINGTON—  
J. E. Burke.  
WASECA—  
T. A. Palmer.  
R. T. Miller.

## MONTANA.

MISSOULA—  
Healy Piano Co.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Staggs.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

## MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music & Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CENTRALIA—  
W. D. Hulien.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hofer & Melnershagen.  
JEFFERSON CITY—  
T. G. Burkhardt.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parker Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MEMPHIS—  
W. E. Cone.  
MONROE CITY—  
J. J. Dimmitt.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
J. H. Kaylor.  
NEVADA—  
H. R. Stevens.

<b>NEOSHO—</b> E. R. Matters.	<b>NEW YORK.</b> <b>BROOKLYN—</b> Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton	<b>OKLAHOMA.</b> <b>ANADARKA—</b> J. M. Youngblood.	<b>TENNESSEE.</b> <b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.
<b>ROCKPORT—</b> A. E. Helmer.	<b>BUFFALO—</b> Robert L. Loud.	<b>CHEROKEE—</b> L. H. Burr.	<b>MEMPHIS—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.
<b>RICH HALL—</b> H. M. Booth.	<b>CANTON—</b> G. E. Sims.	<b>ENID—</b> Asher & Jacobus.	<b>FOUNTAIN CITY—</b> J. V. Ledgerwood.
<b>ROLLA—</b> John W. Scott & Co.	<b>NEW YORK CITY—</b> Hazelton Bros., 88 Univer-	<b>OKLAHOMA CITY—</b> J. W. Luke.	<b>TEXAS.</b>
<b>SLATER—</b> Schaurer & Hill.	<b>sity Place.</b>	<b>WEATHERFORD—</b> Hester Brothers.	<b>AUSTIN—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of
<b>BIKESTON—</b> G. A. Garner.	<b>MONTICELLO—</b> A. A. Moran.	<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	<b>DALLAS—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of
<b>ST. JOSEPH.</b>	<b>NIAGARA FALLS—</b> J. C. Schwackhamer.	<b>ALBION—</b> E. A. Collins.	<b>TEXAS.</b>
<b>J. E. Hagen.</b>	<b>ROCHESTER—</b> J. W. Martin & Co.	<b>HARRISBURG—</b> Kirk, Johnson & Co.	<b>FORT WORTH—</b> Cummings, Shepard & Co.
<b>SPRINGFIELD—</b> J. E. Martin Music Co.	<b>SCHENECTADY—</b> Geo. A. Cassidy.	<b>NEW CASTLE—</b> J. A. Breckelridge	<b>PARIS—</b> Henry P. Mayer.
<b>ST. CHARLES—</b> St. Charles Music Co.	<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	<b>PITTSBURGH—</b> J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537	<b>SAN ANTONIO—</b> Wray Brothers Piano Co.
<b>ST. LOUIS—</b> Kleekamp Bros.	<b>TRENTON—</b> Bronson Piano Warerooms.	<b>Smithfield St.</b>	<b>UTAH.</b>
<b>F. Beler &amp; Son.</b>	<b>WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—</b> B. H. Halsted.	<b>Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.</b>	<b>OGDEN—</b> H. C. Wardleigh.
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>	<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>	<b>611 Smithfield St.</b>	<b>SALT LAKE CITY—</b> Daynes & Romsey.
<b>COLUMBUS—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>FARGO—</b> Stone Piano Co.	<b>PHILADELPHIA—</b> J. E. Allen, 1715 Chestnut	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>OHIO.</b>	<b>St.</b>	<b>CHARLOTTEVILLE—</b> W. C. Payne.
<b>MERIDIAN—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>ASHVILLE—</b> J. C. Welton.	<b>Litt Bros.</b>	<b>DAYTON—</b> Ruebush-Kieffer Co.
<b>WICKSBURG—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>BALTIMORE—</b> Hansberger Bros.	<b>SCRANTON—</b> J. W. Guernsey.	<b>WISCONSIN.</b>
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>	<b>COLUMBUS—</b> W. L. Skeels.	<b>SOUTHPORT—</b> C. A. Burdick.	<b>ASHLAND—</b> Ashland Music Co.
<b>BROKEN BOW—</b> Ryerson Bros. Co.	<b>CLEVELAND—</b> Hart Piano Co.	<b>WILKESBARRE—</b> W. Guernsey.	<b>BARABOO—</b> Chas. Wild Music Co.
<b>JOHNSONBERG—</b> George W. Erb.	<b>EATON—</b> W. O. Gross.	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	<b>EAU CLAIRE—</b> Mrs. N. D. Coon.
<b>HOLDREGE—</b> D. W. Hilsabeck.	<b>FREMONT—</b> Chas. Miller.	<b>PROVIDENCE—</b> E. C. Billings.	<b>LAKE MILLS—</b> L. H. Cook.
<b>HOOVER—</b> John F. Helne & Son.	<b>HAMILTON—</b> H. E. Pilgrim.	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>	<b>MILWAUKEE—</b> Boston Store.
<b>HOWELLS—</b> E. Taborsky.	<b>LEBANON—</b> E. Trovillo.	<b>ABERDEEN—</b> Harms Brothers Piano Co.	<b>Rose, Schiff, Welerman</b>
<b>TARTINGTON—</b> H. D. Spork.	<b>MADISON—</b> Bates Music Co.	<b>CLARK—</b> Arthur Almsworth.	<b>Piano Co.</b>
<b>KEARNEY—</b> Lucian Smith.	<b>MARION—</b> Will T. Blue.	<b>DEADWOOD—</b> Fishel & Co.	<b>OSHKOSH—</b> S. N. Bridge & Son.
<b>LOUP CITY—</b> Max A. Jeffords.	<b>NELSONVILLE—</b> F. M. Morris.	<b>DE SMET—</b> Sherwood Music Co.	<b>RACINE—</b> Wiegand Bros.
<b>LINCOLN—</b> Prescott Music Co.	<b>SALEM—</b> F. P. Brown.	<b>HURON—</b> D. O. Root.	<b>RIVER FALLS—</b> G. A. Raamussen.
<b>NORFOLK—</b> C. S. Hayes.	<b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller.	<b>MITCHELL—</b> J. Llewellyn Morgan.	<b>STOUGHTON—</b> E. J. Kjolseth Co.
<b>NORTH PLATTE—</b> C. A. Howe.	<b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton.	<b>PARKER—</b> B. J. Palmer.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>
<b>O'NEIL—</b> G. W. Smith.	<b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.	<b>REDFIELD—</b> Geo. A. Sabla.	<b>TACOMA—</b> D. S. Johnston Co.
<b>OMAHA—</b> W. E. Richards.	<b>OREGON.</b>	<b>SIoux FALLS—</b> F. T. Williams Co.	<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>PAWNEE CITY—</b> Wherry Bros.	<b>PORTLAND—</b> Eller's Piano House.	<b>VERMILION—</b> Lotze & Co.	<b>MANNINGTON—</b> Stewart & Wiae.
<b>WAYNE—</b> Johnson & Johnson.		<b>YANKTON—</b> J. P. Nelson.	
<b>WAHOO—</b> Anderson & Thorson.			

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, FEBRUARY, 1910.

Receipts.	
INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	100.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	50.00
SUPPLIES.	
Local Union No. 2.....	.40
SUNDRIES.	
Journal subscription.....	1.00
Journal subscription.....	.10
Returned loan, U. L. T. D.....	5.00
Local Union No. 44, 15c label ass't.....	.30
On hand February 1, 1910.....	46.66
Total receipts.....	\$553.46
Expenses.	
Papers for office.....	\$ 3.23
Ad. Virginia Unionist.....	22.00
Ad. Union Advocate.....	4.50
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	150.00
Mucilage.....	.10
100 1c stamps.....	1.00
500 2c stamps.....	10.00
20 5c stamps.....	1.00
20 10c stamps.....	2.00
Sundries for office.....	1.20
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	150.00
Telephone service.....	1.45
Postage on Journals.....	3.55
Rent for office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Total expense.....	\$460.03
Total Receipts.....	\$553.46
Total Expense.....	460.03
On hand March 1st, 1910.....	\$ 93.43
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.	

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local No. 16 of New York, N. Y.: Amend Article 20, Section 1 of the Constitution by inserting between the words JOURNAL and IT, on line three, the following: AND SHALL

BE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER.

Section to read: Section 1. The title of the Official Journal of the International Union shall be, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal, AND SHALL BE PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER. It shall be edited in conformity with the principles and resolutions of the International Union.

By Local Union No. 16 of New York, N. Y.: Amend Article 22, Section 1, of the Constitution by striking out all between the word UNION on line 9 and the word THE on line 12 and insert the following: SHALL BE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT AND HE TO SUBMIT A COPY OF SAME TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS AND UPON BEING SECONDED BY ONE-THIRD OF ALL THE LOCAL UNIONS THEN.

Section to read: Section 1 Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, a majority vote of the delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendments. All amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by local unions SHALL BE SENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT AND HE TO SUBMIT A COPY OF SAME TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS AND UPON BEING SECONDED BY ONE-THIRD OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS THEN the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote shall become law.

Local unions favoring either of the above amendments will kindly second same and forward their second to the International Office, so same will reach the office not later than April 25th, 1910. All seconds received after this date will not be counted.

## LAW GOVERNING AMENDMENTS.

### ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. Amendments to this constitution may be made at the regular or special convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, a ma-

jority vote of all delegates present being required for the adoption of any amendment; all amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote. This, however, shall not debar local unions from submitting amendments to the constitution. Amendments submitted by any local union and seconded by one-third of all the local unions of the International Union shall be published in the Official Journal for at least two issues, when the same shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members, and if adopted by a majority vote shall become law.

## THE COWARDS.

I am having whispered in my ear  
A number of truths each day;  
From doctor and lawyer and priest I hear  
The things they would like to say—

"If—they only dared!"—here they smirk and sigh.

"If the world but cared!"—here they wink an eye.

If 'twere safe or wise to reveal the truth,  
To warn the old or to succor youth.  
To say in print what they whisper low,  
To state the facts which all men should know,  
They would like—oh, yes, they just yearn to speak,

But—another shrug, as excuse they seek,  
And at last I hear every whisperer say,  
"I would tell the truth if the thing would pay.  
But in this crass age I must talk with care  
And thrust no truths on the listening air  
Which might cost me aught that I treasure dear,  
And so I whisper to him in your ear—  
Things which must rest in their silent shroud  
Till some braver man speaks each one aloud."

—Laura W. Sheldon.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Moorefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Baylies St., near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WALTER HUTCHISON,  
34 D'Arcy St., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
9th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	2.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.46
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kolle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. K. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kolle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, Christopher McCourt, No. 12 Canal Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 53 Diamond St.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 377 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Avenue. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street., Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

Vol. 12

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1910.

No. 3

## TODAY.

We dream bright dreams of tomorrow;  
Our castles are built in air;  
And with hues sublime, of the coming time,  
We paint us a picture fair.  
But we never stop to consider  
That the future flies away,  
And that there is naught into being wrought  
Unless it is wrought today.

To the cherished haunts of the old time  
Our eyes are backward cast,  
And a sweet voice calls through Memory's halls  
To woo us unto the past.  
But, however dear are the visions,  
We do not dare to say;  
From out of the "gene" we must move on  
To the duties that call today.

We've the "now" in which to labor!  
We've the "new" in which to bel  
And the "new" alone we can call our own  
Throughout all eternity.  
The past and the future are shadows,  
But the present is ours for aye.  
To us 'tis given to build our heaven  
In the kingdom of today.

J. A. Edgerton.

## LABOR AND ENGLISH POLITICS.

The labor movement of today in England has its origin in what was known as the "New Unionism," which came into such prominence way back in 1889. The old leaders of trade unionism professed to keep themselves and the movement free from party politics, but in sympathy and practice they were mostly attached to the Liberal or Radical parties. And while they constantly appealed to Parliament for legislation they did all they could to keep the rank and file from going into the game of politics for themselves. But the seeds of the new movement sown by such men as Burns, Hardie, Tom Mann, Barnes, Tillet, and others who now hold prominent place in the confidence of the workers have ripened into a movement which is political as well as social, or rather social as to its end and political as to its means. The aim and object of the movement is to probe the social evils which affect the poorer classes to their source. The faddy and sidetracking issues used by the erstwhile dominant political parties have had their day.

The politics of the British workman who comes under the influence of his trade organization, however remotely, is economic, domestic, industrial. It was born, and is carried forward, not in the voiceless depths of despair, but springs from labor's gathering hopes of a brighter and happier future, and its firm determination to have a hand in bringing it about.

In the light of what has taken place recently—where so many prominent labor representatives have been swept aside in the rough and tumble of a general election—I may be asked what prospect there is of realizing such a state of things as I have hinted at above?

The prospect is this: It took 420 years of aggressive and persevering struggle before the ancient burgesses succeeded in curbing royalty by making its action dependent upon an annual budget; 144 years more elapsed before the industrial middle class (bourgeoisie) gained admission into the legislature in 1832, and, although they were numerically in the minority, they have determined the direction of legislation ever since.

Five hundred and sixty-seven years elapsed between the first recognition and the final triumph of our middle classes; but not much more than a generation has passed away since the working classes first advanced independent claims of their own, and already the whole body politic is thrown into confusion and paralyzed in consequence of their success.

The middle classes—factory lords, merchants, bankers, stock exchange manipulators, lawyers, company promoters, and professional politicians—have used their political power to make their interests the paramount interest of the State. The working class can do no less. The middle class required more than 500 years to gain its point; labor will gain its point in less than fifty.

The middle-class doctrinaire and philanthropist who through kindly though mistaken motives have tried to make the lot of the laboring poor comfortable, on the presumption that they would leave the direction of affairs to what they were pleased to call "their betters," have had a rude awakening within the past few years. They have been assailed with such questions as: What is to be done with the thousands of adults whose laboring power is superseded by machinery, or who are replaced by children? What are you doing to protect the position of labor in times of trade dispute? What action have you taken to curb the waywardness of your associates in Parliament and on the bench, who have been engaged in a conspiracy to substitute judge-made law for statute law wherever the latter would give labor a semblance of freedom of action in political matters? The answers to these questions were halting and unsatisfactory, and labor took the field against the doctrinaire and professional politician with marked success.

The political tidal wave which swept over England in 1906 carried forty-five labor men on its crest and left them in the seats of the "mighty" in the House of Commons, when it had done its work of washing away so many of the reactionaries. The reflux of that wave in 1910, while it has swept away many of those who were able to save themselves by clinging to liberal benches four years ago, leaves labor practically the same as before. True, some good men lost their grip and were washed away, but others have been pulled up to man the yards vacated. These things are inevitable.

The salient fact, however, is this, that many of those who took active part in forming and bringing to the front the great proletariat revival in 1889 from part of that band of forty who constitute the labor party in the present House of Commons, with Mr. George Barnes,

of the engineers, as chairman. Moreover, their immediate legislative program comprises the following:

1. Trades Union Law Amendment Bill.
2. Unemployed Workmen's Bill.
3. Education Administrative Provisions Bill (dealing with the feeding of school children).
4. Forty-eight hour week for all workmen.
5. Nationalization of railways.
6. Eviction of workmen during trade disputes.
7. Compulsory Weighing and Measurements Bill in connection with steel, lime, and cement work.

Next to the Taff Vale decision, that recently given by the judges in the case of "Osborne vs. the Amalgamated Railway Servants," which debars the unions from paying toward political unions from hrdlu mfwyp mfwyp mfwyp pjjp unionism has had to face. It is to deal with that decision that first place is given to "Trade Union Law Amendment Bill."

Those leaders of the labor party in Parliament and the rank and file throughout the country have a tremendous task before them—a task which will require tact as well as courage. The representative men of labor, those who advocate the cause on the platform and in the press, while exercising an unrelenting criticism on the existing state of things, and upon current events, perseveringly carrying on polemics against avowed obstructives and opponents, must vigilantly analyze and scrutinize the tenets and opinions of those who may come along in the future with the reputation of being men with new ideas.

Nothing could be more fatal to the labor cause in England or elsewhere than an overbearing, uncompromising attitude of the nature which some few of the older section of English labor representatives have adopted. The loss of a labor seat at Burnley is distinctly due to such an attitude, and, unfortunately, indications are not lacking which go to show a similar frame of mind in certain quarters connected with the new movement.

If labor is to play the game of politics successfully, the spokesmen of the working classes in the twentieth century must perform the same part in the emancipation of the laborer, the artisan, and factory worker as was performed by the orators and writers of the seventeenth and the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century for the emancipation of the middle classes.

The watchful eye of organized labor sees at last the "shadows" which coming events cast before them. Its listening ear through all the hurly-burly of a strenuous industrial existence hears, though as yet—

With an inward strife  
A movement tolling through the gloom.  
The spirit of the years to come,  
Yearning to mix itself with life.

Labor in England is passing through strange and eventful times. Not that any ago since the birth of industrialism has been without its events, fraught with more or less of interest to its own generation, but with the ceaseless growth of humanity, with the spread of its children all over the globe, struggling, scheming, fighting for a living, the character of these

occurrences has gradually become more intensely human. Besides, the numerous unsolved problems which every age has left behind have formed an accumulating task for later generations. As civilization advances, creating new interests and passions, making fresh openings for thought, and extending the domain of knowledge, all political and social questions become more complex and subtle, involving greater issues, extending over a wide area, and demanding for their solution greater powers—moral, intellectual and material.

Looking back over the history of labor in past ages one is sometimes tempted to believe that through the ages one increasing purpose runs; that events which, to the superficial observer, appear to lie far apart by intervals of time and space are yet linked one to another by this one purpose, and that all are gradually but surely converging to its fulfillment.

Viewing the situation in that light, one is warranted in characterizing the present period as more important—politically and socially so far as labor is concerned—than any of the past.

Industrial democracy claims liberty and power for itself in the ordering of industrial and social life, it is true, but it will effect that within the limits of social organization and the maintenance of strict discipline. The laboring classes can not expect to be surrounded with the halo of prosperity and contentment, nor to enjoy health and comfort unless the local and national government be so regulated as to promote the general good. Hence its endeavor to burst asunder the shackles of the political slave.—W. Rines in Federationist.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE LAKE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The present strike of seamen on the Great Lakes, involving nearly 10,000 sailors, marine firemen, and marine cooks, has been in progress since May, 1909. There are reasons, good, valid reasons, for this strike.

An organization of shipowners, known as the Lake Carriers' Association, denies the right of seamen to remain members of a labor union. Having declared war against all trade unions this association of ship-owners then endeavored to establish an industrial passport system which is intended to place the seamen absolutely at the mercy of a gang of employment agents, known as "shipping masters."

The Lake Carriers call this passport scheme a "welfare plan." It provides for constant and unrelenting supervision, restraint, and espionage of every individual seaman, whether he is at work or at rest, ashore or afloat, employed or unemployed. Its aim is to establish industrial serfdom on the Great Lakes.

The Lake Carriers' Association is not a ship-owning corporation. It is composed of ship-owners, but does not itself own ships, nor does it employ seamen. Its principal business, as shown by its articles of incorporation, is that of an employment agency.

The ship-owners who are members of this gigantic employment agency do not want to deal with any organization of seamen, neither do they want to deal with the individual seamen. What they are trying to do is to compel all seamen to live and work ashore and afloat, always under the supervision and absolute control of overseers who are responsible to no one (not even to the individual ship-owner) except the employment agency known as the Lake Carriers' Association.

This is the scheme against which the seamen are on strike. They are fighting against industrial serfdom.

The Arbitration Board of six states—Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois—have tried to bring about arbitration for the purpose of settling the strike.

The Lake Carriers' Association declined to arbitrate.

The National Civic Federation attempted conciliation and arbitration. The Lake Carriers would not agree to either.

The Lake Carriers' Association has refused to meet representatives of the Unions. They declined to even meet with the Arbitration Board of six states and the National Civic Federation.

The seamen did not go on strike until it became absolutely necessary. They are on strike now to save their manhood. They will not submit to be degraded and enslaved.

The immortal Lincoln once said, "No man is good enough to own any other man." The seamen believe that. And they will continue the strike in an endeavor to prove that those words of the martyred emancipator are still true.

LAKE DISTRICT INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.

#### SCHWAB COINS GOLD.

"The poorest-paid skilled laborers in the country are employed in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company."

Representative Rainey's words startled the House of Representatives into attention. Was it possible that the industrial strife in Pennsylvania was to be reflected on the floor of the House? Distrust and hate gleamed from the eyes of the majority. Approval and covert applause came from the more radical as the speaker continued.

"They make the guns for the army; they make the guns for the navy. They make armor plate for our great men-of-war. It is claimed that guns are made at Watervliet, in the government's plant, but it is not so. The orders for all the castings and all the forgings for all the guns in the army, and, practically, for all the guns in the navy, are diverted by officers in charge to Midvale and Bethlehem, and there the castings are made by the poorest-paid skilled labor in the country."

Like a lot of school boys caught stealing apples, the Canonized Republicans and Democrats dropped their heads; they knew what was coming, it was an attempt, through an amendment offered by Hughes of New Jersey, to compel a record vote on the "eight-hour law," and the facts that the speaker was relating have been the hidden scandals of the government.

Turning to Mann from Illinois, whose motion to construct some revenue cutters had been amend to include an eight-hour work-day, Rainey flayed him with a mingled stream of sarcasm and facts: Did Mann dare assert that if these ships were built in government yards that they would not need the "eight-hour law," as the existing law already provides for it? Well, Mann knew that these ships would never be built in government yards. Parts of them would be let to Bethlehem, asserted the speaker, who again turned his attention to the strike in Schwab's steel works:

"No man knows how much the United States is losing at the present time on account of the strike at Bethlehem. Not long ago, on account of the failure of the government to furnish in time to the Cramp Shipbuilding Company armor plate and other apparatus which was manufactured by some of these private companies, the Cramp & Sons Company sustained a loss. They brought suit against this government in the courts for \$42,000 and won. These are little revenue cutters that you desire built—is it not possible that we can build them in our government yards? Over in Japan they build great 'Dreadnoughts' in their government yards.

"I submit that the time has come in this country when in our shipyards, at least, we should have an eight-hour day. They are doing it in Germany. Over there they have established almost a universal eight-hour day, working men in three shifts in their factories, keeping these great plants that cost millions of dollars in use for all of the twenty-four hours in the day.

"At Bethlehem they are not organized. You cannot charge that strike against organized labor. Up there they are compelling men to work twelve and fourteen hours a day. They are compelling men to work on Sunday. When a committee of workmen was appointed to protest against working two hours overtime without time-and-a-half pay, the committee was at once discharged by Charles M. Schwab, and in this way the strike at Bethlehem commenced where today 10,000 men are out of work and government contracts are delayed."

Stung to a reply, Fassett, whose working alliance with New York corporations has made him notorious, jumped to his feet and demanded that Rainey retract his accusations against the employment of cheap labor by Schwab. But this only brought a reply from Rainey that Schwab had an endless chain arrangement with Ellis Island whereby he was able to establish the lowest rate of wages paid in the United States for skilled labor.

Forced to record their votes for or against the eight-hour amendment, a majority voted "aye," but immediately reversed the effect of their ballots by tabling the measure in a lump with three other bills.

By this trick, like ostriches hiding their heads in the sand, the corporation representatives in the House thought to deceive the public.

#### BROOKLYN UNION LABEL FAIR.

Preparations for the fourth Union Label Fair, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, which will be held in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Labor Lyceum, have been going on for some time and are about near completion.

The committee having the work in charge, representing more than sixty unions in Greater New York and vicinity, have worked up the advocates of the union label to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and a record breaking attendance is predicted. Great earnestness has prevailed at all the committee meetings which, in the opinions of seasoned veterans in label work, presages greater success than ever.

These meetings were all largely attended, the women delegates showing no mean interest in the proceedings. There has been practically a unanimity of purpose with the one object in view of pushing the products of union labor.

The Fair will run for ten days, beginning on Saturday, May 14, 1910. There has been an extraordinary demand for floor space, and the exhibits this year will exceed all others in number and interest. There will be many showing the actual making of the goods, and the Allied Printing Trades Council will have a working exhibit displaying the art of printing from the setting of the type to the printed sheet. This is expected to prove a great attraction at the Fair, and the committee is leaving no stone unturned to make it complete in every detail.

The profits from the Fair this year will go to a cause every working man is interested in—a Home for Tuberculosis Patients. As no worthier undertaking could be desired, it is the hope that every labor union man will lend his aid and active interest to the exhibition.

The Joint Piano and Organ Workers' Unions of New York city are arranging for an exhibit at this Fair.

#### APRIL FOOL.

Robbie ran into the sewing room and cried: "Oh, mamma! There's a man in the nursery kissing Fraulein."

Mamma dropped her sewing and rushed for the stairway.

"April fool!" said Robbie, gleefully. "It's only papa."

## ALL UNION PIANOS HAVE THE LABEL

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

On March 8th, I returned to Berlin, Local No. 43. This local has received a great deal of attention and has been re-organized three times—once by Brother R. J. Whittin in 1905, once by the writer in August, 1906, and again in November, 1907. At that time a new set of officers was installed. This local has been unfortunate in having had a repeatedly poor lot of officers, and with one or two exceptions, dilatory, unreliable, and in some cases, hurtful to the movement. Their conduct is such as to disgust new comers to the factory, and so the local dies—strangled by those it is designed to help. I found no disposition on the part of anyone to help, so obtaining a list from Brother H. Denges of all men working, I sent all an appeal to attend a meeting, at the same time pointing out our reduced initiation fee, etc. Those I saw personally promised to come and did not. The meeting was held on the 11th, in the hall of the central body and was attended by two young men, who have arrived recently, and are not yet spoiled.

I spoke to the Organization Committee of the central body about the situation, as two of our ex-members (suspended) are members of the musicians' local. The committee assured me "your people are no good."

Sad comment on men like piano workers who ought to be in the front of the movement not at the back.

The factory is one of the Wendell-Holmes factories, employing about fifty-six men. Work good; wages fair, as our wage goes; hours of labor, fifty-five per week—Saturday afternoon off all the year. I am of the opinion that with the men now in Berlin working in the industry any attempt at organizing them is wasted effort.

## WOODSTOCK AND INGERSOLL.

It is often a source of wonder why men in shops similarly situated show such marked difference with respect to organization.

Ingersoll and Woodstock are ten miles apart, connected by two railroads and car line. While Woodstock is a poorly arranged city, there are a few "live ones" in it, while Ingersoll has been so cold to the effort of labor organizers that they now pass it by, and out of respect to each other's feelings, it is never referred to in conversation. Woodstock has three musical industries—the Karn-Morris Co. (also of Listowel, Ont.), manufacturing pianos, piano players, etc., reed organs and pipe organs, the latter being an extensive plant; the Thomas Organ and Piano Co., now manufacturing organs only, and the Hay-Warren Co., pianos and pipe organs.

Ingersoll has Evans Bros., a concern that has not grown much, and a new one—the Sumner & Brebner—both concerns manufacturing pianos.

Local No. 51 is located at Woodstock and the majority of its members work at the Karn-Warren factory and in the piano department, which are nine hours. All other departments and shops are ten-hour shops. A slight difference between organized and unorganized labor.

In the other shops in the two towns are here and there a solitary individual who believes that organization is good for the worker.

I was unable to establish a local in Ingersoll, but after a hard canvass in Woodstock we did succeed in increasing our membership there.

Why it should be necessary to canvass so much among men where the Union exists is a question our members everywhere ought seriously to consider. I trust with the increasing strength of our organization in Canada and the United States, and with the present state of trade, that our Woodstock brothers will persist in being aggressive.

From time to time the question of a universal, or partly universal, wage scale crops up. With the exception of a few points like New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, etc., there is no reason why we should not insist on a minimum wage scale everywhere.

This would, of course, bring up the wage in the unorganized shop—the unorganized worker benefitting as well as the organized—but it would encourage membership and the prestige gained would be incalculable.

Our members should be particularly on their guard against some of the former members of our organization working in non-union and unorganized shops. Many of these men are kickers, with often imaginary grievances. Some of these are of the most trivial character and blameable only on themselves. Occasionally one has been wronged by a fellow-worker, but instead of this emphasizing the need of more thorough organization every effort in that direction is knocked. Make use of your organization at all times. It is our safeguard against injustice from both employer as well as employee; make it efficient; be in it and of it.

A matter our locals are lax in is in the bringing to the notice of local unions, and especially the central bodies, the need of demanding the card of the tuner and repairman on the outside.

Piano tuning, etc., cannot be taught by correspondence schools or by telepathy. Let the public know that a union card is the guarantee of efficiency.

I find trade continues to improve. Now is the time to solidify, to educate, and to advance ourselves to our proper position as skilled craftsmen, properly considered and properly remunerated.

A. E. STARR,  
Organizer.

## THE BREAD LINE AND THE DEAD LINE.

There are at least half a dozen "bread-lines" in town, run by missions and other philanthropic societies. Here the men take their places so as to get a hand-out of a roll and some coffee. A big bakery on Broadway has been doing this for a good many years. I understand that they are the original bread-line people. At midnight all the bread that has been spoiled for business purposes or which remained unsold at the close of the day's business is given to the crowd that waits for it, summer and winter. These men aren't all bums, by any means. Many of them are just as straight as they can be—unemployed workingmen, who have at last been brought to the point of starvation.

This bread-line business is all right, and it helps a good deal, but it just rouses the very devil in me to feel that some other man is the master of my bread. I don't want anything to do with cheap coffee stands and lunch counters. I want to pay my way like any other man. I want work, and I want it now. I believe that I'm entitled to it, and any man who prevents my getting it, no matter what his place or position, is my enemy.

The other day a big corporation passed a law that hereafter it will not employ a man who is over forty. It wouldn't be very far from this dead-line to the Broadway bread-line for some men in the craft. I suppose that this rule made more Socialists than most anything that has ever been done by the Socialists themselves. It makes me pretty sick to have one of the big corporation men say that "the rights and liberties of the laboring men will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitator, but by the men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given control of the property interests of the country." Divine rights, indeed! It's a mighty comfortable thing to put their rascality onto the Lord, and make Him their scapegoat, but they can't quite make some of us believe that God is either a partner in their soul-destroying and body-consuming business, not that He has delegated them to become our staunch protectors or our gracious benefactors. They've got to give us better evidence of it than they have done thus far.

If these men are so very much concerned about protecting us and giving us our rights, I'll tell them how they can prove their sincerity.

According to government statistics, we kill in our coal mines more than three times as many per thousand employed as are killed in France or Belgium, and nearly three times as many as are killed in Great Britain. We kill more per million tons produced than we ever did before, and more than any other country kills, in spite of the fact that the coal mines of the United States may be more easily worked and with less danger than those of any other coal producing country in the world. Within a few weeks recently, about seven hundred were killed in three mine accidents.

In the Pittsburgh district one life is snuffed for every 50,000 tons of coal shipped, and the annual shipment is about 50,000,000 tons; one for every 3,800 cars which carry freight out of or into Pittsburgh, one for every 7,600 tons of the 7,000,000 tons annual production of iron and steel, and one for every 870 tons of the 800,000 tons of steel rails yearly put upon the market.

Some of these victims are burned by molten metal, through the bursting of a blast furnace, or when a huge ladle is upset in the steel mills; others are caught in the rollers in a plate mill, and some are crushed in the machinery of the rail mills. Many are killed in mines by falling slate, some by gas explosions, and others by falls from derricks, scaffolds and like structures.

The railroads in our country kill an average of eight thousand persons a year, and injure eight times as many more, most of whom are workingmen. The railroad man as well as the worker on the high seas, is supposed to sacrifice himself when it comes to a question as between the safety of himself and that of his passengers.

Can it be possible that there is no remedy for this wholesale slaughter? Is there no compassion for the women and the children who remain? Must workingmen themselves pay the price not only for their personal mishaps, but out of their earnings, pay also for the mishaps of their fellow workers? Shame on any law or system which penalizes the workers for accidents for which they are responsible to only a limited extent, freeing from practically all care and responsibility those whose interests are being served by faithful men who gave their lives so that the world might be a gainer.

Rev. Charles Stelzle in "Letters from a Workingman."

## NO CHANGE IN PLANS.

The voluntary wage increases announced by certain railroads during the past fortnight will not alter the plans of the trainmen and conductors who have made demands for a larger increase, according to Grand Masters Lee and Garretson of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors.

A statement by Grand Master Lee, given out at New York, says: "The men will, for the most part, take the proffered increase as part of the advance asked for, but our original program will not be altered. We will finish with the New York Central and the same course will be pursued with the Pennsylvania as with the other roads."

"When we are through with some of the other roads we will ask for conferences with the Pennsylvania people over the rest of the advance demanded."

## WOMAN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OBJECTS.

The crusade of the Chicago traction companies for an ordinance to prohibit smoking on all surface and elevated roads in the city limits was denounced by members of the Woman's Trades Union League at their meeting at 275 La Salle street. "It is a trick to throw out of work the few persons they employ as scrubbers and save their wages to add to the dividends," said Miss Gertrude Stoetzel. "The pretense that women want all smoking abolished is false."

## PITH AND COMMENT.

Here's to the man who labors—  
Who digs in the ditches, by jabers;  
If he wasn't a fool  
He would vote for a rule  
That he needn't support his rich neighbors.

\* \* \*

Not until 1795 could an English workman legally seek work outside his own parish. Down in 1779 miners in Scotland were obliged to work in the pit as long as their employers chose to keep them there, and they were legally sold as part of the plant.

\* \* \*

Stovaine is a new anaesthetic that, injected into the spinal column, produces absolute insensibility to injury. It seems to have been used on the think tank of the man who will not join a union, fights for a corporation and is kicked out in the street when he passes the dead-line of forty-five years.

\* \* \*

The Labor party idea seems to be taking hold of the workingmen in all sections of the United States. And you can just wager your bottom dollar that when the working man ceases to be a dupe for the old party politicians and takes a man's place standing for his own political interests, on a strictly working class political program, he will be respected for it and will come pretty near getting what he wants. But just so long as they continue to divide their political strength between two capitalistic organizations, as they have done in all these past years, why just so long they will have the contempt of the politicians. No one ever did respect a mollycoddle.—Ex.

\* \* \*

Organized farmers and organized laborers—gee! but that sounds good! What this powerful and commanding pair should fail to accomplish by honest and faithful co-operation of interests would not be worth accomplishing. Working together in sympathetic harmony, we could get absolutely everything we want—and then some more besides. Each is successful when going it alone, there will be "something doing" when the two are side by side working to a common end—we can then make Congress and the State Legislatures sit up and take note of the man of the hoe and the man of the shop.—Labor Advocate.

\* \* \*

The strangest phenomenon in American industrial history has occurred during the past few months. There have been more strikes in more trades, involving a greater number of persons, among non-union workers employed in so-called open shops, than among union artisans.

Fully 20,000 clothing workers, 10,000 workers in iron and steel concerns, 6,000 in wood-working establishments, 5,000 railway laborers, and at least 10,000 others engaged in mining, dock work or street railways and in other occupations having no union, walked out on strike in various places from New York to the Pacific coast.

At the most conservative estimate, 50,000 unorganized workingmen and women quit their employment, the total being 30 to 40 per cent greater than all the union strikers combined.

It appears that the open shop is no guarantee against labor troubles, nor brings conditions to encourage union workers to surrender their organizations and throw themselves upon tender mercies of employers.—Dallas Laborer.

\* \* \*

The Western Federation of Miners won a distinct victory before the state auditing board of Colorado recently. The last session of the State Legislature appropriated \$60,000 for the payment of the claims of the federation for the destruction of its stores and the Victor Miners' Union Hall during the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903-4 by state troops, with the stipulation that the federation must prove to the state

auditing board the justness of its claim. All the claims were proven and the auditing board authorized the payment of money, being \$55,420 for destruction of stores and \$4,280 damage to the Miners' Hall. While there must be considerable satisfaction to the officers of the federation in being awarded this money as damages to its property, yet the greatest victory is in the fact that both the acts of the legislature and the state auditing board show to the world that all rioting and destruction of property during the great strike has been laid at the door of the state itself. In all great industrial strikes in this country, after an honest investigation was made, it has always been found that rioting, bloodshed and destruction of property came from the hired thugs of the employers or the state troops, which are used to break the strike of the wage workers who are struggling for betterment of condition. This is the modern method of breaking strikes, as nothing will so well turn public sentiment against the workingmen in industrial struggles as rioting and violence. Of course, usually all police powers are on the side of the employers and there is no chance to catch the real culprits during the troublesome times, but after an investigation is made labor is vindicated, as it has been in the present case of the Western Federation of Miners.—Labor World (Spokane).

\* \* \*

Did it ever occur to the trades unionists of the state and nation—the false position organized labor is placed in through the frantic efforts of some to create the impression that they are the political guides, in order that the aforementioned gentlemen may at some time or other get in on the political "papi"? If organized labor would shut these gentlemen up and relegate them to the obscurity that their talents and works entitle them to enjoy forever, the way is clear—organize a Labor party and let the unions select their mouthpieces, and not permit a lot of self-appointed political pilots to misrepresent them. Wake up, put the lid on these misrepresentatives of labor in such an emphatic way that they will never be able to pry it off.—Sentinel.

## APPEAL TO PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR.

South Bethlehem, Pa., March 4, 1910.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:—The borough of South Bethlehem, Pa., has been forced into a most deplorable situation through your assistance in complying with the request of Sheriff Robert Person, of Easton, Pa., in sending the State Constabulary into this borough; based upon information wired to you by him on February 25th, or 26th (as per newspaper reports).

These statements are positively false, practically untrue and misleading in every respect, and have forced a libel against the good citizens of this borough; and regardless of the consequences which the State may suffer in the matter of suits for indemnity, resulting from assaults committed, false arrests and imprisonment and murder, you should thoroughly investigate the conduct of the sheriff and the state law permitting removal from the office which he has disgraced and prostituted should be applied.

A cold-blooded murder has been committed by those thugs for which the state and county is held responsible; residents have been brutally assaulted and denied their liberty for which the sheriff of this county is directly responsible, and you as governor indirectly for complying with his request, without thoroughly investigating the necessity of sending the state constabulary to this city, before taking action.

The borough of South Bethlehem has been terrorized, its citizens driven to despair, and in fear of murder, arrest and riot, people were compelled to arm themselves, not against a mob or an organized body of men who had made threats or had done illegal or unlawful

acts, but to protect their lives, their homes and their children against the state constabulary, which you caused to be brought here in a community where peace reigned and not a single overt act had been committed, and not over a complaint received from any citizen during the three weeks in which a large number of men were idle due to a cessation of work.

No overt act had been committed or the peace disturbed, until the hired strike-breakers, known as the state constabulary, appeared on the scene and immediately upon their arrival began a campaign of slugging, arrests, murder, assault and riot without cause. The viciousness and brutality of which beggars description and that under the authority of this great commonwealth, done by your subordinates.

So terror-stricken have become the citizens that borough officials and aldermen congregated in the office of the chief of police, giving voice to their indignation and condemnation, demanding and persisting that these men known as the state constabulary committing these riotous acts in the name of the State of Pennsylvania be immediately ordered to cease their campaign of terrorism, which the civil borough authorities, out of fear for their lives, were unable or unwilling to comply with. Police officers of the borough, come to the office of the chief of police, surrendering their badges, uniforms and other regalia, resigning their commissions rather than serve this borough as officers of the peace, under such humiliating and most revolting conditions, forced upon this community by false statements of the sheriff and assistance rendered by you as governor.

And what can be the purpose of all of this? The answer is easy. To stampede the men back to work, to break a peaceful and orderly strike and compel men to accept the present wages and conditions, thereby assisting the Bethlehem Steel Company, regardless of the most damnable outrageous falsehood told by Sheriff Person, of Northampton county, and the bringing of the official strike-breakers, known as the state constabulary; by you as governor of this state, presumably in the interest of Mr. C. M. Schwab, they riding rough shod over peaceful citizens, terrorizing the entire population, murdering and assaulting innocent men, and imprisoning a number of them, the men remained loyal and did not stampede back to work, and are still out, no one knowing who may be next assaulted or murdered.

Through your assistance and the false information furnished you by the sheriff of Northampton county, seventeen men were arrested upon charges made by these men, the state constabulary, one of whom is already charged with manslaughter.

Seventeen men are held as prisoners upon what we believe to be trumped up charges by the constabulary, for the purpose of covering up their disgraceful acts, their misconduct, their terrorism, which as herein stated resulted in murder, murderous assault and false imprisonment.

Incarcerated upon the steel company property, denied the right of counsel, finally tried under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. Schwab's agents, these men were finally held under excessive bail, and removed to the county prison at Easton, and all this in the year 1910, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

David Williams, chairman; Arthur Melli, Peter Coyle, J. C. McIntyre, W. F. Smith, Walter Edgar, Thomas Doyly, John Coulter, Theodore Kepper, C. H. Steven, F. J. Gillispie, John F. Forging, Peter Forn, L. J. Thomas, John Maley, Elmer Werkheiser, John Boyle, Thomas Bender, Patrick Courtney, George Benke, Charles Watts, Allen Steager, Eugene Doy, George Sheets, Ed. P. Lucas, William C. Duff, George Becker, James Bellow, Thomas McGinness, Aug. Sheetz, Oscar Victor DeGaigne, C. Ehrigott, Hamilton Harrison.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

The fifth shutdown in five months in the plant of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., was announced. The new period of illness will be from April 13 to April 21. Over-reduction was the cause.

While attempting to force his way into the residence of Premier Briand, of France, a workman, believed to be demented, armed with two revolvers and a knife, was arrested recently. He declared spirits urged him to kill M. Briand.

There is widespread fear among the Spanish royalists, following the announcement by the government of the dates for the election of members of the cortes, that the election will precipitate another national uprising against the monarchy.

Strikes have become so popular that even bosses are adopting it as a weapon to obtain their right. The Team Owners Association of the District of Columbia has declared a strike against the sand and gravel companies. The team owners ask that they be paid by the ton instead of by the cubic yard.

Phenomenal has been the increase in the last twenty years in the value of wealth produced on farms of the United States. Figures carefully prepared by the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture show this increase to have been \$3,300,000,000 in the period from 1889 to the close of last year.

Bands of determined women marched through the east side and other sections of New York City April 12th, where the kosher meat strike was on, to prevent the opening of the retail butcher shops, which closed as a protest against the high meat prices. Over 100,000 families, including at least 500,000 persons, have put a ban on meat. Kerosene, clubs, and batpins have proved an effective armament of the women in closing up shops.

An advance in the pay of thousands of employees of the United States Steel corporation, equal to about 6 per cent, is said to have been decided upon. The changes expected are principally for laborers and men getting less than \$1.00 a month. Brisk business and scarcity of labor have aided in bringing about a better wage rate. At present the shortage of labor at Gary, Ind., is said to be the severest since work began there.

Because the wholesale prices of meat were advanced the retail butchers of Bayonne, N. J., did the same, from 2 to 5 cents, and this led to several small riots. Dozens of women gathered in front of the butcher shops, threatening the butchers, and preventing customers from entering the stores. Meat was torn from the hands of a dozen women and children who made purchases and thrown into the street. The reserves cleared the streets, but some of the butchers became so alarmed that they closed their stores.

Returns from Workmen's Co-operative Societies for Production and Distribution in the United Kingdom show that 1,573 such societies were at work in 1903. These societies had a total membership of 2,446,696, or 9.6 per cent of the estimated population of the United Kingdom of twenty years of age and upward. Their

total capital amounted to £47,056,500, being made up of £32,879,798 shares, £10,380,409 loans, and £3,796,293 reserve and insurance funds.

By a referendum vote of 5,020 to 3,740, the action of the national convention of 1908 of the Socialist party in the United States in providing for a special national convention has been confirmed. The convention will be held at Chicago on May 15. The number of delegates, 1 for every 500 members of the party in good standing, will be 112, plus 12 from 6 foreign-speaking organizations. The latter have a voice but no vote in the convention. The purpose of the convention is to settle certain matters of policy,

No more women will be engaged as stenographers, clerks or telegraph operators by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The road's auditors and statisticians estimate that on the average a young woman stenographer does 30 per cent less work than a young man in the same position, who also does the work more carefully and accurately. The same statement applies to other branches of work. The women, young and less young, now in the Baltimore & Ohio's employ, will not be dismissed, it was stated at the railroad offices here at Pittsburg, Pa., but each, as she leaves, will be succeeded by a man.

### WILL RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Mayor-elect Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, Wis., will retire from the Milwaukee Pattern and Manufacturing Company to devote his entire time to his official position. His private business will be turned over to the management of his employees. Several days ago he imparted his plans to his employees, but it is characteristic of the man that he did not tell anyone else.

"My own best interests," said Mr. Seidel, "require that I place upon the men at my plant the responsibility of continuing the business," he continued. "If I am to accomplish many of the things which I hope to accomplish with the aid of my associates to make Milwaukee a better place in which to live and work I will have to devote all of my time to the duties of mayor.

"Wouldn't I be foolish to try to run the pattern-shop and be mayor at the same time? Not only would I make a failure as mayor, but at the end of two years I wouldn't have much of a pattern-shop."

### FOR WHY?

The International Harvester Company, with 25,000 employees, announced that it will adopt a system of employers' liability for injury and death of employees more liberal than that at present in force in any state. It will cover every ease except that of intoxication or willful disregard of safety appliances and will eliminate entirely the contributory negligence and the fellow servant clause of the Illinois statute applicable in such cases.

The scale of compensation provided is as follows:

In case of death there will be paid three average wages, but not more than \$4,000 nor less than \$1,500. In case of the loss of one hand or foot, one and one-half years' average wages, but not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. For the loss of both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, four years' average wages, but in no event less than \$2,000.

### CANNON MINUS AUTO.

A coalition between Republican "insurgents" and Democrats against the provision in the legislative bill appropriating \$2,500 for maintenance of the speaker's automobile resulted in the rejection of the part of the conference report on the bill by the House Monday by a vote of 11 to 132.

### WHY WOMEN MUST BE WAGE EARNERS.

Everybody knows that of late years more and more women, either through necessity or by choice, have joined the ranks of the world's wage-earners—often doing men's work and getting men's pay for it. In this country and in England the extent to which women have applied themselves to occupations formerly almost exclusively exercised by men amounts almost to an industrial revolution.

The precise causes for this have lately been set forth before the English Royal Statistical Society by Miss B. L. Hutchins in a paper on "Statistics of Women's Life and Employment." Miss Hutchins showed that the enormous increase in women workers is due to the high male death rate.

Even in the event of marriage, a woman can only rely on being provided for during a period of twenty years. At the end of that time she may be back in the field of labor again with "economic self-dependence" a stern necessity.

A disproportionate number of women is mainly due to their lower death rate. The number of boys born exceed the number of girls by about thirty-five to forty per thousand, but more boys die at birth or soon after. There are 135 women old enough to claim an old age pension to every 100 men in England.

Women, though physically weaker, appear to be in a sense constitutionally stronger, to have a more tenacious hold on life than men. If we want a strong, manly population we must take care of it. A vigorous policy of neglect results in a surplus of women.

Marriage, according to Miss Hutchins, is still the most important and extensively followed occupation for women, and granting that all wives are supported by their husbands provides for about three-fourth of women, but for twenty years only, between the ages of thirty-five and fifty-five. Before thirty-five and after fifty-five a very large proportion are not thus provided for. Very few women are capable of realizing their full economic value. The conditions and traditions of women have been evolved during long periods when they have worked for home and children rather than for wages and earnings.

Marriage is not a life-long provision for the average woman. It is only a provision for the best years of life—those years, in fact, in which a woman is ordinarily most capable of taking care of herself. The husband is, in many cases, swept off in middle age, and in the industrial classes he has usually not had very much chance of saving a competence for his widow.

A certain proportion of women therefore are forced to re-enter the labor market, and the peculiar anomaly of the woman worker's career is that she starts at fourteen or fifteen in a world of profit-making and competitive industry, leaves it and comes back to it again after a lapse of twenty years or so.

Miss Hutchins raises a most interesting question on the domestic servant problem. She proved that in countries where more servants are employed the infant mortality is less.

"It has seemed to me," said Miss Hutchins, "that it would be very useful and interesting if we could form an estimate of the number of women occupied in the care of children. It suggests the question whether there really are enough women employed in the care of the children existing at any given moment."—*Machinist Journal*.

### GIRLS START FACTORY.

A shirtwaist factory owned by fifty girls, of Sedalia, Mo., former employees in local factories, and conducted along co-operative lines, will be opened in this city soon. The girls went on strike for better working conditions. The money for the plant has been subscribed by local unions and will be repaid from the first profits of the association.

# UNION MATTERS

## NINETY AND NINE.

There are ninety and nine that work and die  
In want and hunger and cold,  
That one may live in luxury  
And be lapped in silken fold;  
And ninety and nine in their hovels bare,  
And one in a palace of riches rare.  
From the sweat of their brows the desert blooms,  
And the forest before them falls,  
Their labor has built the humble homes  
And cities with lofty halls,  
And the one owns cities and houses and lands,  
And the ninety and nine have empty hands.  
But the night so dreary and dark and long  
At last shall the morning bring;  
And over the land the victor's song  
Of the ninety and nine shall ring,  
And echo afar from zone to zone:  
"Rejoice, for labor shall have its own!"  
—Exchange.

Two of the mills of the Republic Iron & Steel Company at East Chicago, Ind., were tied up by the strike of 600 laborers recently, who demanded an increase of 2 cents an hour in pay.

The railroad telegraphers of the entire New York Central system have reached an agreement with the railroad company by which they will receive a salary increase of 10½ per cent, amounting to almost \$200,000.

President Carey of the International Brotherhood of Pulp and Paper Makers asserts that a representative of the International Paper Company had tried to bribe him with \$25,000 to call off the strike.

Saturday half-holidays in loop stores will be sought by a civic committee as the result of a movement inaugurated by the Chicago Woman's Club at a meeting recently.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has announced a 6 per cent increase in wages to all employees in the transportation department. This affects about 6,500 men. The switchmen are given an increase of 3 cents an hour, 1,500 being affected.

Two hundred trackmen employed by the Indiana Harbor & Belt Line have voted to strike. They had been receiving \$1.50 per day and asked for \$1.75. Foremen receiving \$50 and \$60 per month want \$60 and \$70. The increase was denied.

The first strike-breaker to be placed on trial on charges growing out of the street car strike was convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill. The defendant, Theodore Fritz of New York, was accused of shooting James Christian, Jr., a youth, during an outbreak.

The Metal Workers' Journal of Germany, owned by the Metal Workers' Union, has reached the 400,000 mark in circulation. They know how to boost the labor press and increase the power and prestige of the unions in Germany.

Twenty-four hundred men, 600 of whom were strike-breakers, engaged in a pitched battle outside of the big plant of the American Sugar Refining Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., where a

strike was in progress. Hundreds of the combatants sustained lacerations and bruises. A score were knocked insensible by blows on the head with sticks and stones.

Chicago painters and decorators who have been on strike since April 1 scored a complete victory when the Decorators' and Painters' Club agreed to pay the wage scale of 60 cents an hour demanded by the union. The contractors insisted that the agreement be made for three years instead of one year, to which the unions agreed.

P. H. Morrissey, president of the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' Association, will act as arbiter between the New York Central Railroad and conductors and trainmen who have asked for an increase in wages of about 13 per cent. They want the same wages as was recently granted by the Baltimore & Ohio Road. E. E. Clark will be the other arbiter and if they cannot agree, a third man will be named. Mr. Morrissey was president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for seventeen years. Mr. Clark, who is now on the Interstate Commerce Commission, was president of the Order of Railroad Conductors for many years. The New York Central officials agreed to the selection.

A lockout in the building trades of Germany began at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 15th. More than 150,000 workers already are known to be affected, but full reports of the situation have not yet arrived at headquarters. Up to the present no disorders have been reported. The lockout was caused by the action of delegates representing the Federation of Trade Unions, comprising some 300,000 bricklayers, carpenters, masons and laborers, who recently rejected by a unanimous vote a proposed wage tariff of the Master Builders' Union.

The strike of switchmen on forty-eight western railroads officially ended April 13th with the resumption of work on the basis of a 3-cent per hour increase in pay. Dispatches from St. Paul say that the men in the Twin Cities resumed work and traffic was again assuming normal proportions. The Chicago switchmen settled their differences through arbitration March 22nd and the wage increase accepted here was granted to the men on strike in other cities. Traffic on the Northwestern roads, centering in St. Paul and Minneapolis, had been tied up since December, costing the railroads \$1,000,000 per month. Edwin Hawley, president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, stated in St. Paul recently that the strike has ended in a victory for the men, although in resuming work they declared that they do so "unconditionally."

## MUSICIANS BUY HOME.

The old Chronicle building at 164-166 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., has been bought by the Chicago Federation of Musicians. Nominally, the purchaser is the Chicago Musicians' Club, which is an auxiliary organization within the Musicians' Union. The price paid is \$75,000 and the union took over the ground leasehold at an annual rent of \$4,000.

Attorney Fred Whitfield and President Joseph Winkler of the federation negotiated the transaction. The musicians at once began preparations for giving a "grand opening" and "house warming" within a week or two, when the union plans to take possession.

Present offices and club rooms of the union are at 134 Van Buren street. Among the tentative plans for the opening celebration is a parade of the members headed by a band of 200 musicians in uniform. President Joseph Weber and Secretary Owen Miller of the American Federation of Musicians and a number of Chicago labor leaders will speak at the dedication.

Extensive remodeling of the building is planned. The entire rear of the structure will be occupied as offices, club and assembly rooms. The front part will be rented to theatrical and musical agencies. An effort will be made to induce labor organizations to locate their offices in the building.

## WHO IS STONE.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in a speech recently at Murray Hill Lyceum, New York city, surprised his auditors by advocating the open shop.

"I do not believe in forcing men to join a union," he said. "If a man wants to join us, all right, but it is contrary to the constitution and the principles of free government to try to make him join. We of the engineers work willingly side by side with other engineers who do not belong to our union, although they enjoy without any objection on our part the advantages we have obtained.

"Do not think that I belittle the good unions have done or the power they have. Seventy-two per cent of the votes in this country belong to the laborer, and if laborers only realized their power there would be no further question of a living wage."

## GIRL STRIKERS WIN.

Half of the six hundred girls who have been on strike at about thirty potteries in East Liverpool, O., for nearly a week, returned to work after winning their demands for more pay.

The pottery owners were facing a complete shutdown, throwing 3,000 persons out of work and causing a large loss of business, when they yielded.

Under the new scale the girls who had been receiving 96 cents a day as brushers, will be paid \$1.05 a day; girl stamperers, who had been getting \$1.10 will draw \$1.25; kiln-drawers previously paid 96 cents, will be given \$1.10 a day, permitting them to earn \$2 a day.

## ANOTHER PARRY.

John Hendry, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has declared war against all labor organizations from the United States who practice on this side of the boundary line and will take steps to have the matter brought before the government. That the American labor organizer is a breeder of unrest and trouble among Canadian workingmen and that the action of the American Federation of Labor plays a small part in lightening the purses of Canadian artisans without giving anything in return, were the charges made by Mr. Hendry.

## FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company April 7th asked the permission of the city to float a new loan of \$2,500,000. President Kruger of the transit company stated that the "extraordinary expenses recently incurred have reduced the reserve capital, which the company was counting on to make improvements." It was popularly thought that \$2,500,000 represents the cost of the strike.

## STEEL CAR PRESIDENT CROOKED.

While seeking the "men higher up" in the Pittsburgh graft crusade against councilmen, the grand jury indicted Frank N. Hoffstot, millionaire president of the Pressed Steel Car Company on charges of bribery and conspiracy. Hoffstot achieved a lot of notoriety as a conscienceless enemy of labor during the strike at his works at McKees Rocks last summer.

## TRADE NOTES

On Monday morning, March 14th, the first sod was turned for the excavation for the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming new factory in Toronto, Can.

On the first day of April the Starr Piano Company, Richmond, Ind., was granted a \$10,000 permit to build an addition to the factory. The new building will be used for the manufacture of playerpianos.

Frank B. Long, vice-president and largest stockholder of the New York factory which manufactures his patent vertical grand piano, is seriously considering the building of a large factory at Los Angeles, Cal., for his piano manufacture.

Plans have been filed for the building of an organ factory at Highland Town, near Baltimore, Md., for William Bardroll. The factory will be two stories in height and of brick construction, 42 by 60 feet.

May 1st officers of the Hobart M. Cable Company will be moved from Steinway Hall, Chicago, to the plant at LaPorte, Ind. A commodious suite of offices is being prepared in the factory and the space and accommodations will be far in excess of that in the quarters in Steinway Hall.

The Glidden Varnish Co., of Cleveland, well-known to the piano trade, is to have a branch in Toronto. They have absorbed the Blackwell Varnishes, Ltd., acquiring their new plant, bounded by Wallace and Macaulay avenues and the C. P. R. tracks on Dundas street, which they will greatly enlarge. It is their aim to make this the finest varnish factory in Canada, equipped with every modern appliance for the purpose intended.

Among the very latest incorporations is that of the Monarch Piano Company, Chicago; capital, \$5,000; manufacturing and dealing in pianos, organs and other musical instruments; incorporators, James M. Le Fèvre, S. Nathaniel Gustafson, S. E. Thomason. This industry, although just incorporated, is not a new one. It is a subsidiary industry to the Baldwin Company or, more accurately, the Hamilton Piano Company, which is allied to the big Cincinnati organization. The Monarch piano is a good instrument designed for the popular trade, and it is already in good demand.

Coincident with the announcement that William Knabe and Ernest J. Knabe, Jr., had disposed of a large block of their stock of the United Surety Co. preparatory to withdrawing from active participation in the affairs of the company, a report was circulated to the effect that the Knabes will head a new piano company, which will be organized in Baltimore with perhaps some New York capital behind it. Besides ridding themselves of practically all of their interests in the United Surety Co. the Knabes now retain but a small portion of their holdings in the American Piano Co.

### RECEIVER FOR HOPE-JONES ORGAN CO.

Jervis Langdon, treasurer of the Hope-Jones Organ Company, of this city has asked for a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the company. He says that the receiver will reopen the factory and see that the unfinished orders are

completed. The money derived from these orders will be expended as far as it will go to satisfy the creditors of the concern. When this is completed, it is possible that the factory will be removed elsewhere.

It is said that the financial trouble has been brewing among the officers of the Hope-Jones Organ Co. for some time past and the climax came when the factory was closed about two weeks ago. At that time the employees were laid off. It was stated by members of the organ company that orders had come in so fast and so large a scale that the company was unable to build the organs in such cramped space and an effort was made to interest local and outside capital in the business of the company, so that a large and better equipped plant could be built. These efforts were of no avail.

### VIOLIN OF 1600.

Rev. H. J. Langer, pastor of the Chestnut Street Christian church, Lexington, Ky., has a violin that was made in 1600, according to the date found on the instrument. There is said to be but one other instrument in the country similar to it. That is owned by a Chicago music dealer, who is holding it for \$4,500.

When Rev. Mr. Langer was pastor of a church in Rochester two women of his congregation had as a boarder a German musician named Hubner, who owned the wonderful violin. Hubner died. He gave the violin to the women for the trouble and expense incurred by them in caring for him during his last illness. They wrote to Mr. Langer that he might take the precious instrument if he would pay off a lien on it amounting to \$300.

Musicians say there is no doubt that the instrument was made by the inventor of the modern violin, Gio Polo Maggini, who lived in Brescia, Italy, from 1581 to 1631. He was the first of the great violin makers.

### CHOSE THE BUSH & GERTS.

A record sale of pianos was recently made to the San Marcos Baptist Academy, of Texas, by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, by their Austin representative, John S. Caldwell. This order called for one full carload of fourteen pianos. In a recent letter the musical director of the academy, Professor Rudolph Richter, said:

"We have had four pianos of the Bush & Gerts make in constant use for a few years, and their action and tone qualities are as perfect as the day they were installed, while instruments of other makes which have not been given the hard usage of your pianos are in an exceedingly poor condition and practically useless."

This was the basis on which the famous Bush & Gerts pianos were ordered in a carload quantity.

### P. A. STARCK'S DREAM.

The destruction by fire of the P. A. Starck Piano Co.'s factory was complete. The insurance, as placed with the companies has been adjusted. It amounted to but \$90,000, whereas the actual loss is said to be nearly double that amount. There was no salvage in the stock or material, except in lumber, which is retained by Mr. Starck.

It is Mr. Starck's desire to build an entirely new plant on the north shore, on property which he purchased with this in mind some time ago. He has long felt the ambition to erect a model piano-making plant and architects have already completed the plans. For temporary purposes he has secured a factory building on the West Side, Chicago.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

The Wright Piano Co., Jersey City, N. J.; capital, \$25,000; to manufacture pianos. Incorporators: W. A. Reidy, C. W. Wright and others.

Edwards Industrial Society, Camden, N. J., to manufacture pianos, organs, etc.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated by W. Edwards, V. A. Murray and J. R. Bradley.

Vose Piano Co., New York, N. Y.; to manufacture pianos, organs, player pianos, etc.; capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators: J. W. Vose, L. W. Vose, of Edgartown, Mass., and B. Ellison, New York City.

The Felters Company, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$2,000,000. Incorporators: Gilbert M. Deats, Frank J. Stark and Stephen D. Harrison, Jr. The company is to manufacture felts and woolen goods and piano and organ supplies.

Piano Operating Co., Binghamton, N. Y., manufacture pianos, organs, musical instruments, etc.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: Dennis F. Simpson, Alonzo Roberson and Louis H. Harris, all of Binghamton, and two others.

### STRIKE AT WORMWITH.

All the employees of the Wormwith Piano Company, Kingston, Ont., who had been working on piece work, numbering about 70, were out on strike last week. The reason for the strike is a material cut in the wage schedule. The men say they will stay out until the former prices are restored and the contractors are given contracts for one year. They stipulate, however, that if new machinery should be installed or new methods introduced by which their work would be lightened, they would be willing to accept a reasonable reduction.

Later: The strike was adjusted to the satisfaction of the strikers.

### EBERSOLE IN BANKRUPTCY.

G. Ebersole, of Cincinnati, on April 6th filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal courts here, giving \$1,313,157.40 as his liabilities and \$400 as his assets, of which only \$75 is cash. Steinway & Sons with a claim of \$210,000, is the largest creditor named in the petition. He also named four Chicago firms and institutions as creditors for \$29,327.67. Of these the First National Bank of Chicago is owed \$13,627.67, H. P. Nelson & Co., \$7,300; Knight Brinkerhoff, \$5,400, and the Sherwood Music School, \$3,000. Mr. Ebersole says he lost his money in three business deals here.

### PIANO PLATE COMBINE?

Talk of a combination of all the leading piano plate manufacturers of the country, including the three Springfield, O., industries, the Wickham, the Fairbanks and the O. S. Kelly Company, with the headquarters of the corporation in that city is being revived. One of the trade papers announced that the "trust" would involve a capital of \$15,000,000. Modest, wasn't it?

### RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Judge Carpenter of Chicago appointed the American Trust and Savings bank receiver for the Arion Manufacturing Company, 1911 Clybourn avenue, Chicago. The company makes musical instruments. Its liabilities amount to \$12,000 and its assets about \$7,500. Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were started by William H. Beelman, who has a claim for \$500 against the concern.

## UNION PIANOS

### Bear the Label

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

Per column inch.	PER ISSUE
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Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oh! Milwaukee, du wunderschoene Stadt,  
Who Republicans and Democrats so cruelly forgot.

You're famous, yes, you're famous, for Socialists and Beer  
Eine sonderbare Mischung, aber kraftig und gar sehr.

Milwaukee, Oh! Milwaukee, Du bist im Aug der Welt,

Your passport to the grafters is lauded and upheld.

The World extends its greetings, its peoples urge you on

Zum weiterem tapferem Kampfe, bis Gerechtigkeit gathan.

Milwaukee, Oh! Milwaukee, voll Beer und Socialists,

Who'd ever thought you'd do it, you'd do it and persist

In bringing fame to Beer-Town, with Socialistic cry

Und das war nicht genuegend, ein "Seidel" must' herbei.

Milwaukee, Oh! Milwaukee, wir trinken zu deinem Wohl,

Our toast, the Lord may bless you, bless every living soul.

As we take up our "Seidel" in pledge for future work,

Wollen wir noch einmal mahnen das Einigkeit macht stark.

—Office Boy.

The Philadelphia strike is over.

Send on your little mite in aid of a good cause.

The men of Bethlehem, the strikers of the Steel Trust.

Look for the Union Label when purchasing products of any kind. Be a union man at all times.

A man with a whitewash brush earns sixty cents per hour; a skilled piano polisher, thirty-three and one-third cents per hour.

Boys, organize!

The saw and hatchet carpenter receives sixty five cents per hour; the skilled cabinet maker of the piano and organ industry receives thirty-three and one-third cents per hour.

Again, boys, organize.

If you have read this journal and have no further use for it, kindly hand it to some non-union worker of our trade and ask him to read its contents.

Every little bit helps.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is meditating in secret; look out for the denouement. We already have a vision of Congress sitting up and taking notice. What will be next?

Knit underwear can now be had with the Union label. The attention of our readers is called to a circular letter appearing elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. The letter emanates from the Unions of Cohoes, N. Y.

If the affiliated local unions desire to profit by the reduction made in the initiation fee of our organization, it is about time they begin to get busy. Three months of the time has lapsed; can you show anything for your work. Get busy.

If the piano and organ workers want sixty cents and sixty-five cents per hour for their work they must organize. There was a time when the painter and carpenter worked long hours per day for a wage of from \$1.50 to \$2. These days have flown with the advent of the unions.

Boys, take heed!

There is something doing in the piano world—the Knabes are shedding the reign of the American Piano Company (Trust) and are proposing to engage in the manufacture of pianos on their own account. On the other hand the American Piano Company is busy gobbling up other piano concerns.

The amendment of Local No. 16, providing for the curtailment of the Journal from twelve to four issues per year, which was published in the February and March Journal, failed in receiving the required number of seconds. The amendment can, therefore, not be put to a referendum vote of the members.

The attention of the local secretaries is called to the necessity of forwarding monthly the names and addresses of the suspended and newly initiated members, also the names and old and new addresses of members changing their residence.

This is essential to the proper delivery of the Journal. Secretaries, please remember.

Milwaukee did go some, a clean sweep, as it were. Well, a good start has been made; what the end will be we are unable to say. We are willing, however, to bet dollars to doughnuts that the people of Milwaukee will be more satisfied at the end of this new administration than they were at the end of the previous one or the Rose administration.

President Taft, Honorable, likes Trade Unions, but he does not like strikes, sympathetic or otherwise, nor does he approve of the boycott or any other method the unions may employ to make bad bosses good. If President Taft will be kind enough to tell us just what

part of Trade Unions he favors, the Union might be induced to eliminate the rest. Perhaps

From the press we have it that Warren Stone, chief of the International Brotherhood of Engineers, who sometimes is mistaken for labor leader, in a speech at Murray Hill Lyceum New York City, favored the open or non-union shop. Those who know the Brotherhood and its past and present chiefs are not at all surprised at "Labor" Leader Stone's declaration.

We expect to be able to announce within the very near future the organization of four or probably five new local unions. The leave seems to be working throughout the United States and Canada, results should be plentiful before the coming fall. To the members in the larger cities let us again say that THIS is the time to begin agitation for new recruits.

Why not get busy while the initiation fee is but \$2.00.

The United States Supreme Court has remanded the cases of the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil Trust for rehearing. This, of course, is as it should be, looking at it from the Trust's standpoint. Where the government's interests are at stake, and the Trusts control, yes, constitute the government it cannot afford to clamp on the screws, no matter what laws may have been violated. If it were a matter in which labor is interested why, then it would be a horse of another color. Labor has no business to expect a square deal from a government opposed to it. The trusts have reason to favor a government of its own making.

Moral: To bust the Trusts mean to bust the present government.

A Harrisburg, Pa., labor paper is running a series of articles exposing the fraudulent intent of piano prize puzzles, guessing contests and so forth, in which \$25.00 to \$100.00 due bills are given away as premiums to the winner. These contests have been exposed so often, their fraudulent intent is so plainly marked as to lead us to believe a complaint to the Federal postal authorities would bring about an investigation and subsequent relief.

Our advice to our Harrisburg contemporary register your grievance with the postal authorities if a cessation of these fraudulent practices is your desire.

If not quite satisfied as to the fraudulent intent of these schemes, we would suggest a presentation of a \$100.00 due bill in payment if only for a fiddle string. The result will surely warrant the carrying out of our suggestion.

## EQUAL SKILL, EQUAL PAY.

Talk about the piano, organ and musical instrument workers' pay being equal to that of mechanics of equal skill, the man or men who make this assertion are either, well, in labor vernacular, we would say, telling willful lies or do not know what they are talking about. In language of culture we would say their statements are not borne out by facts, or they have not familiarized themselves with prevailing conditions.

In Chicago a carpenter receives sixty-five cents per hour for his work, the cabinet maker of the piano and organ factory, certainly equally skillful, receives, at best, but thirty-three and one-third cents per hour, or three dollars per day. The carpenter works eight hours per day; the piano and organ worker, nine. The carpenter enjoys a Saturday half-holiday all the year around; the piano and organ worker but for three months of the year. The same applies in the finishing line. A painter who can handle a ten or twelve-inch brush receives sixty cents per hour, and the highly skilled piano polisher

receives but thirty-three and one-third cents per hour. The painter like the carpenter works but eight hours per day and the skilled piano and organ worker labors nine.

The most prejudiced man would not attempt to say that the skill required of the painter or carpenter equals that of a piano or organ worker.

The whys and wherefores are, the painters and carpenters enjoy a thorough organization and the piano and organ workers do not.

### SOCIALISTS WIN.

After years of consistent and persistent efforts the Socialists of Milwaukee, Wis., gained a signal victory in the recent municipal election of that city. The Socialists elected a mayor, a majority of the councilmen, and several judges. They now have full control of the city government. This Journal desires to extend its congratulation to the Socialists of Milwaukee. We desire to do this because we believe that under Socialistic regime the opportunity for graft with which Milwaukee, not unlike other large cities, has been cursed, will have passed away.

We believe the incoming government of Milwaukee to be essentially a workingman's government, a government that, though hampered by old party law, will seek to give a square deal to all interests.

It is because of this belief we extend our congratulations.

### ARE WE A SEASON TRADE.

It is oftentimes argued by the employing piano and organ worker when negotiating for wage adjustment that the piano and organ industry, unlike the building industry, offers more opportunity for steady employment to its employees. This argument is brought forth in an effort to justify the existing abnormal difference in the wages of the woodworker and finisher of the building trade and the woodworker and finisher of the musical instrument industry. We will grant, for argument's sake, that there is a difference. Taking it year for year, the employee of the musical instrument industry may be able to put in a month more work per year than his co-laborer in the building trades. While the loafing time of the musical instrument industry employee usually amounts to about three to four months in the year, the loafing time of the building trades workman may be computed at from four to five.

Yes, we are essentially a season trade, three or four months steady work in the fall of the year and two or three months in the spring, the rest of the year it is grab as you can, one, two or three days a week, not taking into account the days and weeks, sometimes month, when not working at all.

As a season trade we are entitled to remuneration befitting such trade, as much so as the building tradesman.

Even if there were a greater disparity between the loafing time of the building trades workmen and the worker in the musical industry, it would not warrant such abnormal difference in the wages of the two as at present exists.

Sixty and sixty-five cents per hour is the pay of the woodworker and finisher of the building trades, thirty and thirty-three and one-third cents that of the woodworker and finisher in the musical instrument industry, and these wages are only paid where union conditions prevail.

To make it more clear the building trades workmen earns \$4.80 per day minimum, for a workday of eight hours. The piano and organ worker, under union conditions, earns \$2.70 per day minimum, for a workday of nine hours, or \$2.40 for eight hours, just one-half of the earnings of the building trades workmen.

If, therefore, the building trades worker labors but six months in the year, reckoning twenty-eight days to the month, he will have earned \$806.40 for the year, as against the \$604.80 per

year of the piano and organ worker, who works nine months.

It will be seen that in order for the piano and organ worker to earn two-thirds of what the building trades worker earns he will be compelled to work three months longer per year and an additional hour per day for the nine months.

If we deduct the three months' work and put the piano and organ worker on the same footing as the building trades workmen, he will earn \$403.20 for the year, as against \$806.40 of the building tradesman—just half.

There is no industry under the sun where more skill is required, either in the woodworking or finishing line, than there is in the musical instrument industry. As compared with the building trades, why there can be no comparison—the skill of the musical instrument employee so far overshadows that of the carpenter and finisher of the building trades as to make comparison ridiculous.

Tools, yes, we almost forgot. The piano and organ worker is required to carry a larger and more expensive assortment of tools than either the carpenter or painter of the building trades. These tools make requisition on the workers' wage a quite frequent necessity.

We have stated the facts, now for the remedy. The writer remembers well when carpenters and painters, despite their months of loafing during the year, received but \$1.50, \$1.75 to \$2.00 for a workday of long hours.

The bosses of the carpenters and painters are no more generous than the bosses of the musical instrument industry. The increase in the wages of the carpenter and painter rest upon something else than the generosity of the bosses.

Shameful as it is to relate, the low wages and the corresponding long hours of work of the piano and organ worker are solely due to their stupidity.

Just so long as the carpenter and painter displayed this same stupidity, refused to ally with their fellow workers into a trade union, just so long as they refused to do their bargaining collectively, just so long did they work long hours and for low wages. It is only of recent years that the wages of the carpenter and painter assumed somewhat adequate proportions, it is only since they unionized and centralized the workers, it is only since they have done their bargaining collectively.

The piano worker, the organ worker, the maker of musical instruments is, by all tokens, entitled to as much wage, if not more, than the workman of the building trades. All evidence substantiate this claim.

There is but one obstacle in the way—the individual who does his own bargaining, even though by doing so he is compelled to work for \$2.40 per day, as against the \$4.80 received through collective efforts.

Let us say to the workers of our trade, you are entitled to double the wages you are now receiving; you might have had double wages long, long ago had you taken time by the forelock, had you organized, associated yourself with your fellow workers, had you bargained collectively.

All is not lost as yet if you will but wake up and follow natural methods, if you will but organize, if you will but do your bargaining for wages collectively, it will not be many years before you will take the foreground among the tradesmen, both in wages earned and short hours of work.

It is up to you.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The amendment offered by local union No. 16 of New York and published in the February and March Journal failed of receiving the required number of seconds, can therefore not be put to a referendum vote. The amendment was seconded by Local Union No. 41 of Toronto, Can.

### BRITISH LABOR NOTES.

The Labor party goes back into parliament forty strong, and thirty-six labor candidates therefore have been unsuccessful. Its strength is five lower than in the last Parliament, although the total labor vote cast has greatly increased. The total labor vote in the 1906 election was 401,690. This time it has amounted to 453,280.

One labor seat was lost at Gateshead, owing to the resentment of the Durham miners against one of their own leaders, John Johnson. Johnson, who was for thirty years a miner, has been miners' agent for the Durham Miner trade unionists since 1890. This time his action along with that of his colleagues in coming to an agreement with the colliery owners unpalatable to the miners has resulted in his losing his seat.

Most of the well-known figures return to the House, but a few like W. C. Steadman and Will Crooks are out. Steadman sat in the former House, and was, indeed, early in the fight of the new type of labor member. He has lived his life in the East End of London and speaks with its accent. Crooks went on a tour round the world before the close of the last Parliament, and that appears to have cost him dear, as he only got back to his constituency—Woolwich, London, the day before the polling, too late to undertake himself the organization of his campaign.

In Durham and Northumberland many thousands of miners are still out owing to the failure of the agreement between the Durham and Northumberland miners' leaders and the colliery owners to secure the assent of the miners themselves. Matters also look awkward in the South Wales coal fields, both as regards the working of the Mines Eight Hours Act and the question of the standard minimum wage. The mine owners have submitted their proposals, the terms being a reduction on the 1879 standard from 30 to 20 per cent and a change in the working of shifts. The men, on the other hand, demand that the minimum be raised from 30 to 40 per cent, with payment for small coal, extra payment for afternoon and night shifts, and higher wages for day men. The respective demands are so utterly at variance that agreement would seem to be out of the question.

Judgment was given on January 16 in the appeal by Mrs. Russell, against a decision of Mr. Justice Phillimore, on a point of law, in favor of the respondents, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and others. The question was whether the representative of a deceased member of a British trade union could sue under an agreement by which the union undertook to pay him certain benefits in case of sickness. By section 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, a member of a trade union cannot sue the society on an agreement to pay sick benefits, and Mr. Justice Phillimore dismissed the action on the ground that, as, under the section referred to, the man could not have maintained the claim, the plaintiff, who was his widow and legal personal representative, could not do so either, because her rights could not be greater than those of her husband, under whom she claimed.

The striking recovery during last year in the state of employment from the decline which set in in 1907 is shown by the review of the past twelve months which is issued by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade. At the beginning of 1909, a slight upward movement set in, and during the latter half of the year there was a continued improvement.

The cotton trade was adversely affected by the high price of the raw material, and organized short time to the extent of fifteen and a half hours weekly was worked from the beginning of July in mills spinning American cotton. With the exception of this trade, however, all the principal industries showed a considerable improvement in employment at the end of 1909 as compared with the end of 1908, and in many cases the improvement was considerable.

In the coal mining industry employment was

## CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, April 12th, 1910.

Well, another month has passed. Aside from the burning of the P. A. Stark factory and a noticeable uplift in general trade conditions, there is nothing of a startling nature to chronicle. The destruction of the Stark factory was complete—we are told that some 1,000 or more pianos in various stages of work were destroyed. All that was left of the plant was part of the four walls, portion of the lumber stored in the yard, and a promiscuous assortment of twisted plates. Talk about P. A. Stark, his reputation as dealer is such as to forbid the envy of his competitors. It is said that Mr. Stark has, in his time, made use of about every questionable method in disposing of his instruments in vogue with dealers of calloused mind, including the sick lady gag.

While I do not wish to glory in other people's loss, especially not Mr. Stark's, if any he has had, the destruction of these Stark pianos was certainly a boon to the trade—it eliminated a lot of cheap boxes.

I understand that Stark has the autocratic bee in his bonnet. He is talking of building a little kingdom for himself, to be called Starkville, where he can rule or ruin, as best suits himself. If this plan ever matures it will be necessary to make requisition on the rulers of pauperized Europe for workmen, as no intelligent American workman could be found to accept employment. Present employment in the Stark factory is about as much as human beings can stand. But let Stark alone with his fate and a possible future.

Saturday, April 30th, Local Union No. 1 ended its mid-winter festivities with an entertainment and dance. To say that the affair was successful is putting it mildly. The hall, one of the largest in the city, so far as dance halls are concerned, was crowded to its limits. Almost every union piano maker, and quite a number of non-union piano makers with their wives, daughters, sweethearts or sisters, were present. The occasion was a highly enjoyable one and it is my belief a repetition will be had next year.

By the way, Sunday, August 8th, is the day set for No. 1's annual picnic. It should prove a hummer this year.

Trade is evidently on the mend, advertisements for help in the daily press for the various branches of the piano industry are becoming quite numerous. Referring to advertisements, of late we find that practically all of the factories located in the smaller towns surrounding Chicago, who it has been said left Chicago on account of the union, are seeking help from what they at that time called the hotbed of unions—Chicago. I have seen advertisements supplemented, upon inquiry by letter, which would lead one to believe that all former protestation against unions was but a sham. We don't care whether you belong to the union or not, is the usual statement, by which it is attempted to lure men from their places in Chicago. We want you, and want you bad, the final appeal. Perhaps, these country retreats are not as conducive to the good health and mechanical qualifications of the workers as dear old Chi. Hence this apathy to country sojourn.

Say, boys, are you not about tired of plowing day in and day out for a lousy \$2.75 or \$3.00 per; how the devil can you make both ends meet? You must have stopped eating or paying rent, for you can't rear a family decently and pay your bills on the wages you are now getting. I know I can't. I candidly confess that I am about tired plowing from morn till night with all the strength nature has given me and then not able to make both ends meet. What in the world are we living for?

I only wish enough life could be injected into the Chicago piano makers to have them make a demand for at least living wages. The workers in every trade and calling are receiving increases in their wages, all but the piano maker. He is the sucker for everybody.

How long are you going to stand it, boys? Come, wake up.

CORRESPONDENT OF NO. 1.

Boston, April 5th, 1910.

A hush of expectancy is hanging over Boston. Piano workers are speaking in whispers and trying to conceal the suppressed excitement that will not down, and ever and anon an eye sweeps skyward for some sign of the coming event, for, if you must know the secret, Dame Boston is expecting a visit from the stork.

I don't know who the father is—some give the credit to the persistent efforts of John Burke, while others claim the honor for Tim Driscoll—and as I am many pounds lighter than either of the above, I won't take it upon myself to decide between them. But present indications are that this latest addition to the family will arrive on the scene very shortly, when she will be warmly welcomed by her elder sisters (Nos. 19, 21, 37 and 44), and although the name is not yet decided upon, 'tis likely she will be christened Local Union No. 6.

For at last it seems that the spirit of unionism—waking afresh in the hearts of the staunch veterans of the old guard—is about to crystallize into action, and plans are already under way for the launching of a new local union in Boston, with a goodly number of charter members. And it could not well be otherwise. The piano workers of Boston are the sons of sires who have fought against oppression not only in America, but in nearly every country in Europe. Some of our fathers have fought against the tyranny of landlordism in Ireland, some have died fighting for better conditions in Russia, some have fought despotism in Germany, others have thrown in their lot with the Syndicalists of France or the working class movements of Sweden, Norway, Denmark or whatever country it was their fortune to be born in. And in every country, inch by inch and little by little they won concession for themselves and their fellows, and it is for the present generation to live up to the glorious heritage handed down. Since the beginning of the world our fathers have bared their bodies to the hot shot and cold steel of their oppressors in defense of their rights, and I say to you, men of Boston, that we are unworthy sons of such sires if we fail each one of us, to do his utmost to further a movement whose chief object is the defense of our homes, our liberty and our fellowmen.

WOODWORM, Cor. No. 19.

Cohoes, N. Y., April 1, 1910.

After years of endeavor we have succeeded in persuading the manufactures of Cohoes, N. Y., to attach the Union Label to all kinds of knit underwear and coat sweaters made by union workmen. From now on every true friend of the union cause will have the opportunity, when purchasing, to select only the garments produced by his comrade in the union ranks. Purchasers need no longer be deceived into buying the output of sweat shops, or the product of the avowed enemies of the higher wages and better working conditions of unionism.

The city of Cohoes, N. Y., as the cradle of the knitting industry in America, and long its most important center, naturally includes in its population the greatest number of the most skillful workers upon knitted garments to be found anywhere. Because of effective organization and affiliation with the United Textile Workers of America and American Federation of Labor, the conditions here are better, and the wages are higher than those paid to any operatives in the same trade in any other place. Notwithstanding the fact that the goods made in Cohoes have to meet the competition of goods produced in places where labor is unorganized and unpro-

tested, where wages are fifteen per cent less, and where longer and health-destroying hours are exacted from the workers, yet the Cohoes product, because of the superior skill and experience of its producers, can and will be sold to the dealer and consumer at prices as low as any asked for goods produced under unfair and oppressive conditions.

It is imperative, therefore, that the friends of humanity, the believers in better living and better opportunities for the workingman and his children, should give to the movement for betterment in every trade, all the assistance that will follow from purchasing only the goods shown by the union label to be the handiwork of organized workmen, and the fruit of legitimate labor. It will not be necessary to remind any intelligent man that he who buys non-union made goods indirectly injures himself and his family, as well as the whole union cause. Neither will any good citizen fail to see the immense benefit that will accrue directly to organized labor, and indirectly to the whole community, from a united insistence on the part of unionists, that all knit underwear and coat sweaters purchased by them shall be union made and shall bear the union label. How extensive and far-reaching this benefit will be can easily be perceived when it is remembered how extensive is the trade in these goods and how universal is their use.

Cohoes, N. Y., is at present the only locality in the world where the union label can be placed upon knit underwear and coat sweaters. To maintain the improved conditions, to protect the rate of wages, to preserve all the advantages to ourselves and fellow workers in the union movement, we seek to obtain your assistance in spreading the demand for our garments, and in bringing to the notice of dealers everywhere the fact that goods of the kind desired, with the union label on, are manufactured at the city of Cohoes, N. Y.

We have given assurance to those manufacturers who have consented to comply with our request that the union label will improve their business and benefit them as well as the members of the unions. Fortunately, Cohoes is so circumstanced in relation to the manufacture of knit goods, that any substantial increase in the demand for union-made goods, will immediately show its benefits right here in our city. The improvement of trade for mills employing union help, will be, to a certainty, a great influence in bringing other manufacturers to conform to the same condition.

It is our desire, also, to give the manufacturers an object lesson in the advantage of employing only union help, and of using the union label. We can do this right here in Cohoes, quickly and surely, if we can secure the assistance of our fellow members of the union. Will you help us? We have done our best, as every occasion presented the opportunity, to help every other line of artisans. We have urged all our citizens to purchase only union-made shoes, and hats, and clothing, and everything else that could be identified by the union label. And we have done all this out of loyalty to our fellow workers and purely for the help of others, as none of the articles named are manufactured in our home town. Now we ask those whom we have sought to aid in the past, to give us the benefit of their assistance in his effort to improve the trade in our line of goods. Will you co-operate with us, therefore, in stimulating the demand for knit underwear and coat sweaters bearing the union label?

Let us point out some of the ways in which you can help in this important work. First—Adopt resolutions and spread the information among the members and their families, that knit underwear and coat sweaters with the union label on, are the only kind to be purchased by union men. Second—Appoint com-

(Continued on page 15)

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Alderman Ogren, the only Socialist member of the Rockford, Ill., city council, has suggested a plan for establishing municipal saloons. A committee has been named to investigate it.

\* \* \*

The New Jersey Legislature April 7th passed an emasculated child labor bill. It prohibits children under fifteen years of age from working in factories at night until July 14, 1911, when the limit is raised to sixteen years.

\* \* \*

After three days of sharp controversy the Senate has passed the House bill, so amending the employers' liability law as to give the state courts concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts in dealing with suits for damages growing out of accidents. This law will affect interstate railroads only.

\* \* \*

The organized railroad workers of this country scored a signal victory when, despite the solid opposition of their employers, the President signed two bills just enacted into law by Congress compelling the railroads, under penalty, to equip their cars with uniform safety appliances and amending the employers' liability act so that suit may be brought at the residence of the plaintiff and in the state courts.

\* \* \*

Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions, New York, after reviewing the testimony in reference to the charge of conspiracy made by the members of the Enterprise Steam Fitters' Association against the Building Trades Employers' Association, told the grand jury it was evident there had been a conspiracy and that indictments should be found. The strike which resulted in these proceedings has been pending for several months. It is alleged that the employers, members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, entered into a combination not to employ any of the members of the Enterprise Steam Fitters' Association, all of whom are on strike.

\* \* \*

In the Woodlawn, Ill., police court recently a ruling was returned which establishes a precedent bearing on the child labor law in the state of Illinois. The law reads that no child under the age of 16 years shall be employed during the time that public schools are in session. Counsel for Daniel Laramo, a Greek, charged with violating the law in the employment of Philip Jaico, aged 11, held that as the boy was employed only on Saturday the law did not apply in the case. The court ruled that public schools were in session from September to June, or throughout the entire regular school term, and that the law did apply. This is the first time that the point had been raised and the ruling will prevent any child from being employed for wage in any manner at all on Saturdays or Sundays, or on any holiday during the school term. Laramo was fined \$5 and costs.

\* \* \*

The Imperial Window Glass Company, a corporation of West Virginian birth, which lacks but one week of being a year old, and sixteen officials and directors, were indicted by a special federal grand jury at Pittsburg, Pa., April 7th, on three counts:

1. Conspiracy in the restraint of the hand-blown window glass trade in the United States.
2. Engagement in illegal competition.
3. Attempt to monopolize interstate trade.

The officials and directors of the Imperial Window Glass Company as named in the indictments are:

President, Myron L. Case of Maumee, Ohio; vice-president, M. J. Healy, Bradford, Pa., and treasurer, J. G. Sayre, Morgantown, W. Va.; Directors—Thomas Spillano, New Bethlehem, Pa.; G. W. Morenus, Kane, Pa.; Thomas Camp, president Smithport Window Glass Company; William L. Graham, Masontown, Pa.; Felix Steinberger, Clarksburg, W. Va.; J. H. Brewster, Weston, W. Va.; J. G. Sayre, Morgantown, W. Va.; C. P. Cole, Lancaster, Ohio; O. C. Teague, Utica, N. Y.; Frank Bastin, Vincennes, Ind.; F. R. Wear, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Hudson, Chanute, Kan., and U. C. Baker, Carey, Kan.

The company is said to control factories in ten states, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

### CHICAGO FEDERATION FAVORS LABOR PARTY.

At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held April 17th the following resolutions indorsing the formation of a Labor Party were unanimously adopted.

#### Resolutions.

"Whereas, A federal court, sitting in judgment on the Danbury Hatters' Case has recently given its decision sustaining the lower court; and

"Whereas, This decision to all intents and purposes means the impoverishment of every member of the union involved, having property that can be attached; and

"Whereas, Said decision, if permitted to stand as the law of the land, will drive the great majority of home-owning or property holding members out of labor unions; and

"Whereas, These judges and the laws they give us are the direct results of our own political inactivity; and

"Whereas, It is our judgment and the verdict of history that no old political party proved competent to deal with or solve new questions, having in them larger liberties for the people; and

"Whereas, The great question and problem before the American people at this time for solution is the question of the laborer and the capitalist, and the problem is the industrial problem; and

"Whereas, The history of our country indicates the desire of our citizenship to solve all such questions and problems through the machinery of the ballot box; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor instruct its executive officers to immediately communicate with the president of the American Federation of Labor and request that he take such steps as may be necessary to enlist the co-operation of Farmers' Unions and all other bodies seeking political and industrial reform, to the end that the democracy of the nation, now scattered among all existing political parties, wasting its efforts and dissipating its influence, be welded into one great industrial political movement, having for its purpose industrial liberty, be brought into existence as soon as possible; and be it further

"Resolved, That President Fitzpatrick, our delegate to the Farmers' Convention, be instructed to use his influence to develop sentiment favorable for this end."

### LABOR WINS.

In the commonwealth elections of Australia there was a great labor upheaval. The Deakin government was defeated. The labor party gains ten seats among the representatives and probably six in the senate. Alfred Deakin himself was closely run by an unknown and other members were hotly pressed. The election of Sir Robert Wallace Best, minister of customs, is not yet certain. There was intense excitement. Crowds waited outside the newspaper offices until midnight cheering and singing. The coalition ministry had held power for less than a year.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE.

March, 1910.

#### RECEIPTS.

##### International Office Expense.

Local Union No. 1	175.00
Local Union No. 14	50.00
Local Union No. 16	75.00
Local Union No. 17	100.00
Local Union No. 26	25.00
Local Union No. 27	25.00
Local Union No. 32	25.00
Local Union No. 34	25.00

##### Supplies.

Local Union No. 1	\$ 4.20
Local Union No. 5	15.45
Local Union No. 34	.85

##### Sundries.

Journal Subscription	\$ 1.75
15c Label Ass't., Local No. 51	1.65
On Hand March 1st, 1910	93.43

Total Receipts ..... \$617.33

##### Expenses.

Charges on Checks	\$ 2.20
Steel Seal, Local No. 5	1.50
Ad, Union Labor Advocate	3.00
Ad, Duluth Labor World	10.00
Papers for Office	3.23
R. R. Fare and Expense of Int. Prest.	110.00
Express charges	.90
300 2c Stamps	6.00
300 1c Stamps	3.00
10 5c Stamps	1.00
10 10c Stamps	1.00
A. E. Starr, Organizer	150.00
Telephone Service	.80
Rubber Stamps	8.90
H. G. Adair Printing Co.	150.00
Assistance in Office	15.00
Job. A. Long, Organizer	10.00
Rent for Office	10.00
Salary of President	100.00

Total Expense	\$ 586.83
Total Receipts	\$ 617.33
Total Expense	\$ 586.83

On Hand April 1st, 1910..... \$ 30.50  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Pres.

### DECISION POSTPONED.

All hope of an early decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases was defeated by the announcement of the court April 11th, through Chief Justice Fuller, that the cases had been restored to the docket for a rehearing. The desire of the court that these important suits shall be decided by a full bench is believed to be responsible for the unexpected action taken.

(Continued from page 9)

fairly good, and during the last quarter of the year was better than in the corresponding period of 1908. Employment in the pig iron industry was moderate on the whole, but the numbers of furnaces in blast increased during the latter half of the year, and was appreciably higher at the end of December than at the end of December, 1908. The tin plate industry was exceptionally busy throughout 1909, and the number of tin plate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of the year and the average number at work during the year were the highest recorded.

For the first half of 1909 the engineering and shipbuilding trades were not quite so well employed as in the corresponding period of 1908, but from the end of July onwards the position has steadily improved. In the boot and shoe trade employment continued fairly good, and in the paper, printing and bookbinding trades it was fair on the whole, and better than in 1908.

Although the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions having a total membership of 750,000 has only fallen .1 per cent on the year (the average for 1909 being 7.7 as opposed to 7.8 for 1908), the real change is very different. The unemployed ratio for the month of December, 1908, was 9.1, the ratio for the end of December, 1909, was 6.6.

# Deutsche Abtheilung

Was denkt Ihr eigentlich von der alten schläfrigen Stadt Philadelphia? Macht sie sich jetzt nicht ganz gut?

Denkt daran, daß eine Weigerung, einen Lohne gut zu kaufen, keine Strafe unter dem Sherman Anti-Trust-Gesetz bedingt, trotz der unlängst abgegebenen Entscheidung.

Wenn wir unsere Anstrengung mehr auf Ausdehnung, als auf Konzentrierung richteten, würden die Ergebnisse entschieden viel günstiger sein. Wenn wir die Auflage des Offiziellen Journals beschränken wollten, so würde das auf unseren Verband ungefähre dieselbe Wirkung haben, wie das Beschneiden der Federn auf die Flugkraft eines Vogels.

Der Vollziehungsrath der A. F. of L. wird bald zusammentreten, jagte Präsident Gompers neulich in einer vor der Chicago Arbeiterföderation gehaltenen Rede. Dann können wir sehen, ob sich nicht ein politischer Plan entwerfen läßt, der den Kongress zwingt, Augen und Ohren aufzuspüren. Es ist das wenigstens ein ehrliches Zugeständniß über des Ausschusses frühere Ungeschicklichkeit bei dem Freund und Feind Vorschlage.

Dem Beispiele der organisierten Arbeit in New York folgend, hat die organisierte Arbeit von Chicago den Vollziehungsrath der A. F. of L. ersucht, zusammenzutreten und einen durchführbaren Plan zu entwerfen, welchem die Lohnarbeiter in unserem Lande folgen könnten. Es hat den Anschein, als ob die Sehnsucht nach einer politischen Vereinigung der Arbeiter sich allgemein geltend mache. Wie lange werden die Beamten der amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung im Stande sein, dieses immer stärker werdende Gefühl zu unterdrücken?

Das Echo antwortet: Wie lange?

Natürlich haben die Lohnarbeiter das Recht, sich zu organisieren und zusammenzuschließen, und kein billiger denkender Mann wird dagegen Einwand erheben wollen — wenn aber eine solche Vereinigung oder solche Verbände Forderungen auf Löhne, von denen man halbwegs anständig leben kann, und anständige Arbeitsverhältnisse stellen, und die Macht ihrer Vereinigung dazu benutzen, dies auch zu erzwingen, — dann tritt bei den sogenannten billigen denkenden Männern sogleich ein gewaltiger Umschwung in ihren Ansichten ein.

Wie schwankend sind doch die Ansichten der durchschnittlichen, reichen, billigen denkenden Männer!

Für unsere Mitglieder ist es vielleicht interessant, zu erfahren, daß ein riesiger Klavier-Truht mit Milliarden Dollars Kapital gegründet werden soll. Man will, wenn die soweit entworfenen Pläne durchgeführt werden, die jetzigen paß-Truhts unter Zuzugung der wichtigsten jetzt in Betrieb befindlichen Klavierfabriken verschmelzen. Diese Nachricht ist absolut zuverlässig und sollte die Wirkung haben, unsere Mitglieder zu veranlassen, aufzuwachen und scharf Acht zu geben. Es sollte sie veranlassen, die Anstrengungen, welche dieser Truht ungewissheit machen wird, um die Löhne herabzusetzen, dadurch zu vereiteln, daß sie alle in unserer Industrie beschäftigten Arbeiter vereinigen.

Wenn man zur rechten Zeit die Hand anlegt und wenn wir frühzeitig genug unsere Kräfte zusammenbringen und sie vereinigen, ehe dieser Truht verwirklicht wird, dann haben wir eine vortreffliche Aussicht, für den Arbeiter die Löhne und Bedingungen zu bekommen, zu welchen er berechtigt ist.

In Gedanken an diesen Moloch und überzeugt von der Nothwendigkeit, daß die Klavierbauer sich vereinigen müssen, hat die Internationale Gewerkschaft der Klavier-, Orgel- und Instrumentenmacher das Eintrittsgeld während einer am 1. August 1910 abschließenden siebenmonatlichen Periode vom früheren Betrage von \$5.00 auf \$2.00 herabgesetzt.

Alle unsere Mitglieder sollten persönliche Anstrengungen machen, die nicht der Gewerkschaft angehörigen Berufsangehörigen auf die Sachlage auf-

merksam zu machen. Sie sollten unter diesen Leuten neue Anhänger gewinnen und auch dann ihre Anstrengungen nicht aufgeben, wenn ihre Bemühungen nicht gleich Erfolg haben. Und der intelligente Arbeiter wird sich doch schließlich der Seite anschließen, welche seine Interessen am besten wahrt.

## Der Streik in Philadelphia.

Der Ausstand der Straßenbahner in Philadelphia gegen die ungerechten Methoden der Gesellschaft hat zur Zeit, wo dies geschrieben wird, die Ausdehnung eines Centralstreiks angenommen. Etwa 150,000 Arbeiter in der alten verschlafenen Stadt und in deren Umgebung haben aus Sympathie für die streikenden Straßenbahner ihre Werkzeuge niedergelegt. Man hat gedroht, die Arbeit im ganzen Staate einstellen zu wollen, obwohl wir kaum glauben können, daß diese Hoffnung der Führer sich verwirklichen wird.

Wir sind keine Freunde von Sympathiestreiks, und sogar nicht einmal Freunde irgend eines Streiks, da, gleichviel was der Ausgang sein mag, das dadurch hervorgerufene Unheil niemals wieder gut gemacht werden kann. Warum sollten wir dann zu Gunsten eines Sympathiestreiks sein?

So sehr wir aber auch einen Streik beklagen können, so gibt es doch Zeiten, wo alle Versuche, welcher Art sie auch sein mögen, gerechtfertigt sind, nämlich dann, wo die Unabhängigkeit des Arbeiters auf dem Spiele steht, und das scheint in Philadelphia der Fall zu sein.

Wenn Straßenbahngesellschaften, als halböffentliche Korporationen, unter dem Schutze der Schergen des Gesetzes ungestraft ihre Angestellten so tyrannisieren können, daß man direkte Sklaverei noch für einen besseren Zustand halten könnte, dann sagen wir: Streikt, und zwar streikt so schlimm, wie ihr nur könnt, und laßt es nicht darauf ankommen, wenn auch einmal Jemand schwer dabei getroffen wird.

Aber nehmt es uns auch nicht übel, wenn wir fragen, was eigentlich der Zweck dieser allgemeinen Arbeitsniederlegung, all dieser Opfer und dieser Leiden, all dieses Blutvergießens ist, wenn wir nach Beilegung des Streiks wieder gut Freund mit unseren Unterdrückten werden und am Stimmlasten sie oder ihre Gefolgsleute für die öffentlichen Aemter wählen.

Gewiß sind wir Gegner der Streiks, denn, wahrlich, sie treffen niemals die Wurzel des Übels; Streiks sind im besten Falle Linderungsmittel, aber eine dauernde Heilung können sie nicht herbeiführen.

Einen Streik gibt es, auf welchen wir volles Vertrauen zu setzen gewillt sind, ein Sympathiestreik in der weitesten Bedeutung des Wortes, ein Streik aller Arbeiter vereint, und zwar am Stimmlasten, bei einer Anstrengung, nicht nur eine zeitweilige Linderung zu schaffen, sondern die Arbeiter von den Blutsaugern und Wampfern zu befreien, welche sich an ihnen und an der Gesellschaft festgebissen haben, und sich von den politischen Charlatanen in diesem unserem Lande zu erlösen.

Ein Streik von solcher Art sollte von allen intelligenten Arbeitern hoch willkommen heißen werden.

## Eine Lohnserhöhung.

Unter den vielen Arbeitern in unserem Lande verdienen keine eine Lohnserhöhung mehr, als die, welche mit der Herstellung von Musikinstrumenten beschäftigt sind.

Selbst wenn keine Minderung im Preise aller Lebensbedürfnisse eingetreten wäre, so wäre der Klavierbauer, der Orgelbauer, der Verfertiger von kleineren Musikinstrumenten doch sicherlich zu einer erheblichen Lohnserhöhung berechtigt gewesen.

Nicht man aber die Preissteigerung in allen Lebensbedürfnissen mit in Anrechnung, so wird diese Lohnserhöhung fast als unerlässlich notwendig erscheinen.

Wir haben wiederholt in den Spalten des „Journal“ behauptet und wiederholen es hiermit von Neuem, daß der Lohn des Verfertigers von Musik-

instrumenten bedeutend niedriger ist, als der Lohn irgend eines anderen Arbeiters, von welchem die gleiche Geschicklichkeit erwartet wird.

Die Schuld an diesen Zuständen können wir kaum dem Arbeitgeber zuschieben, denn die Arbeitgeber sind eben auch Menschen und hegen deshalb den Wunsch, zuerst ihren eigenen Vortheil zu wahren.

Allerdings gibt es unter ihnen einige, welche den eigenen Vortheil zuerst, zuletzt und auch in der Zwischenzeit im Auge haben, ohne für das Leid, welches ihre Handlungsweise ihren Angestellten zufügt, Mitgefühl oder nur einen Gedanken zu haben.

Wir sagen absichtlich dabei, daß es „einige“ gibt, denn man soll uns nicht dahin verstehen wollen, daß wir alle Arbeitgeber oder Fabrikanten in die gleiche Klasse rechnen wollten.

Die erwähnten Verhältnisse werden durch unser heutiges Gesellschaftssystem mit seinem Wettbewerbe herbeigeführt.

Ist es deshalb nicht logisch richtig, wenn man behauptet, daß Lohnserhöhungen niemals eintreten werden, wenn man die Frage den Arbeitgebern überläßt?

Wenn der Angestellte eine Lohnserhöhung zu haben wünscht, so ist das einzige Mittel, sie zu bekommen, gleichviel, wie berechtigt er dazu ist, daß er sich mit allen Kräften darum bemüht.

Durch vereinigte und anhaltende Anstrengungen der Arbeiter allein können Lohnserhöhungen, wie schon früher, auch in Zukunft herbeigeführt werden.

Daß man derartige Anstrengungen unterlassen hat, ist daran Schuld, daß die Löhne jetzt so niedrig sind.

Wo unter den Arbeitern Einigkeit und festes Zusammenhalten vorhanden ist, da findet man auch die besten Arbeitsverhältnisse und die höchsten Löhne.

Diese Thatsache ist so bekannt, daß sie weiter gar nicht besprochen zu werden braucht.

Der Instrumentenmacher arbeitet heute Dank den Anstrengungen der Internationalen Gewerkschaft der Klavier-, Orgel- und Instrumentenbauer nur neun Stunden am Tage in den meisten Werkstätten gegen die zehn, zwölf und vierzehn Stunden in früheren Zeiten.

Es kann auch nachgewiesen werden, daß in den Städten und Ortschaften, wo es Gewerkschaften gibt, die Löhne um 10 bis 15 Prozent höher sind, als die Löhne, welche in nicht organisierten Orten gezahlt werden.

Aber selbst dann sind doch die Löhne noch weit niedriger, als sie sein sollten.

Die organisierten Arbeiter hegen den Wunsch, sich um die Erhöhung ihrer Löhne zu bemühen.

Das bedeutet nicht, daß sie streiken wollen. Im Gegentheil!

Einen Streik braucht es nicht, wenn die Anstrengung nur mit einer halbwegs guten Einigkeit vorgenommen wird.

Werden die nichtorganisierten Arbeiter im Instrumentenfabrikenwesen uns Hilfe leisten?

Soll es heißen, daß diejenigen unserer Fachgenossen, welche unserer Organisation nicht angehören, mit den Arbeitgebern gemeinsame Sache gemacht haben, um ständig niedrige Löhne beizubehalten?

Heberleg dir das einmal, du nicht organisierter Arbeiter!

Heberleg es dir gründlich, und wenn du zu deinem Entschlusse gekommen bist, dann laß uns den Vortheil davon zukommen!

## FORM NEW LABOR PARTY.

Irish trades unionists will hold a meeting in Dublin shortly for the purpose of organizing a political party on the lines of the English labor party.

## STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit employes, which began February 19, was settled April 16th. The terms are said to embody the offer of Mayor Reburn, made on March 20.

# Departamento Italiano

Che ve ne pare della vecchia città assopita di Filadelfia? Fa sicuramente del progresso.

\* \* \*

Ricordatevi che rifiutando di comprare un cappello della fabbrica "Lowe" voi non andrete soggetto ad alcuna penalità sotto la legge contro i trust. Sherman, malgrado la recente decisione.

\* \* \*

Se noi dirigessimo i nostri sforzi verso l'espansione invece che verso la riduzione delle nostre forze, i risultati sarebbero molto più promettenti. Il ridurre le edizioni del Goirnale Ufficiale avrebbe, nella nostra opinione, lo stesso risultato nella nostra organizzazione, che il tarpare le ali ad un uccello, sulla capacità voliva di questo.

\* \* \*

Il Consiglio Esecutivo della American Federation of Labor (Federazione Americana del Lavoro) si radunerà prossimamente. Tale asserzione fu fatta dal Presidente Samuele Gompers in un discorso fatto ai delegati Federazione del Lavoro di Chicago. Staremo a vedere allora se non sarà possibile di fare qualche piano da attirare la attenzione del Congresso. Ciò, almeno, costituisce una franea confessione della inefficacia del primario piano politico "Amici e Nemici" fatto dal Consiglio Esecutivo.

\* \* \*

Il proletariato organizzato di Chicago seguendo le tracce di quello di New York ha richiesto il Consiglio Esecutivo della Federazione Americana del Lavoro di delineare un tangibile piano politico per i proletari organizzati di America, e che questi possano seguire. Sembra quindi che sia divenuto generale il desiderio di una riforma per l'unificazione politica dei lavoratori. Per quanto tempo sarà ancora possibile agli ufficiali del movimento del proletariato Americano di reprimere questo sentimento sempre crescente?

E l'eco risponde "Per quanto tempo?"

\* \* \*

Senza dubbio gli operai hanno il diritto di organizzarsi e di associarsi, e nessuna persona dalla mente equa può avere della obiezioni a ciò. Però se tale organizzazione od associazione richiede dei salari più alti con cui risolvere il problema del rialzo dei viveri, allora vi è istantaneamente un cambio di opinione nelle menti di quelle persone eque.

Come è volubile la mente di tali signori dalla mente equa!

\* \* \*

Deve essere interessante per i nostri membri il sapere che è imminente la formazione di un trust di tutti i fabbricanti di pianoforti con un capitale di mille milioni. Se i piani presenti giungeranno ad effettuarsi si avrà una formidabile combinazione di tutte le fabbriche di pianoforti. Tale notizia di una autenticità assoluta, dovrebbe avere qualche effetto di allarmare i nostri membri. Dovrebbe indurli a prevenire gli sforzi che tale trust farà indubbiamente verso la riduzione dei salari, organizzando tutte le forze lavoratrici dell'industria.

"Prevenire un male è molto più efficace di combatterlo" così dice un vecchio proverbio. E se noi riusciamo nell'addestrare e nell'unire i nostri guerrieri prima che questo trust diventi una realtà, noi avremo una splendida opportunità di combattere tentando di assicurare agli operai i salari ed i diritti a loro spettanti. Con tale oggetto in vista, e comprendendo la necessità di una immediata solidarietà degli operai addetti alla fabbricazione dei piano-forti, l'Unione Internazionale degli Operai di Strumenti Musicali di America ha ridotto la tassa di iniziazione per un periodo di sette mesi cioè fino al 1 Agosto 1910 dai \$5.00 ai \$2.00.

I nostri membri dovrebbero fare degli sforzi individuali per portare alla conoscenza dei loro compagni di mestiere non unionisti, tale condizione di cose. Essi dovrebbero fare proseliti, e non scoraggiarsi se dei buoni risultati non fossero ottenuti al primo tentativo.

Dimostrate loro tali fatti, come li abbiamo annunciat noi, e l'operaio intelligente non potrà fare a meno di co-operare anche lui per i propri interessi.

## LO SCIOPERO DI FILADELFIA.

Lo sciopero dei tranvieri di Filadelfia contro le abominevoli tattiche della Compagnia Tranviaria, ha raggiunto nel momento in cui scriviamo le proporzioni di uno sciopero generale. Circa 150,000 operai hanno lasciato il loro lavoro per simpatizzare con i tranvieri scioperanti.

\* \* \*

Delle minacce sono state fatte di paralizzare l'intero stato della Pennsylvania, quantunque noi non crediamo che tali minacce saranno effettuate.

Noi non siamo favorevoli di scioperi simpatizzanti, infatti noi siamo interamente contro gli scioperi di qualsiasi genere, poichè prescindendo dal risultato di che risulterà vittorioso, i mali cagionati da uno sciopero non si possono mai rimediare. Perchè dunque dovremmo noi favorire uno sciopero di simpatia?

Quantunque però noi siamo contro gli scioperi, vi sono alle volte delle circoanze, quando tutti gli sforzi senza alcuna distinzione sono giustificabili, cioè quando è in ginocchio l'indipendenza degli operai, e tale sembra essere il caso in Filadelfia. Se le Compagnie tranviarie, istituzioni quasi pubbliche, possono impunemente, protette dagli artigiani della legge, comandare i loro operai de renderli schiavi, noi sentiamo la volontà di dire; scioperate, piechiate sodo il più che potete e non vi curate del resto.

Però a che prò cessare il lavoro, scioperare, soffrire e fare tanti sacrifici, se dopo addivenuti ad un accordo noi di nuovo diveniamo amici dei nostri oppressori e li eleggiamo, loro o i loro faetotum ai pubblici uffici?

Sì, noi siamo contrari agli scioperi, poichè questi non abbattano il male alla radice. Gli scioperi costituiscono dei rimedi palliativi e giammai apportano dei miglioramenti permanenti.

Vi è solo uno sciopero sul quale noi abbiamo intera fiducia, uno sciopero consolidale nel vero significato della parola, uno sciopero di tutti gli operai uniti, e questo sciopero è alle urne, in un supremo sforzo non di alleviare momentaneamente, ma di liberare gli operai di tutte queste piovre e sanguisughe umane che si sono avvignate alla società, e di liberarli per sempre dalla inettitudine dei nostri caporioni politici che predano su questo Nostro paese.

Uno sciopero di questo genere dovrebbe essere approvato da tutti gli operai intelligenti.

## UN AUMENTO DEI SALARI.

The tutti gli operai del nostro paese non vi è classe che merita ed ha diritto ad un aumento di salari più degli operai addetti alla fabbricazione degli strumenti musicali.

Anche nel caso non vi fossero stati degli aumenti nei viveri, i lavoratori di piano-forti e di tutti gli strumenti musicali, avrebbero il diritto ad un considerevole aumento nelle loro mercedi. Prendete poi in considerazione il rincaro dei viveri ed allora vedrete che un aumento dei salari s'impone assolutamente.

Noi abbiamo parecchie volte constatato nelle colonne del Giornale, e ripetiamo ora che le

mercedi percepite dagli operai di strumenti musicali sono assolutamente inferiori a quelle di qualsiasi altro mestiere che richieda pari abilità.

Ed appena possiamo biasimare i padroni per questo stato di cose; essi non sono altro che nomini e per conseguenza non pensano altro che ai loro interessi.

E senza dubbio vero che alcuni di loro pensano prima e dopo per i loro interessi, senza curarsi minimamente delle sofferenze dei loro operai.

Abbiamo detto sopra "alcuni" poichè non vogliamo mettere tutti i padroni o capitalisti nella medesima categoria.

Le condizioni di cui sopra, sono cagionate dal presente sistema di concorrenza della società.

Non è per conseguenza una ragione logica quella di chiedersi che non si avrà mai un aumento delle mercedi se tale questione è lasciata interamente nelle mani dei padroni?

Ciò è un fatto che noi desideriamo di imprimere nella mente di tutti gli operai addetti alla fabbricazione degli strumenti musicali, siano essi unionisti o no.

E l'operaio vuole un aumento dei salari, la sola maniera di raggiungerlo è quella di fare dei fatti per averlo.

Per mezzo degli sforzi uniti e persistenti dalla parte degli operai, i salari sono stati e saranno ancora aumentati.

Il non compiere da parte degli operai alcuno sforzo per ottenerlo, tale è la causa di questi salari infimi.

Ognidove esiste l'unione e la solidarietà tra gli operai, là voi vedrete regnare alte mercedi e floride condizioni economiche.

Ciò è un fatto troppo bene conosciuto per abbisognare di ulteriori commenti.

I lavoratori di strumenti musicali, grazie agli sforzi compiuti dall'Unione Internazionale degli Operai addetti alla fabbricazione di Piano-Forti, Organi e Strumenti Musicali, non lavorano oggi giorno che nove ore il giorno, mentre che i medesimi lavoravano prima dieci, dodici, fino a quattordici ore il giorno.

Si può anche dimostrare che nelle città dove gli operai sono organizzati le mercedi sono dal 10 al 15 per cento più alte di quelle degli operai nelle città non organizzate.

Però anche considerato ciò le mercedi sono molto inferiori a quello che dovrebbero essere.

I lavoratori organizzati sono ansiosi di fare uno sforzo per l'aumento delle loro mercedi.

Ciò non significa che essi intendano di scioperare. No, tutt'altro. Non sarà necessario di scioperare se lo sforzo per conseguire l'intento sarà fatto dagli operai con un senso di unanimità.

Vorrano gli operai degli strumenti musicali partecipare a tale movimento?

Si dovrà dire che quegli operai non unionisti si sono messi dalla parte dei loro padroni per perpetuare la causa delle mercedi infime? Riflettete bene su ciò lettore carissimo, se voi siete un operaio non unionista.

Riflettete bene, vi ripetiamo, ed quando avrete raggiunto una conclusione, abbiate la bontà di farcela sapere.

## DEATHS.

KOCH—Brother Edward Koch, April 4th, 1910, aged 66 years, member of Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.

GARRARD—Brother Seaman Garrard, March 30th, 1910, aged 37 years, member of Local Union No. 31, Guelph, Ont., Can.

SMITH—Olive E. Smith, April 1st, 1910, wife of Brother Joseph Smith, member of Local Union No. 31, Guelph, Ont., Can., age 35 years.

FITTER—Johanna Fitter, March 13th, 1910, wife of Brother E. W. Fitter, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y., age 60 years.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

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<b>NEBRASKA.</b> <b>BROKEN BOW—</b> Ryerson Bros. Co. <b>GOTHENBERG—</b> George W. Erb. <b>HOLDREGE—</b> D. W. Hilsabeck. <b>HOOVER—</b> John F. Helne & Son. <b>HOWELLS—</b> E. Taborsky. <b>HARTINGTON—</b> H. D. Spork. <b>KEARNEY—</b> Lucian Smith. <b>LOUP CITY—</b> Max A. Jeffords. <b>LINCOLN—</b> Prescott Music Co. <b>NORFOLK—</b> C. S. Hayes. <b>NORTH PLATTE—</b> C. A. Howe. <b>O'NEIL—</b> G. W. Smith. <b>OMAHA—</b> W. E. Richards. <b>PAWNEE CITY—</b> Wherry Bros. <b>WAYNE—</b> Johnson & Johnson. <b>WAHOO—</b> Anderson & Thorson.	<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b> <b>FARGO—</b> Stone Piano Co.	<b>OHIO.</b> <b>ASHVILLE—</b> J. C. Welton. <b>BALTIMORE—</b> Hansberger Bros. <b>COLUMBUS—</b> W. L. Skeels. <b>CLEVELAND—</b> Hart Piano Co. <b>EATON—</b> W. O. Gross. <b>FREMONT—</b> Chas. Miller. <b>HAMILTON—</b> H. E. Pilgrim. <b>LEBANON—</b> E. Trovillo. <b>MADISON—</b> Bates Music Co. <b>MARION—</b> Will T. Blue. <b>NELSONVILLE—</b> F. M. Morris. <b>SALEM—</b> F. P. Brown. <b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller. <b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton. <b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.	<b>UTAH.</b> <b>OGDEN—</b> H. C. Wardlaigh. <b>SALT LAKE CITY—</b> Daynes & Romney.
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(Continued from page 10)

mittees to call upon the dealers in such garments in your locality, ask them to include such goods in their stock, and inform them that those goods can be obtained from the manufacturers of Cohoes, N. Y. Third—After a reasonable period, call again upon the dealers, and see if they have succeeded in obtaining such union-made goods. Fourth—Repeat the visits and the agitation until the desired results are attained. Fifth—Let us know how you succeed. Lastly and all the while, remember that while you shall be working to help us in your locality, we also shall be busy in every way to help you in ours.

You will find label placed on the band of shirt between the buttons in front on the inside; on the drawers, on the band on the inside.

Watertown, April 5, 1910.

I am addressing you this communication calling your attention to the fight in which our organization is now engaged against one of the most cruel monopolies in the country, viz.: the paper trust, or as they are known, the International Paper Co.

This company reduced the wages of its employees at a time when the officials of the company claimed they were getting more for their product than formerly and when the earnings of their company were greater than for the year previous, and since that time this company has openly discriminated against union men. They have discharged men for attending a convention of their organization after they had

been given leave of absence to do so; they have discharged men for having been seen talking with men who were known to be union men; they have discharged men for having been seen walking with men who were known to be union men; they have compelled a large number of employees to sign an agreement not to belong to any trade union while in their employ; have compelled men to work Sundays for straight time when other parts of their mills were down; they have discharged men for no cause whatsoever any more than that they were known to be active members in their local unions.

These many injustices as heaped upon the workmen were finally brought to a crisis by the company continuing to discharge men for belonging to a trade union which resulted in a strike being inaugurated in the mills of this company which, at the present time involves about 3,000 employees among which are paper makers, pulp and sulphite workers, machinists, carpenters, electricians, steam-fitters, stationary firemen and stationary engineers.

As the I. P. Co. had for some time previous to the beginning of this strike maintained a secret service system of spies in their several plants it made it absolutely necessary to conduct the affairs of the organization in absolute secrecy.

Now we scarcely believe that the unprincipled, un-American treatment of the employees at the hands of the I. P. Co. will receive the support of organized labor in general, and it is an absolute fact that the greater amount of their product, which is practically newspaper, is handled by union men.

Now we ask the moral assistance of every union man and every friend of organized labor

to come to our assistance at this time and prevail upon all publishers to bestow their patronage on firms that employ union labor, and would ask that committees be appointed from their local organizations and central bodies that will make this work more effective whereby labor will unite in a general protest against such unfair treatment as is heaped upon the American workmen by this company.

We solicit your financial and moral assistance in this struggle for independence. Send all contributions to the undersigned.

J. T. CAREY, Pres't Sec'y.

#### WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?

Every saloon in Chelsea, Mass., must employ a car announcer to remind its patrons of the running time of cars which pass the door when liquor licenses become operative in that city on May 1. The new regulations issued March 2nd by the Chelsea licensing commission are believed to be the strictest in New England. Besides the announcer feature they provide that only one line of men is to be allowed to stand at a bar and no drinks are to be passed to any thirsty ones back of the line.

#### ARMLESS LABOR LAWYER.

Hugh L. Dickson of San Bernardino, Cal., general counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, attracted attention recently when he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

As a railroad fireman he lost both his hands. Afterward he studied law.

He signed the roll of attorneys by holding a pen between the stubs of his arms.

# OFFICIAL

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## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

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Application notification blanks.....	.30
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Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
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Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 618 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, Christopher McCourt, No. 12 Canal Street.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 327 North St. Paul Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Boland, 17 Paul Park. Financial Secretary, Walter D. Hume, 22 Hyde Park.

Derby Conn., Local Union No. 9 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Eagles Hall, Main St. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fitzsimmons, 19 Bank Street. Financial Secretary, F. T. Keefe, 200 Elizabeth Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 18 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 East 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, Emil Heuman, 36 West 131st Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Bonrke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month, at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 476 Broadway. Financial Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 Seventh Avenue.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Ave.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 610 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drevier, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 36 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets, W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 83 Defoe Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets, W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 23 Defoe Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 224.

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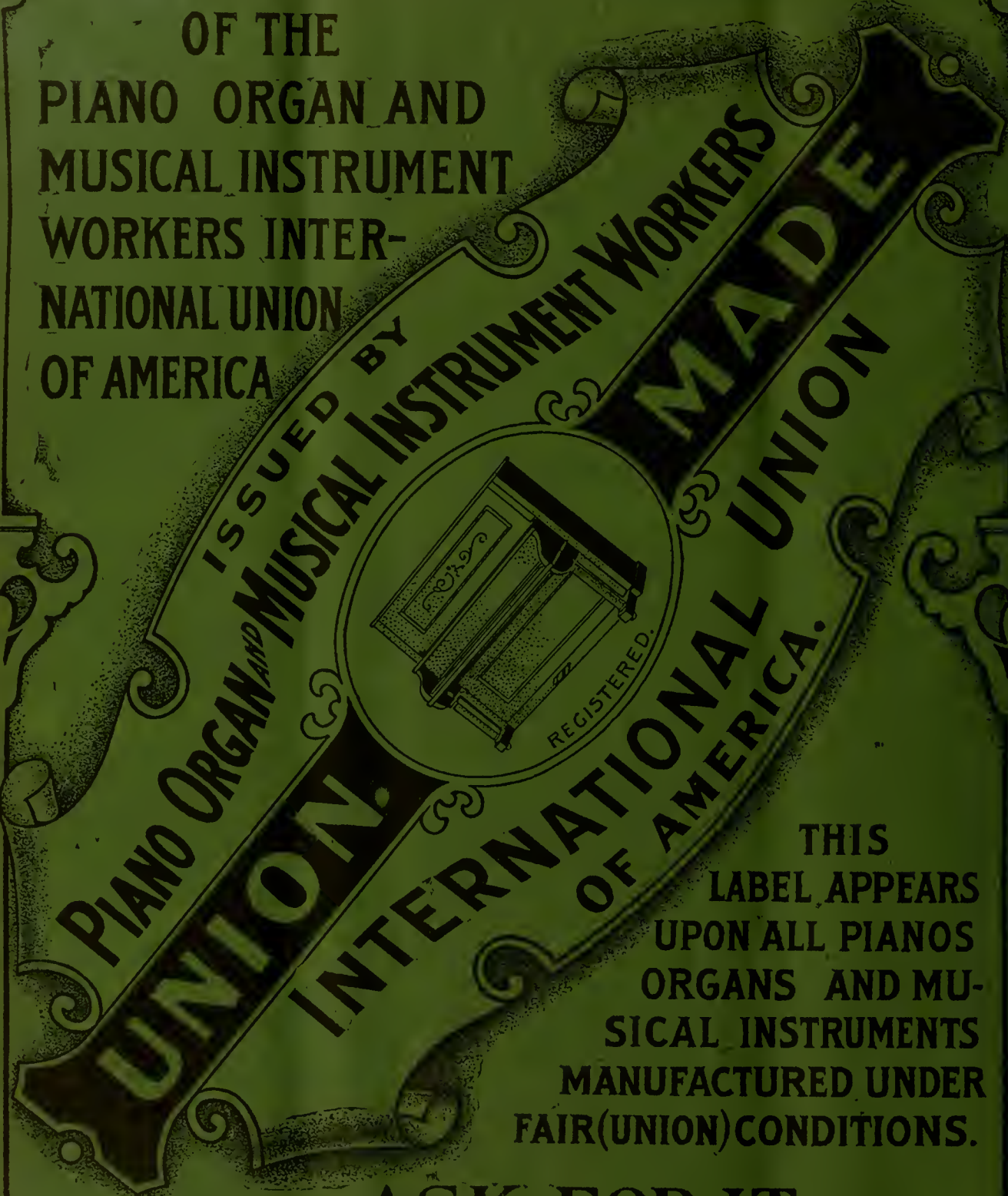
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYE

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
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**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

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# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL



Vol. 12

CHICAGO, MAY, 1910.

No. 4

### TIME FOR ACTION.

Brother, awake from thy dreaming.  
Thy slumber hath lasted too long.  
Base thieves are craftily scheming  
To rivet on chains doubly strong,  
Great trusts organize to plunder,  
Vile judges are in the combine.  
Labor keeps too far asunder.  
United, their own sun will shine.

Give thy slumbering brain a shake,  
Let embryonic thought be born.  
Our own existence is at stake,  
Of all our rights we have been shorn.  
Labor is the great producer,  
Capital is its subtle foe,  
Selfishness is the seducer,  
From its vile slime all evils flow.

Great Author of Immensity,  
Why should the strong enslave the weak?  
Thy lavish bounty fills all lands,  
It is Thy justice which we seek.  
Thy lavish bounty fills all lands,  
But capital hath built a wall.  
The man with only brain and hands  
He starves to death on pittance small.

Now is the time to make a fuss,  
To paralyze the Octopus,  
For ages long an incubus,  
Labor must act, no use to cuss.  
The Christlike man some aeons hence  
Will wonder at our diffidence  
To permit thieves on sham pretense  
To steal the gifts of Providence.

—H. M. Edmiston.

### LABOR CONDITIONS AT STEEL PLANT.

The report of the bureau of labor upon the conditions at the Bethlehem steel works of South Bethlehem, Pa., which was submitted to the Senate recently, says that 2,322 men work twelve hours a day seven days a week, a large percentage earning only 12½ cents an hour.

"While a considerable percentage of the force had a regular working day of twelve hours for the entire seven days a week, a large part of the skilled workmen had approximately a ten and one-half hour day for six days of the week," according to a summary of the report which was prepared by the department of commerce and labor. A large number of those working ten and one-half hours a day frequently were required, it was stated, to work overtime. It was the protest against this extension of time by employees who had the shortest hours that led to the strike which began on Feb. 4.

The men with the shorter hours were paid on a bonus system, which resulted in their "speeding up," and they claimed that their work was carried on at such high pressure that overtime and Sunday work were an undue tax on their strength. They also feared the twelve hour day and the seven day week would be put into practical effect.

The agents of the bureau of labor obtained their data in regard to hours and salary from the January pay roll of the company. Of the 9,184 persons on the rolls 4,725, or 50 per cent, worked in positions regularly requiring twelve or more hours of labor per day. The roll showed that 2,628, or 29 per cent, were required to work seven days a week, and for these Sunday work was not considered overtime.

"Of the men," the report stated, "whose normal week consisted of only six days 1,413, or 14.5 per cent of the entire number on the pay roll, were required to do extra work on one or more Sundays during the month. Thus a total of 4,041, or 43.5 per cent of those appearing on the January pay roll, were required to work on Sundays. A considerable amount of overtime work was required of the ten and a half hour men on days other than Sundays."

The report adds that a large percentage of the laborers working twelve hours a day seven days a week earned only 12½ cents an hour. Those who worked for 12 cents and under 14 cents in January numbered 2,640, or 28.7 per cent of the total number on the pay roll, while 1,528, or 16.6 per cent, received 14 cents but under 16 cents an hour. The total number receiving less than 16 cents an hour, not including apprentices, numbered 4,221, or 46 per cent of the total.

Referring to the causes of the strike, the report says:

"The strike started Feb. 4, 1910, when several hundred machinists struck against the discharge of three men who shortly before had served as a committee appointed to protest against Sunday and overtime work. One of the elements of interest in the strike is that it was a strike of unorganized workmen."

The investigation was authorized by Secretary Nagel on March 17, in response to the request of the strikers.

It is said the steel works has much government work in its plant, and the report of the agents has been awaited with much interest. In the meantime delegations from South Bethlehem have been in Washington several times, making their representations to members of Congress, and finally to the President.

### BETHLEHEM STRIKE NOT SETTLED.

No doubt the readers of your paper have read in the Associated Press statements emanating from some source or other that the strike in the Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., has been settled.

Ever since the beginning of this strike, ten week ago, the Associated Press has been at the disposal of Mr. Schwab and his agents, and through it has sent out a great many misleading statements for the purpose of enticing working men to come to South Bethlehem to work under deplorable conditions.

Out of 8,300 men who were employed in this plant, at least 3,000 have left the Borough of South Bethlehem and have found employment elsewhere. There is still a large number of men on strike who are in no position to leave the

borough, though they have received but very little financial assistance the ten weeks that they have been out on strike.

The whole strength of organized labor will be required to secure from Congressmen and United States Senators an answer to questions put to them by the executive committee of the striking employees, not to give any further government contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Company, until such time as they adjust their grievances with the striking employees.

It will require the strength of all building trades to bring this company to terms. One of their specialties being the manufacture of vaults, safes, structural iron and gas engines. Nearly all of this product must pass through the hands of union men, particularly in our larger cities where fire proof buildings are being erected.

The building trades involved in this struggle here are the structural iron workers, carpenters, painters and electrical workers, numbering 1,000 men. The company is now about one year behind in its work, particularly upon government work, and has failed to secure competent help due to the low wages, long hours and Sunday labor. Failing in their attempts to induce working men from other points to this city, they are now resorting to other tactics in trying to fill their shops with child labor, and almost every day advertisements can be found in daily and weekly newspapers.

Aside from this the company has a small army of agents on the road enticing young men away from their homes, making all kinds of promises. It must be remembered that for a number of years there has been a close alliance between this company and the United States government. It has been stated on many occasions that some government officials are financially interested which is thought to be one of the reasons why the Bethlehem Steel Co. has secured at least \$9,000,000 dollars worth of work per year from the United States government. Only a short while ago it was announced that a brother of President Taft had business relations with this company, and was a stockholder in one of the new plants just to be erected.

For a large number of years it was impossible for the unions to secure a foothold in South Bethlehem, owing to the tyranny of Mr. Schwab and his associates, but at last we have succeeded in establishing a good organization here, and I believe that the union sentiment is so strong that this powerful corporation will be unable to destroy the work that has been accomplished.

Every trades unionist is urged to write to the Congressmen of his district and the United States Senators of his state, asking that they use their influence with the War Department not to give any further contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Co. until they adjust the trouble with their workmen.

### BRIEF TO PRESIDENT TAFT.

We, the committee representing the striking workmen of South Bethlehem, Pa., employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company, present to you a statement of their grievances, which we believe will merit a thorough investigation. We be-

lieve that an enlightened nation should take a deep interest in the welfare of men who labor upon government work, particularly when the employers are enjoying the benefits of a high protective tariff and are the recipients of valuable government contracts. On behalf of these workmen we charge:

That the strike which has caused great delay upon government work, was wholly due to the arbitrary methods of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in demanding that the men labor many hours in excess of the recognized workday, as well as compelling the workers to labor upon the Sabbath day and legal holidays.

That the company has discharged many men who failed or refused to work these excessive hours, or labor on Sunday and legal holidays.

That the rate of compensation paid to the workmen in extremely low, a rate entirely inadequate for decent, respectable workmen in our country, and entirely too low for the class of work requiring the highest skill. Hundreds of men receiving 12½ cents per hour are compelled to labor regularly twelve hours per day, seven days per week; while hundreds of men in skilled occupations receive from 14 cents to 20 cents per hour, those receiving in excess of 25 cents per hour are limited to a small number.

We charge that during night work and overtime, defective work is surreptitiously and artificially treated, patched and welded, thereby escaping the vigilance of inspectors who are not required to work overtime by the government.

The employees fear to furnish information to the government inspectors relative to defective work or faulty construction. To do so would be at their peril.

That the Bethlehem Steel Company enjoys the benefits of a high protective tariff and is the recipient of valuable government contracts amounting to millions of dollars annually from which it obtains enormous profits. In spite of these advantages it exacts a maximum of toil for a wholly inadequate minimum wage and constantly strives to lower the standard of living to the harest point of existence.

We further call to your attention that the group of business men who called upon you April 6th were favorably disposed to the workers in their attempt to secure better compensation and the abolition of overtime as well as Sunday labor, until Charles M. Schwab threatened to close down the works unless these same business men came to his defense. Mr Schwab declared that it had cost him \$1,000,000 to land the contract for the construction of battleships for the Argentine Republic. He then appointed a committee of business men to go to Congress to offset the efforts of the laboring men who had urged Congress to withdraw further government contracts until labor received better and more humane treatment at the hands of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

We protest against the United States government giving additional contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Company while the inhuman conditions herein referred to are maintained by the company, and we further protest against exposing the brave defenders of the nation in the army and navy to the unnecessary dangers of defective armaments.

To further show how the general interests of society are endangered we quote from an address made to the strikers by Father Fretz, who is a lover of his kind and an honored spiritual leader in South Bethlehem. Father Fretz said:

"I have labored among my people in this community for nineteen years and I know that the Bethlehem Steel Company is a human slaughter house."

Therefore in the public interest as well as direct representatives of citizens with serious grievances, we bring these charges to you as the executive of the nation, and in the name of the workers we represent, we enter a most emphatic protest against the government of the United States engaging in an unholy alliance with a group of predatory interests whose chief aim is profits and who care not what effect their

methods have upon the American workmen and the American home.

We urgently request that you give this important grievance your careful consideration and prompt action. We also request that you direct that the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has recently made a partial investigation of conditions which obtain at South Bethlehem and of the Bethlehem Steel Company in its relations to the workers there, be immediately made public. Respectfully submitted,  
DAVID WILLIAMS,  
JOHN LOUGHREY,  
Committee.

#### CANADIAN DISPUTES INVESTIGATION.

The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the prevention of strikes affecting public utilities forms the subject of an article by Victor S. Clark in Bulletin No. 86 of the Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This is the second report of Dr. Clark on the workings of this act, his first report, covering the first year of its operations, having been printed in May, 1908.

The dominant motive of the act was to prevent strikes and lockouts that seriously and directly affect the general welfare. The method of the law in such disputes is to prohibit a cessation of industry under penalties until by the investigation of an official board the public is officially informed of the grounds of the controversy. While strikes and lockouts are not prohibited after an investigation has been made, reliance is placed upon the power of well-informed public opinion to prevent or shorten such disturbances.

The law provides for boards of conciliation and investigation, appointed for each dispute. Each board consists of three members, one selected by the workers, another by the employers, and the third by these two members, or, when they fail to agree, by the government.

The industries to which the law applies are those known as public utilities, such as steam and electric railways, power and lighting plants, and similar industries; it also extends to mines. Coal mines may perhaps be considered as public utilities, but the application of the act to metal mines is a departure from the strict principle of the law.

In comparison with the Australasian statutes the Canadian act differs in four important particulars: (1) It applies to a limited number of industries; (2) it does not provide for the incorporation of unions; (3) it requires the appointment of a new board for each dispute instead of a permanent tribunal; (4) it does not prohibit strikes and lockouts after an investigation of dispute has been made.

From March 22, 1907, when the act went into effect, to August, 1909, boards were appointed and acted in a total of 59 disputes. These disputes involved altogether 65,500 employees. In 5 cases there were legal strikes, that is, begun after the report of a board, and in 8 cases there were illegal strikes, that is, begun before or pending investigation by a board; in 45 cases settlement was secured without a strike. The friends of the act claim that a considerable number of disputes which otherwise might have resulted in a strike have been settled without a board because the parties were unwilling to have a public investigation. The most valuable feature of the act is claimed to be that it furnishes a regular formal procedure for bringing parties together before a strike or lockout occurs.

The principal service of a board is in bringing the parties to the controversy together for an amicable discussion and in guiding their negotiations to a voluntary settlement. If the parties can not agree in this way, the board seldom brings in a unanimous report. The chief merit of the law, then, lies not so much in its compulsory or penal features as in its conciliatory provisions, though its original and interesting element is the temporary prohibition of strikes and lockouts in order that conciliation may not be sacrificed by default.

Doctor Clark reports that observation and in-

terviews with different classes of people in all parts of Canada indicate that the act has with some exceptions the support of the general public and of employers and of the parliamentary "laborists" and of the unions not directly affected by its provisions. The officials of the railway unions are divided in their opinions, but on the whole are more favorably inclined toward the law than when it first went into operation, and the rank and file of these unions is probably even more friendly. The leaders and the aggressive membership of the western mining unions are vigorous opponents of the act, although there is a considerable quiet element that probably regards it with favor. The Nova Scotia miners officially indorse the law, but the result of a referendum vote upon it would be difficult to predict.

The act seems to be gaining support with longer experience, and has very few opponents outside of labor ranks. The act has afforded machinery for settling most of the disputes that have occurred in the industries to which it applies; but in some cases it has postponed rather than prevented strikes, and in other cases strikers have defied the law with impunity. Most of the amendments proposed look toward perfecting details rather than toward revising the structure of the law. There is no likelihood that the act will be repealed, or that it will be extended to other industries or toward compulsory arbitration. The most serious danger it faces is the nonenforcement of the strike and lockout penalties in cases where the law is violated.

Under the conditions for which it was devised, the Canadian law, in spite of some setbacks, is useful legislation, and it promises more for the future than most measures—perhaps more than any other measure—for promoting industrial peace by government intervention.

#### GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

James Wallace Van Cleave, stove manufacturer of St. Louis, died at his home at 6 o'clock a. m., May 15th of heart disease. He had been ailing several months of organic heart trouble.

Van Cleave began to suffer from stomach trouble six months ago and took to bed April 7, heart complications following. He was conscious to the last, surrounded by his family and physicians.

The manufacturer was born in Marion county, Kentucky, July 15, 1849, and married in 1871. About that time he established the J. W. Van Cleave Company at Louisville, Ky., now the O. K. Stove & Range Company. He came to St. Louis in 1888 and since had absolute control of the Buck Stove & Range Company, being its president.

He was president of the Citizens' Industrial Association, St. Louis branch, 1902-09, was the first Manufacturers' Association's national president, 1906-09, and chairman of the National Council for Industrial Defense from 1907 until his death.

He always conducted on open-shop and when the metal polishers struck in the Buck plant in 1906 and the American Federation of Labor declared a boycott on its products as a result, Van Cleave for the company, secured a temporary injunction from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, restraining the Federation from boycotting.

The court afterward made the injunction permanent and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals later sentenced Samuel Gompers, William Morrison and John Mitchell to twelve, nine and six months respectively in jail for contempt of court in talking and publishing articles in the American Federationist about the injunction.

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OF GENERAL INTEREST

A new law in Switzerland provides that a married woman is entitled to one-third of her husband's income, to do with as she likes.

An average increase of about 6 per cent has been granted 6,000 workmen at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and 5,000 at the plants of the Republic Iron & Steel Company. Common labor is advanced ten cents a day.

An increase of about 5 per cent for men in the freight service and about 10 per cent for men in the passenger service is the substance of a wage agreement, which the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has made with its engineers.

Dr. William Colby Rucker of the United States public health and marine hospital service, has been granted leave of absence for a year to accept the position of health commissioner of Milwaukee.

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas has indorsed the cause of the striking mine workers. In a letter to J. R. Crowe of Kansas City, representing the mine owners, the governor says it is his opinion that the demand made by the workers for an increase of 5.55 per cent is justified on account of the large increase in the cost of living.

The Standard Oil Company has increased the wages of its workmen from 6 to 10 per cent. The order is retroactive and became effective May 1. It is estimated that the company will add from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to its annual payroll expense.

The Kentucky court of appeals has adjudged unconstitutional the statute prohibiting the operation of barber shops on Sunday. The court says general laws cover the subject sufficiently without special legislation against the trade "which lends so much to the comfort and good looks of the male portion of our citizenship."

Municipal ownership scored a triumph in the election in Denver, the Denver Union Water Company being turned down by more than 3,000 majority, and the proposition to buy its plant or erect a new one being carried probably by a thousand votes. The citizens' amendment for the initiative referendum and recall was carried by a few hundred majority.

John Kirby, Jr. of Dayton, Ohio, was re-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers today. The annual banquet was held at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. The association will meet in New York again next year.

President Kirby in addressing the convention after his re-election again criticised the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation, of which Seth Low is president and President Taft a member.

The Pullman Company yesterday applied to the United States District Court for a preliminary injunction restraining the enforcement of the new rates recently made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission recently ordered the Pullman Company to reduce the berth rates in the Northwest, and placed the charges of the upper berth below that for the lower berth. Judge Peter S. Grosscup set the motion for hearing May 24. The Pullman Company claims that it is not a common carrier, but is more in the

nature of a hotel concern, and that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no right to enforce a rate reduction.

The immense concrete cap with which the Leiter mine at Zeigler has been sealed for more than a year was removed May 13th. Gas is still in evidence, but it is not thought to be in dangerous quantities. The mine was sealed to extinguish a fire which was caused by an explosion a year ago, when eight lives were lost.

The mine is badly wrecked. The new owners Bell & Zoller, are making arrangements to send a searching party into the interior as soon as the debris can be cleared. Oxygen helmets and other safety appliances will be used.

More than 100 lives have been lost through gas explosions in the mine, and it is estimated that Leiter lost \$2,000,000 trying to operate the mine with nonunion labor. It is now unionized.

The hands of the states in their fight against "trusts" were upheld May 2nd by the Supreme court of the United States with telling effect.

The Association of Retail Lumber Dealers in Mississippi and Louisiana, was disbanded by affirmance of the decree of the Supreme court of Mississippi; the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, was ousted from Tennessee, by the approval of the decree of the Supreme court of Tennessee. Both the state courts had held, violated the anti-trust act of the respective states.

Justice Lurton announced the opinion of the court in the Mississippi case. It was his first utterance from the Supreme court bench on the "trust" question. He said the members of the association had obligated themselves not to deal with any manufacturer or wholesaler in lumber, who sold to consumers in the localities in which they conducted business sufficiently large to meet the demands of the public. He accepted the finding of the state courts, and considered only whether the statute was in conflict with the fourteenth amendment by abridging the freedom of contract.

POLITICS—NO.

Organized labor and organized farmers will work together hereafter in "preserving the rights and liberties of both classes of workers." under the provisions of a resolution unanimously adopted by the convention of the Farmer's Educational and Co-Operative Union at St. Louis recently.

The affiliation between the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Union has been a favorite project of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the adoption of the resolution follows a four-day conference between Mr. Gompers, assisted by several labor leaders, and the farmers' committee.

The resolution is as follows:

1. As far as the constitution and charter of the Farmers' Union permits, we pledge to our fellow workers in industrial pursuits our best efforts to the end that their rights and liberties, with our own, shall be preserved.

2. Our officers are authorized and directed to confer with the officers of bona fide organized labor organizations to this end.

3. We pledge ourselves to give preference to the products of the industrial workers who manifest their intelligences to protect themselves by organization and urge reciprocal purchase of products of union farmers.

4. Our legislative committees are pledged to co-operate with the similar officers and committees of organized labor to secure such relief and reformatory legislation as may be necessary to conserve the rights and freedom to which the workers as men and citizens are entitled under the Constitution of the United States.

Officials of the Farmers' Union declare the affiliation has no political significance, President C. S. Barrett issuing a signed statement to this effect tonight.

The Farmers Union claims a membership of 3,000,000.

NATIONAL UNION BENEFIT FOR ONE YEAR.

A sufficient reply to all the vilifications and abuse of the Posts and Parrys is to quote the following summary from the twenty-third annual report of the federal commission of labor, 1908. It shows the expenditures of the national union benefit funds for one year, as far as reported:

Temporary disability .....	\$ 832,760.69
Death of members .....	5,164,385.06
Death of members' wives.....	55,020.00
Death of widowed mothers....	1,240.00
Permanent disability .....	684,775.00
Superannuation .....	198,618.65
Other benefits .....	892,321.63

Total for all benefits...\$7,829,121.63

This is the record for one year of those organizations making reports to the bureau. It does not include the hundreds of thousands donated by the same and other similar organizations to the relief of those made widows and orphans, as at Marianna, Monongah, Cherry and other like catastrophes.

Can the brow-beating, bulldozing, falsifying, mudslinging Manufacturer's association show a single cent contributed by its strike-beating organization to any one for charitable purposes? We defy them.

The labor movement uplifts, the Manufacturer's association crushes out all hopes and aspirations that soar above the peon, the serf and the vassal.

We spend at least \$10,000,000 yearly for the relief of those in need. We—thugs, bums, jail-birds and assassins—raise the money that the Parrys and Posts would rob us of to prevent the good work, if they could. Not by stealing it, but by denying ourselves of some of the necessities of life to make preparation for a rainy day.

Contrast the noble, charitable work of the labor unions with the starvation of its employes under the open shop of the scab Manufacturer's association, and then say who is doing the work of God and man? Certainly not Kirby et al.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

MAINTAIN HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Steel manufacturing concerns in Pennsylvania were characterized as "human slaughter houses" and it was charged that in the hospitals "willful murder" was committed on the theory that dead men were less expensive than cripples, at a hearing before the senate committee on public health and national quarantine in connection with the Owen bill providing for the creation of a department of labor and health.

These sensational statements were made by Arthur E. Holder, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor. He said that the strike at the Pressed Steel Car works at McKees Rocks advertised that concern as "a human slaughter house."

"A few days ago," said Mr. Holder, "I was sitting in the office of a Pennsylvania member of congress and was informed that in the hospital of one of the Pennsylvania steel concerns, willful murder was committed when it was found that it would be better for the company to have a dead man than a cripple."

TO BOYCOTT ELKS.

Because the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks employed non-union labor in building a home at Everett, Wash., the American Federation of Musicians have passed a resolution boycotting the order until it sees fit to recognize union labor. The delegates stated that no member of the federation will be allowed to play at any Elk's function. This will affect Chicago and every place in the country where there is an Elk's lodge.



# UNION MATTERS

## CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENTS.

Children are they with nothing of the child,  
Whose laughter never fills the narrow court,  
Who never dash through alleys in a wild  
Pursuit, or vex the echoes with their sport;  
Who walk with life and labor reconciled  
And find the time for playing all too short.

For they are toilers—see how each one bears  
A worker's worries and a peddler's pack;  
Fading through darkened halls and creaking  
stairs,  
With stooping shoulders and a breaking back,  
Each carries 'neath a monstrous load, the cares  
That men of graver age and burden lack.

Nay, these are never children—these uncouth,  
Strange figures nurtured with Toil's poisoned  
bane,  
They know too well how sharp is hunger's tooth,  
Life's message is for them, alas, too plain.  
Even as children have they lost their youth,  
And childhood never comes to men again.  
—Louis Untermayer.

Ironmolders, sheet metal workers and carpenters of Racine, Wis. are on strike for an increase in wages.

Three hundred and fifty union carpenters went out on strike at Cincinnati, O. for an increase in wages from 40 to 50 cents an hour.

The Erie railroad's wage differences with its firemen has been adjusted by an advance of 8.2 per cent to the men.

Twenty-six coal operators out of thirty-one in the Pittsburgh district have signed the wage scale demanded by the miners, according to the union officials.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has granted an increase of 6 per cent in the pay of all employees receiving \$200 or less a month, excepting those affected by the agreements recently made.

The stone operators in the Bedford district have granted the increase asked for from \$4 to \$4.50 a day. A general strike has been in progress here since last November.

With the exception of carpenters labor unions of the building trades section of the Federated Trades council have declared a strike against the Milwaukee Brewers' association. It is estimated that more than 300 men are idle.

A decisive victory was gained by the trainmen and conductors on the Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroads when the arbitration board composed of P. H. Morrissey and E. E. Clark handed down a decision establishing the standard Baltimore and Ohio scale on both roads. The increase will run from 5 to 45 per cent.

A general increase in the wages of motormen, conductors, and other employees of the Metropolitan Street railway company of Kansas City, Mo. has been announced. The new scale ranges from 20 cents an hour for the first year to 26 cents an hour after the tenth year of service.

The new York Central railroad made an agreement May 4th with its firemen by which 3,000 get advances in wages averaging 7 per cent. This action was reached after conferences lasting over a week. The settlement was brought about without the necessity of calling in the services of a member of the grand lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

As a result of the referendum vote cast by local unions of the Western Federation of Miners on May 1, the count of which was completed on the 5th, that organization will ask for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The proposition carried by 7,000 votes, and out of the 265 locals only five voted against affiliation.

A "Labor Chautauque" is about to be undertaken by the Central Labor Union of Lincoln, Neb. The general idea is a ten days' session—tenting out, campmeeting-wise—with a "chautauqua" program restricted to trades union and kindred topics. It is hoped by its projectors that its success may make it the pioneer of a highly useful and influential chautauqua circuit of organized labor throughout the Middle West and possibly all over the country.

Plans have been prepared for a labor temple in Chicago which will cost \$100,000 and will, it is said, be one of the finest buildings in the country owned by a labor organization. Carpenters' Union No. 62 is to have the building erected on land purchased by it several months ago at Sixty-fourth and South Halsted streets. The plans have been prepared and the contracts for the work will be awarded this week. It is expected that ground will be broken next week and that the building will be ready for occupancy next fall. The building will be five stories in height, of pressed brick and terra cotta. The first floor will be devoted to stores, and lodge and dance halls and a banquet hall will occupy the four upper floors.

A co-operative harness and leather workers' manufactory for Duluth favorable to union men and especially to members of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, was endorsed at a meeting of the Trades assembly of that city on the 8th of April.

A petition soliciting funds for the new enterprise has been put into circulation, and the promoters of the scheme claim they received pledges for \$2,500 in twenty minutes' work. It is planned as explained the same evening, to raise most of the subscriptions from the laboring class, and it was ascertained that stock would be sold at \$1 per share.

The new move is the outcome of the strike of the leather workers, which has been in force since March 21.—Harness Herald.

## PAPER MAKERS WIN.

All the striking employees of the International Paper Company returned to work Monday, May 23d under the terms of an agreement entered into May 21st between officers of the company and officers of the pulp makers' and paper makers' unions.

The men receive an advance of 6 per cent, to go into effect on Aug. 1 of this year, and have gained recognition of the union, one of the main concessions for which they fought.

## TAFT TO BE EXPELLED.

A demand for Presidents Taft's expulsion from the Steam Shovelers' Union for attending a boycotted ball game in St. Louis was filed at the headquarters of the organization in Cincinnati. The charges will be preferred by the Cleveland Building Trades' Union, which inaugurated the boycott on account of employment of non-union labor in building Cleveland's new ball park.

## HOLLY GEE!

The Socialist administration has effected a means of selling city bonds of Milwaukee, even if the big New York banking houses refuse to float municipal bonds.

The Eastern houses are not expected to favor Milwaukee Socialist bonds, because the administration is expected to take action on local public utilities which may result in depressing the prices of Milwaukee public utilities bonds in Eastern markets.

If this proves to hinder the sale of Socialist municipal bonds, the big national unions will come to the rescue of the administration. The International Bakers' Union has already taken the preliminary steps by voting to sell \$200,000 of United States bonds now in its treasury and invest the proceeds in Milwaukee municipal bonds in case the Eastern bankers refuse to take them.

The International Brewery Workers will likely take the same step, for this organization is officially Socialistic and has \$1,000,000 to invest, now put away in government bonds.

The Western Mine Workers are expected to vote similar action and the United Mine Workers, the Eastern organization, is said to be preparing to take the same course if the Socialists have trouble with the Eastern houses.

## LABOR VINDICATED.

Criminal violation of the state mining laws by the St. Paul Coal Company, with the full knowledge of the state mining inspectors, which violation resulted in the death of 265 miners at Cherry, Ill., is the finding of the coroner's jury, according to the verdict rendered May 19th. The verdict covered three sets of cases; one fixing the cause of the death of twelve rescuers who perished on the cage of the main shaft; the second covering the death of 187 men who died in the second vein, and the third covering the death of 59 men who were trapped in the third vein and died of exposure and starvation.

As a whole, this finding of the coroner's jury is a complete vindication of the statements made in the labor press of the country that this greatest of all mining disasters was due to the neglect and carelessness of both the St. Paul company and the state inspectors.

## A MATZOS TRUST.

Several Jews came into Detroit, Mich. Recorder's Court recently and complained to Judge Connolly that Nathan Schreiber had cornered the matzos, or unleavened bread market, and was intending to make the orthodox of his faith disgorge much cash or starve in Passover week. Judge Connolly told them he was powerless to "bast" the corner, but a private investigation was started. Schreiber, the accused, admitted there was a corner, but stated that Chicago and Cincinnati bakers, who make most of the matzos in the West, were responsible. The normal price is seven cents per pound. The corner has forced it up to twenty cents, and is aiming higher.

## HOW ABOUT YOU.

A little girl fell out of bed during the night. After her mother had picked her up and pacified her, she asked how she happened to fall out. The child replied: "I went to sleep too near the place where I went in."

A great deal of the effort of organized labor is lost on account of members who go asleep too near the place where they went in.

It isn't enough to join a labor union and keep one's name on the membership roll by paying dues.

An active aggressive membership is what makes a sound, successful union.

## TRADE NOTES

Work has begun on the new factory of the Hallet & Davis Piano Co., at Dorehester, Mass.

The new concrete factory of the Vose Piano Company of New York is situated on Third avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Julius Bluthner, the founder of the celebrated piano industry in Leipsic, died in that city on April 14th.

Mr. Bluthner was 86 years old and his piano industry has been in existence since 1853, when it was established in Leipsic.

The Gulbrandsen-Dickinson Company of Chicago manufacturers of piano actions has found it expedient to open New York headquarters and a long lease has been taken on the property at 440-442 West Forty-second street.

The Knight-Brinkerhoff Piano Company has been incorporated in the state of Indiana, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The officers remain as heretofore except that C. Y. McClure has been made treasurer and takes his office with the removal of the industry to Brazil.

Alfred Dolge has resigned the presidency and management of Alfred Dolge Felt Company, of Dolgeville, Cal. It is the intention of the new management not only to continue the manufacture of its present lines, but to largely increase the output of the mills.

Wm. G. Kerehoff has been elected to succeed Mr. Dolge as president.

The P. A. Stark Piano Company recently rented from C. L. Willey the building on the west side of Robey street, about 500 feet south of Blue Island avenue, Chicago, for five years with an option of extension for another term of five years, the rental being \$13,320 a year. The main building is a four-story structure, 90x225 feet, with a total floor space of 81,000 square feet. In addition there is room for lumber yards and other necessary smaller buildings.

C. F. Golden for seventeen years actively connected with the piano trade in the capacity of traveler with Stulz & Bauer, New York City, has returned from his last trip with that concern to enter the field as a manufacturer as head of the firm of C. F. Golden & Co. Mr. Golden has just concluded negotiations by which he obtained the plant formerly known as the F. W. Miller Co., of 501 West Forty-fourth street.

The Hope-Jones Organ Company, of Elmira, N. Y. has entered into an agreement with the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, of Cincinnati, which will provide all of the necessary capital to continue the business of the organ concern with headquarters at Tonawanda, N. Y., where the Cincinnati company has a large factory and to which an addition will be built for the accommodation of the Hope-Jones Company. Many of the employees and their families will move from Elmira to Tonawanda. The factory will not be moved from this city, however, until a part of the orders now on hand have been completed, the aggregate value of which is \$34,000.

W. A. Johnson, president of the Johnson Piano Company, Champaign, Ill., has not made a decision in regard to moving his plant to Oklahoma

City, and it is believed that the question will not be settled soon.

It is understood that he has had a tempting offer and one which would place some cash in his pocket, although there seems to be a question about what may become of the business afterward and whether he would have the chance to build up such a factory as he is ambitious to have and this doubt is in the way of making a decision.

Mr. Waters, the promoter, who has been working on the deal for some time, was still at Champaign at last accounts.

Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against The Thompson Music Company and The Thompson Piano Company, 268 Wabash avenue, were started Friday night. The liabilities of the two concerns amount to \$86,000, the assets to \$226,937.

The proceedings are friendly, according to Attorney J. N. Heldman, counsel for the concerns.

"The facts regarding the companies' liabilities have been placed before creditors during the past three weeks," said Attorney Heldman yesterday. "Complications arose which made it necessary to go through bankruptcy. A meeting of creditors will be held in my office Monday afternoon. An offer to compromise which has already been agreed to by the larger creditors will be submitted at that time."

Attorney Heldman said that the music company would be reorganized, but that the piano company would probably pass out of existence.

The Thompson piano factory at Genoa, Ill., was sold to the German-American Piano Company, of which W. T. Best is at the head.

### BRUNSWICK-BALKE CO.

The Chamber of Commerce of Muskegon, Mich. made an effort during the week to land a new piano factory for that city. President Frank G. Jones of the Muskegon business men's organization said:

"These are the facts: The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company was brought to Muskegon by a bonus fund. It now employs about 800 men and has one of the largest payrolls in the city. This company proposes to organize the Brunswick Piano Company for the purpose of manufacturing pianos, and the Chamber of Commerce has negotiated with this company for Muskegon. We informed the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company that we could not use our present bonus fund to secure an addition to a present factory, and unless some new plan is worked out, Muskegon will not be able to secure the Brunswick Piano Company."

"This company has been offered from \$40,000 to \$50,000 to establish its factory in other cities. The Chamber of Commerce knows this to be true. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company's officers recognize the advantage of having the factory in Muskegon, but do not feel that they ought to come here when they can secure \$40,000 to \$50,000 if they establish the factory elsewhere. As a result of our negotiations, I am able to announce that Muskegon can secure the Brunswick Piano Company for the sum of \$12,500, to be paid by June 1, 1910. Do you want this new piano branch to go to Elkhart, or to some other city? Think this over and think quick."

It is understood, however, that the efforts of Mr. Jones to get the factory were fruitless.

Later. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago has offered to build a branch factory at Sheboygan, Wis., if a site, factory and bonus is furnished. A representative promises that at the start 300 men would be employed and that after six months this number would be increased to 800. The concern manufactures piano cases, billiard hall and saloon fixtures.

A new musical club has just been organized in Austin, Texas, which will be known as the "Bush and Gerts, Mandolin and Guitar Club." It has a membership of twenty. The manager, Mr. J. S. Caldwell.

### THE STEINWAY PROFITS.

"Some idea of the profits in piano making can be gathered from the appended official statement of Steinway & Sons, showing an average of 27½ per cent earnings on the capital covering the last ten years.

"Steinway & Sons is capitalized at 20,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, all of which was originally fully paid in. Besides this, we carry a surplus fund and undivided profit account amounting to \$1,350,000. Our earnings for the last ten years have been \$5,500,000 and we have paid to our share holders in cash dividends during those ten years \$4,040,000. Our annual output in pianos amounts to \$3,250,000.

"As the shares of our corporation are closely held, there have not been any sales of large blocks of the stock for years past. But recently one shareholder bought a block of six shares from another shareholder and paid for it \$300 a share."

### THE ACTION CLAM BAKE CLUB.

A club composed of active members employed in the Wessel, Nickel & Gross shop held their eighth annual outing on Monday, May 16, at Oak Hill Park, Long Island. As usual the married men defeated the single in all competitions. Mr. B. Shanley made the record of 171 in bowling, thereby winning first prize of \$10. In the ball game Mr. F. McGovern won first prize, having made the most runs. The only contest won by the single men was the 100-yard dash, won by Mr. B. Buckley.

There were many prominent men active in the piano trade present as guests of the club, all saying that the breakfast and dinner served being the best. Lunch was served at various times during the day. Hoping that many of our men may take advantage and now join, so as to be with us at our next outing this fall,

WM. DIEHL.

Sec'y Clam Bake Club.

### WRONG AGAIN.

We are sorry to know, that the sprightly monthly publication known as the "Piano & Organ Workers' Official Journal," which Mr. Dold has edited with ability, is henceforth to appear as a quarterly instead of a monthly.—Presto.

Dear Presto, you are sorrowing too soon, the Piano and Organ Workers' Journal will appear regularly every month as heretofore.

### PIANO MANUFACTURERS ELECT OFFICERS

President, Jonas M. Cleland, of Chicago; First Vice-President, J. Harry Estey, of Brattleboro, Vt.; Secretary, A. S. Bond, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Treasurer, Ben. H. Janssen, of New York.

It was decided to hold the next convention of the Manufacturers' Association in Chicago the latter part of February, 1911, entirely independent of the dealers' convention. This breaking away from the old custom of holding the meetings at the same place and time is declared to be significant of a radical change between the relations of the two trade bodies and their members, now contemplated by the manufacturers.

### NEW INCORPORATED.

Technola Piano Company, New York; manufacturing and dealing in pianos, organs and other musical instruments, etc.; capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: Richard W. Lawrence, No. 2519 Sedgwick avenue; Joseph F. Meade, No. 3271 Hull avenue; Emil Viclekel, No. 1780 Bussing avenue, all of New York City.

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch.	\$ 1.00
Six inches.	5.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## KEPT APART.

"If women would only be bolder,"  
Declared the suffragette,  
"And just stand shoulder to shoulder,  
We'd win the ballot yet."

But one woman candidly told her  
When she at last had hushed;  
"We can't stand shoulder to shoulder—  
We'd get our hats all crushed."

Have you had the comet craze?

The workers of the factory and the tillers of the soil have joined hands—industrially.

Members of the National Association of Piano Manufacturers, also of the Piano Dealers, are deliberating and eating and drinking good things at Richmond, Va., at this writing.

Wonder what became of our Friend Schaubel, erstwhile member of the International Union and later superintendent of the Thompson Piano Company, since the liquidation of the aforesaid concern?

The boys of Kingston and London, Ont., Can., have organized and applied for charters of affiliation. The applications have been approved and charters granted. The locals will be known as Local Unions Nos. 6 and 7 respectively. Well, here is success.

Recent disclosures in the legislative branches of the United States as well as the several states show that honesty among the members of these governmental bodies is indeed a virtue. And this is the bunch from which labor is expected to choose its friends.

The Halley Comet seems to be a live guy, the professors are kept busy following the zig-zag, now you see it and now you don't see it, movements of this century visitor's caudle appendage. But it does seem almost impossible to keep track

of a tail only 25,000,000 miles long, especially if it vibrates as does the comet's tail.

The Bethlehem strike is still on, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. All trade unionists should show sufficient interest by contributing whatever possible to this most worthy cause. A penny or a dime placed at the disposal of these valiant fighters for justice and right is money placed at dividends.

The Socialist Congress, has succeeded admirably in straddling the question of Asiatic immigration. For young and inexperienced politicians they are fast learning the tactics characteristic of the two old parties. But then this may be a vote getter.

The charge of willful murder made against the Steel Trust by E. Holder, representative of the A. F. of L., should receive a most thorough investigation. Slaughter houses for the killing of men, women and children are not desirable assets for the United States.

The Piano Manufacturers have met, deliberated and adjourned. The stencil, one price, fake guessing contests, due bills and so forth have all had their inning. The manufacturers are now girding up their loins to start all over again. For consistency the Piano Manufacturers are entitled to first prize—NOT.

Our members are requested to promptly pay the assessment levied by the A. F. of L. on behalf of the Hatters. The Hatters' road in recent years has been a thorny one; it will require all the assistance organized labor can render to secure a victory. Another matter, don't overlook the label when buying a hat.

Just two more months for the low initiation fee, if our members intend to profit by same they must go out and hustle. Remember every new recruit secured for our organization means to minimize the power of the employer and increase the power of the employe. Additional power is needed to secure additional pay. It is up to you.

And the Congress, never flitting, still are sitting, still are sitting on the poor old Eight-Hour Bill, just inside the Senate door; and their eyes have all the seeming of a dreamer's that is dreaming, and the spot-light o'er them streaming throws their shadow on the floor; and our souls from out that shadow shall be lifted nevermore? Yes, it looks like nevermore.—Machinists Journal.

## INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

The old party politicians—and some of our own leaders who lack faith in the intelligence of the average man—have drummed into our minds the idea that independent political action by the workers is impracticable. They insist that though we strike and go hungry and yet remain united, though we are locked out and starve without deserting our fellow workers, we are such hide-bound republicans and democrats that we cannot stick together even for one day in the year on the political field, that while we intelligently and courageously defend our interests at all other times, we lose all judgment and manhood when we march to the ballot box. The men of Milwaukee have nailed this lie to the cross. They have dismissed from their brains the delusions of republicanism, washed their eyes free from democratic dust, shaken themselves free from the shackles of the old parties and asserted their political and mental liberty.

If it be possible to elect a mayor on an independent ticket, why not members of state legislatures and of congress?

## HIGHER IDEALS FOR LABOR.

One of the recent developments in the labor movement is the growing feeling of friendliness

among labor men toward the church. This is particularly true of the prominent leaders. For many years, at conferences composed of churchmen, one of the leading topics of discussion was the obvious alienation of the workingman from the church. To-day there is no class of men among whom the movement toward the church is more conspicuous. This does not mean, of course, that the church has become all that is to be desired; but it does indicate, first, that the church today has a greater interest in the problems which confront workingmen than it has ever had, and, second, workingmen have come to realize that the church is far more interested in their affairs than they had supposed. They have also come to believe that there are some very important matters concerning which the church and labor are at agreement and that it is quite possible to construct a platform which would be large enough for both to stand upon.

Organized labor has come to a very crucial period in its history. It is face to face with some of the most perplexing problems that have ever confronted the labor movement. Needless to say, no movement can long depend upon its past glory. The momentum of its former deeds will not carry it very far along. It must constantly create new policies, cutting off that which has outlived its usefulness and taking on newer and larger conceptions of its mission and purpose.

While it is still imperative that organized labor fight for the necessities of life, the time has undoubtedly come when it must take cognizance of the larger moral and ethical issues involved. In other words, the contention of labor must be upon a higher plane than has heretofore been the case. Without minimizing its efforts so far as the physical well-being of the workers is concerned, it must make a greater effort to raise their moral and ethical standards. And this, too, regardless of what may be the attitude of those who are opposing the workingmen in their endeavors to advance the conditions of the toilers. In this new task the church may be of real service to organized labor. It is well, therefore, that church and labor are coming closer together, because when once the time comes that organized labor and the organized church can agree upon a program, there will be no opposing force which will be strong enough to resist their combined efforts.—Rev. Chas. Stelzle.

## LAKE CARRIERS DESPERATE.

Driven to desperation by their inability to secure sufficient strike-breakers to take the places of the sailors, firemen and cooks now on strike the board of directors of the Lake Carriers' Association was called into an unusual session during the week to devise some new move too serious to be handled by the executive committee which usually governs that association.

It is probable that some plan will be adopted whereby the employers will offer a bonus or extra pay to strike-breakers who will agree to work until the unions give up and the vicious passport system against which the strike was called is firmly fastened upon the men. The now notorious "welfare plan" or industrial passport scheme of the Lake Carriers' Association has so disgusted even the strike-breakers who were employed last season that very few of them are returning to the lakes this spring. No man who understands this system will work under it.

Certain it is that the Lake Carriers' Association will be compelled to make some change in their tactics. Their agents and shipping masters are openly confessing that they are finding it impossible to secure experienced seamen because of the strike and that even inexperienced laborers are hard to get.

The union men are jubilant at the outlook and are beginning to smile at the prospects. The International Seamen's Union of America has already arranged a strike fund to be used on the lakes, in addition to the funds already on hand in the treasuries of the Lake District Unions. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has appropri-

ated \$20,000, another \$20,000 has been appropriated by the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific, the Fishermen's Union of the Pacific has voted \$5,000, and in addition to this a heavy assessment has been voted by the other Unions of that district. The entire Atlantic District has also decided to assist financially in the lake strike by voting an assessment for this year. This now places at the disposal of the Lake District Unions a fund sufficient to carry on the struggle in entire year without looking further for finances.

It is absolutely certain that no matter what temporary inducements may be offered by the Lake Carriers the seamen will not go back to work until the soul-degrading, liberty-destroying misnamed "welfare plan" is entirely abolished. The Lake Carriers must give up their attempt to establish serfdom on the lakes. Until they do the strike will continue.

#### A SOUTHERN VERDICT.

A Southern Missouri man recently was tried on a charge of assault. The state brought into court as the weapons used a rail, an axe, a pair of tongs, a saw and a rifle. The defendant's counsel exhibited as the other man's weapons a scythe blade, a pitchfork, a pistol and a hoe. The jury's verdict is said to have been: "Resolved, That we, the jury, would have given a dollar to have seen the fight."

#### SETH LOW AND UNION LABOR.

Recognition of unions by employers and the adoption of the open-shop policy by union workmen were advocated by Seth Low, former mayor of New York, in an address tonight before the Contemporary Club of this city. The speaker announced at the outset of his address that he did not voice the ideas of the National Civic Federation, but spoke only as an individual. His subject was "Strikes and How to Prevent Them."

"If I am right in my diagnosis of the industrial situation," said Mr. Low, "both employers and employees must change their policies in important respects before we shall reach such a settlement of the industrial problem that, to use Mr. Lincoln's phrase, one may say of it, 'it will stay settled because it is settled right.' The employers, in my judgment, cannot hope for industrial peace, in the largest sense of the word, so long as they demand for themselves privileges of combination which they will not grant to their employees. The employees, on the other hand, cannot expect relationship between themselves and their employers which is satisfactory so long as they strive to bring about this relationship, not on their merits, but by coercing the community to take their part."

Mr. Low predicted that if employers and unions should become so reconciled that union labor was generally used by preference, it would not be long before workers would become stockholders in the enterprises employing them.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

- I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

- II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

- III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

- IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

- V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

#### HARD ON THE CONDUCTOR.

A story is going the rounds about an eccentric old West Virginia farmer, who when crossing the tracks at a grade crossing, had a wagon and team of young horses reduced by an express train to minute fragments. The old man was naturally "peevish" and brought suit against the company, only to lose on the ground of contributory negligence. He sued again and once more the company had the same unimpeachable defense.

The farmer, by reckless driving, had estopped himself from recovery from the railroad. He had, however, frequent occasion to use the railroad as a passenger thereafter, his most frequent ride being a town twelve miles away. The cash fare was just 24 cents, and this amount the farmer always made it a point to carry in his pocket. He refused absolutely to buy tickets at the station office. One day the conductor, a gruff and surly individual asked him why he always paid cash fares.

"Well," drawled the old man, "I had a suit against the company once. They robbed me. I tried it again. They robbed me again. I made up my mind that from that day to this if I ever did have to use their old road they would never get any of my money. So I never buy tickets."

We request that all our locals in Ontario not to forget to send in returns to the Labor Bureau, so that the secretary, Bro. John Armstrong, an ex-international president, would be able to publish the full number of our locals, no matter how small the membership, in the next official report of the Ontario Labor Bureau.

#### WHO'S WHO?

When Jackson A. Line, 35 years old, a railroad conductor, led Mrs. Isabella Black, aged 42 to the altar, his mother-in-law became his bride, and there developed a kinship tangle that has not yet been straightened out entirely.

Line's first wife died several months ago. Her mother, who had lived with the family for years, consented, after an ardent wooing, to take her daughter's place.

There are now five in the family—Line and two children by his first wife, and his wife and her daughter, sister to Line's first wife.

Line is father, brother-in-law, son-in-law, step-father and husband.

His wife also is mother, grandmother, mother-in-law and stepmother.

Her daughter, Pharba Black, is daughter, step-daughter, stepsister, sister-in-law and aunt.

His children are children, stepchildren, grandchildren, brother and sister, half-brother, half-sister and niece and nephew.

#### WEALTH—POVERTY.

##### The Upper Ten.

\$33,000,000,000,000 owned by 125,000 persons.

\$23,000,000,000 owned by 1,375,000 persons.

One-eighth of the people own seventh-eighths of the wealth.

One per cent of the one-eighth own 99 per cent of the seventh-eighths of the wealth of the country.

##### The Lower Five.

10,000,000 in want most of the time.

4,000,000 paupers.

2,000,000 work only part time.

5,000,000 women at work.

1,700,000 children at work.

10,000,000 will die of tuberculosis.

1,000,000 injured or killed every year.

#### SOCIALIST GAIN.

The second ballots for 229 seats in the chamber of deputies throughout France, passed off quietly.

Late returns showing the election of 196 deputies gives 116 to the government, 44 to the Socialists, and 36 to the parties of the Right. The government has lost 14 seats and the Socialists have gained 14. The other parties stand as before.



# Kimball Pianos Are Unfair



## CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, May 18, 1910.

There appeared an error in my letter of last month regarding the date of the coming picnic of Local No. 1. Instead of Sunday, August 8th it should have read Sunday, August 7th, the 8th falling on Monday. The picnic will be held at Elm Tree Grove, everybody get ready for a big time.

P. A. Stark, whose piano factory was destroyed by fire recently, has secured new quarters on the west side, it is stated that in future he will devote his time to manufacturing pianos. Good news if true.

Trade for the month has been fairly good with most of the manufacturers, though there are some whose limits of production has not been reached. However, I expect a thriving fall trade.

The Thompson Piano Company is a thing of the past, bankruptcy having intervened to cut short the life of this one time energetic youngster of the piano industry. These hot-air affairs succeed occasionally and occasionally not.

What has become of our friend Albert Schaubel?

Talk about weather, this spring we have had all of the 57 varieties, good, bad and indifferent. Summer in March and winter in May. Perhaps this is due to the comet or the curvature of the comet's tail, who knows?

What is meant by a legislative Jack-Pot, can anyone tell? We have heard, yes heard, of Jack-Pots in poker games, but as far as legislative Jack-pots are concerned we have never even seen the cards. Whatever the definition may be, State's Attorney Wayman of Cook county is making desperate efforts to learn the game.

Does he intend, in the future, to take a hand?

"Our friend Theo. Schlicht, corresponding secretary of Piano and Organ Workers' Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., formerly of this city, is busy these evenings making garden." News item from the Aurora Daily Intellectual.

This again goes to prove that in order to learn the news one has to go away from home. I knew that Brother Schlicht intended to enter the vocation of a farmer, in a small way, but I did not know that he had already begun. Well, Ted, I wish you good luck, may your radishes be the finest and your lettuce the most tender. Some day perhaps, when the weather gets warm I may call on you and inspect your handiwork.

From the Oak Park Sentinel: "Frank Helle, of Clarence avenue, who a little over a year ago moved to our city, has installed several incubators, it is his intention to devote his spare moments to the art of raising chickens artificially. By and by Oak Parkers will be in a position to procure fresh artificially laid eggs for breakfast every morning. Brother Helle is a valuable acquisition to our beautiful city, his enterprise should receive the encouragement of our citizens."

Now what do you think of that for a boost, and from the Oak Park Sentinel at that?

Brothers John and Joe Taraba, have moved, families and all, to Belvidere, Ill., where both are working at their trade, John having charge of the finishing department in the Fuehr & Stemmer Piano Company, and Joe acting as his understudy.

Since Rockford has gone wet Belvidere should be right in the swim.—Correspondent of No. 1.

Boston, Mass., May 2, 1910.

No sudden boom, but steady, consistent increase in membership is rewarding the organizing efforts of Local No. 19. Initiations, but lately an exceptional occurrence, have become the rule at every meeting.

Another encouraging feature is the character of the new members. They are vigorous young men with convictions—men who will not be easily turned aside or led astray. They are men who are going to count in the future history of our movement.

Local No. 19, by a unanimous vote, declined to second the amendment offered by Local No. 16. Our members are decidedly opposed to any curtailment of the scope of our official Journal. They believe in maintaining and if possible increasing the efficiency of the labor press.

The labor movement is a fight, the struggle of the ages. On one side are the workers striving for better conditions, better homes, for a greater share of the wealth their labor has produced. On the other side are ranged the employers, fighting for cheaper and more servile labor and greater profits. Our opponents are using every weapon at their command, and not the least of these weapons is their influence over the daily press.

A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, in relation to the Bethlehem strike. Accompanying the resolution are several documents and one of them is a statement from the chairman and secretary of the strikers. It says: "The Associated Press has refused to print practically everything relating to our side of the strike."

Mr. Melville E. Stone, head of the Associated Press is no friend to labor, so when you see an Associated Press story concerning any labor trouble, you may depend on it that it is only one side of the story, and it is not the side of the workers.

We have arrived at a stage when we must depend more and more upon our own Journal to give us the truth about labor's struggles, and any curtailment of the number of issues would be a mistake. Just as long as the employers own and control the channels through which the workers get their news on labor questions, just so long will they direct and control the mental attitude of the workers on the labor movement. In a word, if the organization does not own its own press, then the press will own the organization.

WOODWORM,  
Cor. of Local No. 19.

Washington, D. C., April 22, 1910.

You are no doubt aware that the Federal Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut has awarded damages in the sum of \$222,000 against the members of the United Hatters of North America in favor of D. E. Loewe & Co., Danbury, Conn. The Supreme Court of the United States so interpreted the Sherman Anti-Trust Law that Loewe could maintain suit for damages. The trial lasted four months, when Justice Platt directed the jury to find for Loewe, and left to the jury alone the question of assessing the amount of damages which Loewe sustained by reason of his controversy with the Hatters. Loewe showed to the satisfaction of the jury that he lost \$74,000, and the jury in awarding that sum under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law assessed three-fold damages against the Hatters; in other words, \$222,000.

The executive officers of the United Hatters of North America appeared before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and stated that the Hatters in their suit up to the present time have expended over \$100,000, and that last year they expended, both from their treasury as well as from their own assessments, nearly \$800,000 in sustaining their members throughout the country against the lockout of the hat manufacturers. The officers declared that they have exhausted their financial resources and are unable to take an appeal to the higher court unless financial assistance is rendered.

The Executive Council had in mind the fact of the necessity for appealing this case, and also that the Denver Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor in Twenty-eighth Annual Convention as-

sembled, do hereby pledge to the United Hatters of North America, and especially to the two hundred and fifty (250) members of the organization whose homes and bank accounts are attached, moral and such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention; and, b it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor hereby authorize and instructed to take such action as will at the proper time carry these resolutions into effect.

Therefore, the Executive Council, by the authority and instruction given, as well as the necessity having arisen for the exercise thereof has levied an assessment upon all affiliated organizations in the sum of two cents per member.

Judgment in the above case has been entered and it is essential that funds be on hand for the purpose of retaining competent attorneys, printing, and all other expenses in presenting the appeal to the higher courts. Therefore, you will please promptly

Transmit to Secretary Frank Morrison, 801 S99 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., the assessment of two cents for each member in your organization. The secretary will promptly send receipt for same.

In addition, it should be noted that the Executive Council has decided to call upon labor to take action that will make the attitude of labor effective to secure relief both from the unjust operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, so far as it affects labor, as well as the wrong resulting from the injunction abuse. This will be communicated in detail to the men of labor in the very near future.

In the meantime all are again urged to transmit promptly to Secretary Morrison.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President.

Kansas City, Mo., May 6, 1910.

For the first time in our affiliation of twenty-five years with the A. F. of L., we are compelled to ask our sister organizations for financial aid. We made a demand for the shorter work day for week hands with no reduction of pay, and a per cent increase for piece hands; and in order that the matter could be settled peaceably we had a conference with the National Saddlery Association before we took action, and they refused to do anything; in fact their executive committee that met ours said they had no power to do anything and did not want it.

Our members have stood fast, with very few desertions up to this time, but our treasury is depleted and to hold our members together we are compelled to ask your financial aid. We were instructed to do this by Pres. Gompers at St. Louis, after he informed me it would be impossible to levy an assessment on account of Hatters' assessment.

The future of our organization is at stake and if we do not receive aid we must surrender, and this means the utter demoralization of our organization. We therefore ask you to give us whatever financial aid is possible and we will be able to carry on the fight providing sustenance to our needy members. You realize as well as we do what the lack of finances means in a fight of this kind. Kindly send me a list of your local secretaries. Make all remittances payable to John J. Pfeiffer, Gen'l. Secy-Treas., 210 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. EDWARD J. BAKER,  
General President.

### A PREDICTION.

Has Woman since Time's earliest spring  
E'er set her heart upon a thing

She never got?

I reckon not!

And though just now man will not let  
Her have her way—well, you can bet  
He'll have to give the suffragette  
The suffrage yet.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The Sherman anti-trust law has been again invoked to attack the right of organization of American labor. Under this law fourteen members of the Farmers' Society of Equity, in Covington, Ky., have been convicted.

A decision in favor of the "open-shop" as affecting the construction of buildings has been given by Judge Rugg of Boston in the Supreme Court in granting an injunction restraining a building trust and a number of labor unions from interfering with L. P. Soule Sons & Company, contractors.

The molders' damage suit case at St. Joseph, Mo., brought by the Berry Foundry Company against the local union, has been decided against the defendants. The union is called upon to pay the Berry company \$5,000 damages and is restrained from in any manner picketing, boycotting or interfering with the company and its strike-breakers.

A sweeping decision in favor of a blacklist against union men was handed down by Justice Keenham of the New York Supreme Court. In suit brought by the electrical workers it was shown that the Employers' Association in that State had refused to employ union men. The judge ruled that any employer may hire whom he pleases.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court by a vote of 3 to 2 denied recently from the order of Justice Bischoff suspending a prison sentence of twenty days each upon Patrick J. McCormick and Vincent J. Costello, former resident and organizer respectively of Typographical Union No. 6, who were convicted of criminal contempt of court in disobeying an injunction granted to the Typothetae by Justice Bischoff.

A bill limiting the hours of labor of railroad employees to fourteen a day and providing for ten-hour period of rest has been introduced in the house by Representative Mann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, to which the bill was referred. The interstate commerce commission would be empowered, under the terms of the bill, to enforce its provisions and heavy penalties are provided for violations.

The Senate on May 2nd amended and passed a bill which already had passed the house, to create a bureau of mines in the interior department. In addition to carrying on mining work heretofore done by the geological survey, the bureau will investigate the causes of mine explosions. The bill places the bureau in the hands of a director, with a salary of \$6,000 a year. The purpose of the bureau is to foster, promote, and develop the mining industry of the United States, especially with reference to the safety of miners.

Officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Chauffeurs' Union, and all members of the latter with property were sued in the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., for \$20,000 by each of three companies involved in the strike of chauffeurs. The charge made by the companies is breach of contract on the part of the union officials and members. The companies suing are the Walden W. Shaw Auto Livery Company, Chicago Auto Livery Company and the W. M. Trout Auto Livery Company. Thomas

Farrell, Emmet Flood, Edward Riley, James Blake, George M. Scott and other officers are named in the complaint, as well as several chauffeurs who own property.

Justice Gerard's opinion, handed down in the case of Schlang & Livingston against the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers' Union of New York, has gone one step further in the process of depriving labor from the few rights it now enjoys. The justice held that it is illegal to strike for anything else than fewer hours and higher wages. According to this decision, a sympathetic strike becomes illegal, and it would be safe to state that would this opinion prevail in Philadelphia, during the time of the street car strike, no general strike would be possible.

This limitation by law of working hours for women in Illinois was upheld by a division of the Supreme Court. The injunction issued last September by Judge Richard S. Tutbill, restraining the factory inspector and the state's attorney from prosecuting violations of the law, was dissolved and all factories, laundries and mechanical establishments in the state hereafter will be required to work their female employees only ten hours a day. The decision of the court, which was handed down by Justice Hand, fully sustains the contentions made in defense of the law by William J. Calhoun, minister to China; Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who prepared a brief and came here to make an oral argument before the court; John E. W. Wayman, state's attorney, and Samuel A. Harper, who filed a brief as the representative of Factory Inspector Davies.

### SEIDEL'S FIRST ORDER.

City workers will be obliged to devote not less than eight hours each day to their duties under the Socialist administration of Milwaukee.

The first general order issued by Mayor Emil Seidel was that clerks in the city hall and officials holding responsible positions must hereafter be at their desks at 8 o'clock in the morning, work until 12 o'clock, return from luncheon at 1 o'clock and remain at the post until 5 o'clock.

Mayor Seidel said these are the regular hours for union workmen, and he believes a day's labor of eight hours is not going materially to affect the health of workers in the city hall who are not aligned with any union. The order caused consternation in the building. In the Rose administration of recent memory working hours in the city were uncertain.

With regard to the Saturday afternoon off, during the summer months, Mayor Seidel said he had not decided as yet.

### FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

The American Co-Operative Union, the purpose of which is to aid in the movement against high food prices, has been organized by farmers who attended the St. Louis convention. Thomas G. Nelson of Indianapolis, Ind., is president; the Rev. J. T. Tuohy of St. Louis secretary, and Thomas Emmerton of Bloomer, Wis., treasurer.

The union is to be incorporated for \$1,000,000 and branches are to be opened in every large city of the United States, it is announced. The plan provides for the elimination of the middleman in the sale of farm products.

### THE SHOE PINCHES.

W. Post of Peanut Shell fame and millionaire food manufacturer of Battle Creek, Mich., who has made war for years in favor of the open shop, brought suit at Indianapolis, May 14th against the Typographical Journal for \$50,000 charging libel.

He avers that the journal published an article charging that products of the firm are adulterated.

### A REMARKABLE STRADDLE.

After argument lasting for nearly three days the national congress of the Socialist party, adopted a resolution opposing the exclusion of any immigrants on account of race, but favoring legislation designed to prevent the importation of strikebreakers and contract laborers. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 to 50 amid loud shouts of disapproval.

Morris Hillquit of New York was sponsor for the resolution, which was a substitute for both the majority and minority reports of the immigration committee. He contended it carried out the spirit of the open-door policy adopted by the Stuttgart international congress of the party, and at the same time disapproved of the conditions in America, which have caused the demand for the exclusion of Asiatics.

The majority report declared for the absolute exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindus, while the minority report demanded the admittance of all races without any proviso attached.

The Hillquit resolution, which thus becomes a part of the platform of the Socialist party of the United States, was as follows:

"The Socialist party of the United States favors all legislative measures tending to prevent the immigration of strike-breakers and contract laborers, and the mass importation of workers from foreign countries caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American workers.

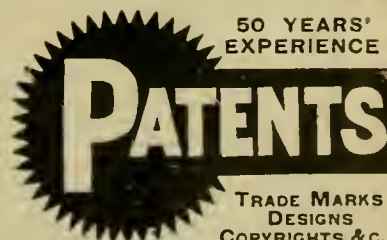
"The party is opposed to the exclusion of any immigrants on account of their race or nationality and demands that the United States be at all times maintained as a free asylum for all men and women persecuted by the governments of their countries on account of their politics, religion or race."

Mourn for the thousands slain,  
The children and the strong;  
Mourn for the capitalistic sway  
And the deluded throng.

Mourn for the crushed—but call,  
Call to the strong and free,  
To break the monster's world-wide thrall  
And bring equality.

By crushed child-life arouse,  
And with the ballot stay  
The blight that like the darkness grow  
And bring the better day.

## UNION PIANOS Bear the Label



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# Deutsche Abtheilung



Man sende die kleinen Scherlein zur Unterstützung einer guten Sache.

Die Leute von Bethlehem sind im Grunde die Streiter des Stahltrufs.

Wenn man irgend welche Artikel kauft, sollte man stets nach dem Union Label Ausschau halten und stets ein rechter Union-Mann sein.

Ein Mann, der den Pinsel zum Wändetünchen schwingt, verdient 65 Cents pro Stunde; ein geschickter Klavierpolierer aber nur 33 1/2 Cents pro Stunde. Jungens, organisiert euch!

Der Schreiner mit dem Beil und der Säge erhält 65 Cents pro Stunde; der geschickte Tischler der Klavier- und Orgel-Industrie erhält 33 1/2 Cents pro Stunde. Noch einmal: Jungens, organisiert euch!

Wenn Sie diese Zeitung gelesen haben und haben weiter keinen Zweck dafür, wollen Sie sie, bitte, einem Nichtgewerkschaftler unseres Handwerks reichen mit der Bitte, sich den Inhalt zu Gemüte zu führen? Jedes Bißchen hilft.

Gestricktes Unterzeug mit Union Label ist jetzt erhältlich. Unsere Leser werden auf ein Zirkular aufmerksam gemacht, das in der letztmonatlichen Nummer im Journal erschien. Das Rundschreiben kommt von den Unions in Cohoes, N. Y.

Wenn die affilierten Lokal-Gewerkschaften sich die Ermäßigung der Eintrittsgebühr zu Nutze machen wollen, dann ist es bald Zeit, daß sie die nötigen Schritte thun. Drei Monate der angefertigten Frist sind bereits verstrichen. Haben Sie Beweise Ihrer Thätigkeit vorzuzeigen? Nur zu!

Wenn die Klavier- und Orgelbauer 60 und 65 Cents pro Stunde für ihre Arbeit haben wollen, dann ist es Zeit, daß sie sich organisieren. Es gab eine Zeit, da der Anstreicher und der Schreiner viele Stunden des Tages für \$1.50 arbeiteten; diese Tage sind aber, seitdem die Gewerkschaften thätig waren, längst vorüber.

Merkt euch das, Jungens!

In der Klavierwelt regt sich's. Die Anabes schütteln das Regiment der American Piano Co. (Trust) ab und rüsten sich zur Fabrikation von Klavieren auf eigene Faust. Gleichzeitig reißt die American Piano Co. immer mehr Fabriken an sich.

Die Aufmerksamkeit der Sekretäre soll hiermit auf die Nothwendigkeit gelenkt werden, die Namen und Adressen von suspendirten und frisch aufgenommenen Mitgliedern monatlich einzusenden. Ebenfalls sollten die Namen Derer nebst ihren alten und neuen Adressen eingesandt werden, die ihre Wohnung verändert haben.

Dies ist wichtig, wenn die prompte Ablieferung des Journals in Betracht kommt. Sekretäre, bitte merkt euch dies!

Milwaukee hat sich gemacht. Das war ein famoßer Streich. Nun, ein guter Anfang ist gemacht, wie das Ende sich gestalten wird, bleibt abzuwarten. Wir sind indes bereit, irgend etwas zu wetten, daß das Volk von Milwaukee unendlich befriedigter sein wird, wenn die jetzige Verwaltung abschließt, als nach der Rose'schen Administration.

Präsident Taft, der Ehrwürdige, hat die Gewerkschaften gern, aber Streiks passen ihm nicht, seien es Sympathie- oder irgend welche andere Streiks. Eben so wenig hält er von dem Boycott oder irgend einem Mittel, das die Gewerkschaften anwenden, um aus schlechten Vorgesetzten gute zu machen. Wenn uns der Präsident Taft mittheilen wollte, welche Sorte Gewerkschaftler er bevorzugt, vielleicht würden wir uns dann entschließen, die übrigen über Bord zu werfen. Vielleicht!

## Für die gleiche Kunst die gleiche Bezahlung.

Wenn man davon spricht, daß die in Klavier- und Orgelfabriken beschäftigten Leute so gut bezahlt werden wie geschickte Arbeiter anderer ähnlicher Industriezweige, so heißt das — nun wir würden in etwas derber aber immerhin wahrheitsgetreuer Weise sagen, absichtlich lügen oder nicht wissen wovon man spricht. In etwas eleganter Rede würde man vielleicht sagen: Die Thatfachen decken sich nicht mit diesen Behauptungen, oder auch: Diejenigen, die das sagen, haben sich mit den Verhältnissen nicht vertraut gemacht.

In Chicago erhält ein Schreiner für seine Arbeit 65 Cents pro Stunde, der Tischler in der Klavier- und Orgelfabrik erhält, wenn's gut geht, 33 1/2 Cents pro Stunde und muß jedenfalls mindestens ein eben so geschickter Arbeiter sein, um \$3 pro Tag zu verdienen. Der Schreiner arbeitet acht Stunden pro Tag, der Orgel- und Klavierbauer neun Stunden. Der Schreiner erfreut sich am Samstag eines halben Feiertags und zwar während des ganzen Jahres; der Klavier- und Orgelbauer genießt dieses Vorrecht nur drei Monate des Jahres. Dasselbe gilt von den Arbeitern, die mit der Fertigstellung der Instrumente zu thun haben. Ein Anstreicher, der einen zehn- oder zwölfköpfigen Pinsel handhaben kann, erhält dafür 65 Cents pro Stunde und der geschickte Pianopolierer erhält nur 33 1/2 Cents pro Stunde. Der Anstreicher wie der Schreiner arbeitet nur acht, aber der geschickte Pianopolierer neun Stunden des Tages.

Einerlei, wie voreingenommen man ist, so wird doch Niemand behaupten wollen, daß die Arbeit des Schreiners und Anstreichers mehr Geschicklichkeit erfordert als diejenige der Klavier- oder Orgelarbeiter.

Des Räthfels Lösung ist: Die Anstreicher und Schreiner erfreuen sich einer festen Organisation, die Klavier- und Orgelbauer nicht.

## Verfahren gegen die Trusts eingestellt.

Das Bundes-Obergericht hat in den Fällen des Tabakstrufs und des Deltrusts neue Verhöre angeordnet. Vom Standpunkte der Trusts ist dies natürlich vollständig in Ordnung. Wenn die Interessen der Regierung in Gefahr schweben und die Trusts die Kontrolle üben, ja die Regierung bilden, da kann diese die Daumenschrauben nicht an-

setzen, einerlei, welche Gesetze übertreten worden sind. Handelte es sich jedoch um eine Sache, in welcher das Arbeiterthum interessiert ist, ja, Bauer, das ist ganz was anderes.

Die Arbeiter sollten sich überhaupt gar nicht einbilden, daß sie zu einer gerechten Behandlung berechtigt sind, besonders nicht von der Regierung. Die Trusts haben selbstverständlich allen Grund, eine Regierung zu begünstigen, die sie selber zusammenstellen.

Und die Moral: Die Trusts aufzuheben hieße die Regierung zerstören.

## Will sich vom Geschäft zurückziehen.

Der Bürgermeister von Milwaukee, Seidel, wird sich von seiner Btheiligung an der Milwaukee Pattern and Manufacturing Co. zurückziehen, um alle ihm zur Verfügung stehende Zeit seiner amtlichen Stellung widmen zu können. Sein Privatgeschäft wird vor der Hand seinen Angestellten überlassen werden. Diesen ertheilte er hierüber gleich nach seiner Ermählung Mittheilungen, sagte aber im Uebrigen Niemand davon.

„Meine eigenen Interessen fordern,“ sagte Herr Seidel, „daß ich die Verantwortlichkeit der Führung meines Geschäfts meinen Angestellten überlasse.“ Er sagte weiter: „Wenn ich das erreichen will, was ich mit Hilfe meiner Genossen zum Besten der Stadt Milwaukee zu erreichen hoffe, so habe ich jeden Augenblick der mir zur Verfügung stehenden Zeit nöthig, um meine Pflichten als Bürgermeister zu erfüllen.“

„Würde es nicht unsinnig von mir sein, meine Werkstätte in Betrieb halten und meinen Pflichten als Bürgermeister gleichzeitig genügen wollen? Ich würde nicht nur als Bürgermeister Fiasko machen, sondern am Ende meiner zweijährigen Amtszeit würde von meinem Geschäft wahrscheinlich nicht viel übrig sein.“

## Mädchen eröffnen eine Fabrik.

Eine Blusenfabrik ist in Sedalia, Mo., von 50 Mädchen, den früheren Angestellten einer dortigen Fabrik, geplant, die nach dem co-operativen Plan geführt werden soll. Die Fabrik soll demnächst eröffnet werden. Die Mädchen hatten die Arbeit eingestellt, um bessere Arbeitsbedingungen durchzusetzen. Das Geld zu dem Unternehmen ist von einer Anzahl Gewerkschaften gezeichnet worden und soll aus dem erhofften Gewinn wieder zurückgezahlt werden.

## NEEDED REST.

Hogan: „Phwat makes ye swally all your dinner in two minutes, Grogan? Are yez atin' on a bet?“

Grogan: „It's for the good av me dyspepsy, Moike. Sure the doother tould me to rist an hour after 'atin', and how else am Oi goin' to get the hour to rist in onless Oi ate loike the divil?“—Boston Transcript.

## REDMOND'S PREDICTION.

There will be another general election in Great Britain before many weeks have passed, according to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists. In a letter he sent today to T. B. Fitzpatrick of Boston, treasurer of the American Irish League, acknowledging a contribution of \$5,000 to party funds, Mr. Redmond made the prediction.

# Departamento Italiano

Versate il vostro piccolo obolo a beneficio di una buona causa.

Gli uomini di Betlem, gli scioperanti del trust dell'acciaio.

Ogniqualevolta comprate degli articoli, cercate sempre la tabella dell'Unione. Siate unionisti tutta l'estensione del termine.

Un operaio con il pennello da imbianchino adaguna sessanta solidi l'ora; un'abilissimo lustratore di pianoforti guadagna trentatré solidi mezzo l'ora.

Ragazzi, organizzatevi!

Un legnaiuolo la sega e l'accetta riceve un salario di sessanta cinque solidi l'ora; un'abile ebanista nelle fabbriche di pianoforti e di organi riceve trentatré solidi ed un terzo l'ora.

Nuovamente ragazzi, vi preghiamo di organizzarvi.

Se voi avete letto questo giornale, e non ne avete più bisogno, per piacere consegnatelo a qualche operaio non unionista del nostro mestiere chiedetegli di leggerne il contenuto. Per quanto ciò sia poco, sarà un tanto di adagnato.

Le maglie e le mutande fatte a macchina possono avere munite della tabella unionista. L'attenzione dei nostri lettori è chiamata ad una lettera circolare scritta nell'ultimo numero del nostro giornale. La lettera è proveniente dall'Unione di Cohoes, stato di New York.

Se le unioni locali affiliate desiderano approfittare della riduzione fatta nelle tasse di ammissione della nostra organizzazzinone, è oramai tempo di farlo. Sono passati già tre mesi e fate vedere che avete concluso. Datevi da fare.

Se gli operai lavoratori di pianoforti e di organi vogliono un salario di sessanta e sessanta cinque solidi all'ora per il loro lavoro essi debbono organizzarsi. Una volta anche gli imbianchini ed i falegnami lavoravano lunghe ore per una paga variabile da \$1.50 a \$2. il giorno. Ora il tempo è passato con l'affermarsi delle unioni. Operai, prendetene nota!

Nel ramo dei pianoforti sta accadendo qualche cosa. La ditta della fabbrica di Pianoforti Babes sta scuotendo il giogo dell'American Piano Company (trust) e sta sul punto di intraprendere la fabbricazione dei pianoforti per proprio conto. A sua volta l'American Piano Company è occupata nel distruggere le altre ditte di pianoforti.

L'attenzione dei segretari locali è richiesta alla necessità di inviare mensilmente i nomi e gli indirizzi dei membri sospesi e di quelli ammessi recentemente; anche i nomi con i vecchi e nuovi indirizzi dei membri che hanno cambiato residenza.

Questa è una cosa essenziale per assicurare la pronta consegna del nostro giornale. Per favore, segretari, ricordatevi.

La città di Milwaukee ha fatto qualche cosa; una buona ripulita. Bene, ad ogni modo si è ripulito; non possiamo dire come sarà la fine. Ma siamo sempre disposti a scommettere dollari contro centesimi che il popolo di Milwaukee sarà la fine sempre più soddisfatto di questa nuova

Amministrazione, di quel che non lo fu sotto la precedente Amministrazione del Sindaco Rose.

L'onorevole Presidente Taft è in favore delle leggi unioniste, però egli è contrario agli scioperi solidali o di altra natura, e nemmeno approva il boicottaggio o altri metodi adoperati dalle unioni per correggere i cattivi padroni. Se Sua Eccellenza il Presidente Taft avrà la cortesia di direi di quali unioni egli sia a favore, forse dette Unioni potranno essere indotte ad eliminare il resto.

## UGUALE ABILITÀ RICHIEDE UGUALE SALARIO.

Parlando delle paghe degli operai addetti alla fabbricazione dei pianoforti, organi e strumenti musicali, uguali a quelle di altri operai meccanici di uguale abilità, la persona che fa tale asserzione è, come la si direbbe tra noi, o un bugiardo matricolato, o non sa quel che si dice. In linguaggio più elevato diremmo che tale persona non enuncia verità corroborate da fatti, o che non è familiare e al corrente delle condizioni prevalenti su tale soggetto.

In Chicago un falegname riceve sessantacinque solidi per ogni ora del suo lavoro, l'ebanista che lavora nella fabbrica di organi e di pianoforti, certamente eguaglia in abilità il primo, eppure riceve al massimo trentatré solidi ed un terzo l'ora, vale a dire tre dollari al giorno. Il falegname lavora otto ore al giorno; l'ebanista nella fabbrica dei pianoforti ne lavora nove. Il falegname lavora mezza giornata al Sabato durante l'anno, mentre l'altro ha questo privilegio solamente per tre mesi. Lo stesso esempio si può applicare ai rifinitori. Un pittore od imbianchino il quale sa maneggiare un pennello di dieci o dodici pollici riceve sessanta solidi all'ora, ed invece il lustratore di pianoforti che ha assai più abilità ne riceve solamente trentatré ed un terzo.

Il pittore come il falegname lavora solo otto ore al giorno mentre l'abile operaio addetto alla lavorazione dei pianoforti ne lavora nove.

Anche la persona la più imparziale non ardirebbe dire che l'abilità richiesta dal pittore e dal falegname eguagli quella del lavoratore di pianoforti.

Il perché di questa differenzialità consiste nel fatto che i pittori ed i falegnami sono organizzati, mentre gli operai addetti alla lavorazione dei pianoforti e degli organi non lo sono.

## IL RINVIO DELLE CAUSE CONTRO I TRUST.

La Corte Suprema degli Stati Uniti ha rinviato le cause contro il trust del Tabacco e contro quello del petrolio impersonato dalla Standard Oil Company. Ciò è stato quanto desideravano ed aspettavano i sullodati trusts. In cause ove sono in pericolo gli interessi governativi controllati dai trusts, il governo non sa applicare la dovuta legge, senza curarsi della violazione della legge. Però se un caso consimile si fosse dato nel quale il proletariato fosse stato in campo allora sarebbe stato un'altro paio di maniche.

Il proletariato non si può aspettare di essere trattato come merita da un governo a lui contrario. I trusts hanno buone ragioni per favorire un governo di propria creazione.

Morale: Distruggere i trusts significa distruggere il presente governo.

## UN RITIRO DAGLI AFFARI.

Il Signor Emilio Seidel socialista eletto ultimamente sindaco della città di Milwaukee, nello stato Wisconsin si ritirerà completamente dai suoi

affari privati con la ditta "Milwaukee Pattern and Manufacturing Co. per dedicarsi interamente alla sua carica che promette di disimpegnare con il più grande zelo. I suoi interessi con la detta ditta saranno tutelati dai direttori della compagnia. Parecchi giorni fa egli partecipò tale intenzione ai suoi compagni di lavoro nella fabbrica, però, cosa caratteristica, essi furono i soli ai quali fu comunicata tale notizia.

"I miei stessi interessi" disse il Signor Seidel, "richiedono che io ponga sopra i lavoratori la responsabilità della continuazione dei miei affari commerciali. Se io debbo compiere parecchie cose importanti le quali mi sono proposto di compiere, e di rendere Milwaukee una città migliore di quel che non lo sia adesso, è assolutamente necessario che io devoti tutto il mio tempo alla mia carica da Sindaco."

"Non sarebbe forse una cosa biasimevole se io cercassi di lavorare alla fabbrica e di coprire anche la mia carica da Sindaco di una città così importante, nello stesso tempo? Sarei sicuro che non riuscirei in nessuna della due imprese, né come Sindaco e né come lavorante."

## RAGAZZE CHE IMPIANTANO UNA FABBRICA.

Una fabbrica di camicette da donna della quale cinquanta ragazze operaie sono le proprietarie è stata impiantata a Sedalia, nello stato Missouri. Tale fattoria sarà condotta secondo una base co-operativa.

Le operaie scioperarono recentemente per un aumento di salari ed una diminuzione delle ore di lavoro. Il denaro necessario per tale fabbrica fu raccolto dalle leghe unioniste, le quali riceveranno indietro i fondi avanzati dai primi guadagni fatti.

## GROWTH OF LABOR PARTY.

The recent British election indicates the steady growth of the Labor party, for the total vote for the party candidates was increased by 57,268 over the election of 1906.

This large gain, when the nature of the election is considered, gives most substantial evidence to the success of the Labor party, and the support which it has been able to secure as a result of its policy and the good work it has been able to accomplish.

## TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The killing of the Hungarian steel worker, Joseph Szambo, recently by the state constabulary at Bethlehem has been taken up by Baron von Hengervar, Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, and will compel the United States government to make official investigation, to be followed, if the facts presented are sustained, by punishment of the trooper, John T. Monghan of Company B, and a monied reparation to the dead man's family.

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## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL Instruments.

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	<b>OHIO.</b> <b>ASHVILLE—</b> J. C. Welton. <b>BALTIMORE—</b> Hansberger Bros. <b>COLUMBUS—</b> W. L. Skeels. <b>CLEVELAND—</b> Hart Piano Co. <b>EATON—</b> W. O. Groes. <b>FREMONT—</b> Chas. Miller. <b>HAMILTON—</b> H. E. Pilgrim. <b>LEBANON—</b> E. Trovillo. <b>MADISON—</b> Bates Music Co. <b>MARION—</b> Will T. Blus. <b>NELSONVILLE—</b> F. M. Morris. <b>SALEM—</b> F. P. Brown. <b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller. <b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton. <b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b> <b>ABERDEEN—</b> Harms Brothers Piano Co. <b>CLARK—</b> Arthur Almsworth. <b>DEADWOOD—</b> Fishel & Co. <b>DE SMET—</b> Sherwood Music Co. <b>HURON—</b> D. O. Root. <b>MITCHELL—</b> J. Llewellyn Morgan. <b>PARKER—</b> B. J. Palmer. <b>REDFIELD—</b> Geo. A. Sablin. <b>SIOUX FALLS—</b> F. T. Williams Co. <b>VERMILION—</b> Lotze & Co. <b>YANKTON—</b> J. P. Nelson.	<b>VIRGINIA.</b> <b>CHARLOTTEVILLE—</b> W. C. Payne. <b>DAYTON—</b> Ruebush-Kleffer Co.
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			<b>WASHINGTON.</b> <b>TACOMA—</b> D. S. Johnston Co. <b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b> <b>MANNINGTON—</b> Stewart & Wise.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, APRIL, 1910.

<b>Receipts.</b>	
<b>INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EXPENSE.</b>	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 11.....	50.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	135.95
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
<b>SUNDRIES.</b>	
Local Union No. 17, supplies.....	1.45
Local Union No. 6, charter and supplies.....	15.00
Local Union No. 17, 15c label assessment.....	8.70
Journal subscription.....	.10
On hand April 1st, 1910.....	30.50
Total receipts.....	\$541.70
<b>Expenditures.</b>	
Charges on checks.....	\$ 1.00
Postage on Journals.....	3.83
Papers for office.....	3.01
50 2c stamps.....	7.00
100 1c stamps.....	2.00
40 5c stamps.....	2.00
30 10c stamps.....	3.00
Telephone service.....	1.10
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	135.00
M. G. Adair Printing Co.....	150.00
M. Schwamb, special service.....	35.95
Assistance in office.....	5.00
Rent of office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00
Total expense.....	\$459.20
Total Receipts.....	\$541.70
Total Expense.....	459.20
On hand May 1st, 1910....	\$ 82.50
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.	

## SHOE SHINER'S TRUST.

The United Shoe Shining Company was organized under the laws of Maine a few weeks ago with a capital of \$1,500,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of \$1 each. These shares are offered for sale to the public at 35 cents each.

## ORGANIZER'S REPORT—DETROIT.

After leaving Woodstock and Ingersoll, I proceeded to London, Ont.

The Sherlock-Manning Co. started here as an organ factory, but like most of such institutions are now manufacturing mostly pianos.

I found overtime in force here and as twelve and one-half hours per day leaves little leisure for those who work that long. I stayed but a few days and left for Detroit, Mich. I was in Detroit and vicinity from April 18 until the end of the month, and it rained most of that time.

Several times when canvassing at the north end of the city I have been so thoroughly soaked I had to send my clothes to basement of hotel to dry.

In addition the results obtained were anything but satisfactory.

I found factories very busy—Grinnell's employing a little over 100 men, and Farrand's nearly 500, of whom large numbers are girls. In all fully 600 persons in the industry.

Grinnell's have a small shop in Windsor, Ont., and have applied for a bonus with the intention of starting manufacturing in that city on a larger scale.

Attempts to get an attendance from the Farrand factory to a meeting failed. Conditions there have driven our former members to other shops and into the automobile industry. Our members in Grinnell's factory would not help; they claim to be discouraged trying and I can sympathize with them. It was a difficult task.

Speaking to a varnisher at Farrand's who is somewhat of a leader in his department, he gave as the reason the men were not interested: "Why some of us get \$2.25 per day now." I will add

that some of the deputy foremen did encourage the men to organize as far as they dared.

I found but little attention paid to our label and to the card of the repair men. I put up label hangers in the principal labor halls and waited on such organizations as I could catch with that object in view.

In most cities an officer can be obtained to distribute advertising matter for you, but in Detroit I often found them next morning on the floor under the obliging secretary's desk.

I could also do nothing with the repair and outside men here, either in Detroit or Windsor. They are as a rule hard to get unless the local organization is active and fairly representative of the industry.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., I found factory not busy and staff greatly reduced. We have lost members here also by removal.

Having done all I could at this time I returned to London where I succeeded in putting in a new local, an apparently vigorous child, and at time of writing am still there and obtaining continued success in connection therewith.

A. E. STARR, Organizer.

## MR. GOMPER'S BOOK.

"Labor in Europe and America," by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is the title of a handsome volume just issued by Harper & Bros. As its title indicates the book treats of Mr. Gompers' experiences while on a tour of Europe in behalf of the Federation of Labor. The convention of the A. F. of L. directed Mr. Gompers to make the journey.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Moorefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Baylies St., near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WALTER HUTCHISON,  
34 D'Arcy St., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
9th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	3.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kollie's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kollie's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 80 S. Main Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

London, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 7 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Forrester's Hall. Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Merrill, 78 Oak Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Dennis, 78 Oak Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Ronrke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Avenue.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Avenue. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets, W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 23 Defoe Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 224.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill., Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

Vol. 12

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1910.

No. 5

## BETTER THAN GOLD.

had a dream last night that I was rich,  
And dwelt in marble halls mosaic floored,  
Whate'er I touched or looked at there became  
A living fountain from which gold outpoured  
Into my coffers, till they fair o'erflowed  
And spread their shining tide across the floor.  
And still my wealth grew greater day by day,  
And night by night my wealth grew more  
and more.

And servants did my bidding and a man  
Came far to seek me out and he was clad  
In poor and much-worn raiment, and was thin,  
Bruised by the world and overborne and sad,  
And as my servants passed him on to me  
They looked him up and down with half-  
veiled sneer.  
And one made some remark that brought the  
blood  
To his wan cheek when it fell on his ear.

At last he reached my presence and stood there—  
there—  
I motioned to no chair—the tale he told  
It seemed I did not hear, my ear was bent  
To hear the chink of the inpouring gold,  
And, finally, when he was done and paused  
To clutch his coat across his breast and  
cough,  
I handed him a sack that bulged with wealth,  
Yawned in his face and coldly waved him off.

And wearily he dragged himself away  
Down the long halls, downstairs, and to the  
street,  
There stumbled and had fall'n, but a man,  
A rough-clad workman, helped him to his feet  
And held his arm about him till his strength  
Came slowly back, then wished him a god-  
speed,  
Laughed a heart-warming laugh and helped  
him on,  
His strong step shortened to the other's need.

And soon he strengthened and went on alone,  
Head up and shoulders squared, and eyes  
alight,  
And his lips erst wan all smiling, and with  
faith  
To meet the world again and win the fight,  
Where he had faltered lay my bag of gold  
Thrown down, forgotten, left as dross to lie;  
But the kind words went with him, helped him  
'long.  
The humble workman gave him more than I.

## FALL IN LINE.

It is an indisputable fact that on the whole  
the state of labor organization in this coun-  
try at the present time is far better than  
even its friends would have ventured to prophesy  
immediately after the panic of October, 1907.  
By the press and the public in general, and even  
by many well wishers of trade unionism, the  
assumption was then made that for a period, to  
be determined by the duration of the ensuing

industrial depression, labor was doomed to dis-  
heartening losses through disorganization, low-  
ered wages and long continued unemployment.

It is true, months of idleness came to many  
men in certain callings, but, whatever the causes  
of the crisis and whether or not it was mostly  
a financiers' panic only, the country has now  
entirely recovered from its injurious effects.

But neither of the other two results feared  
for labor was realized to any serious extent.  
The local unions that were disbanded were so  
few in number that the average fluctuation in  
the total union forces year by year was only  
slightly exceeded. Not one national or inter-  
national union passed out of existence.

As for wages, declaration was made by the  
American Federation of Labor, at once upon the  
occurrence of the panic, that every possible effort  
would be made to oppose any attempt by em-  
ployers to make the wage-earners bear the cost  
of the depression through a reduction of their  
wages. This attitude of the trade unions gave  
pause even to the leaders of finance and great  
industrial enterprises. They were convinced  
that if they set out to cut down wage rates they  
would bring upon themselves serious industrial  
contests, in addition to the other difficulties they  
were facing. In the case of the railroads in par-  
ticular, the managers admitted publicly that they  
could not attempt to lower their wage schedules.

In all its phases the policy of the American  
Federation of Labor in the respect just men-  
tioned was justified by the outcome. The coun-  
try has recovered from its financial setback,  
and the great body of the wage-earners are  
to-day in position to work for advances in their  
movement onward from the stage they had pre-  
viously gained, instead of fighting to recover lost  
ground, as would have been the case had they  
been obliged to accept reductions in wages and  
extensions of the workday.

A small percentage of the trade union forces  
lost ground; organization that has been under-  
taken in some directions was retarded. Recogn-  
izing these facts as true, we are enabled at the  
present time to look ahead and say that the  
prospect is most encouraging for a general ad-  
vance in organization. But no outside providen-  
tial force is destined to perform this work. We  
ourselves must carry it out.

To work, then! Let every trade union in the  
American Federation of Labor, every interna-  
tional, national and local organization make an  
extraordinary effort this year to absorb in its  
ranks all the workers of its occupation. Let our  
movement to this end be concerted, co-operative  
and enthusiastic.

We urgently request the officers of every  
affiliated union to issue a special circular to their  
members, informing them of the fact that all the  
organizations of the country have begun a  
strong pull, a long pull and a pull all together  
for the purpose of developing our labor move-  
ment, speedily, in all parts of the country, in  
every calling. The local unions in the various  
communities are invited to redouble their efforts  
this year in organizing all the wage-workers  
within their possible reach, irrespective of craft.

Individual members of trade unions are asked  
to endeavor on all possible occasions to advance  
the cause of trade unionism, especially inducing  
the unorganized men they meet to join the union  
that is open to them. If each member of the  
union would take upon himself the obligation  
to bring one man into the fold of unionism, the  
result would be an enormous impulse in the  
desired direction.

Every union in the jurisdiction of the Amer-  
ican Federation of Labor is also urged to ap-  
point a label committee, whose duty it shall be  
to advocate the purchase of union-made products  
and to wait upon merchants and request them  
to have on sale the products of union labor,  
bearing wherever practicable union labels.

The trade union is a necessity to the modern  
wage-worker. By its means only can he protect  
himself against the aggressiveness of hostile em-  
ployers and secure rates of wages and conditions  
of employment commensurate with the constantly  
growing demands of civilization.

The wage-workers have no other resource for  
common defensive purposes than the trade union.

It is now generally admitted by all educated  
and really honest men that a thorough organiza-  
tion of the entire working class, to render em-  
ployment and the means of subsistence less pre-  
carious, and to protect and promote the rights  
and liberties of the workers, by securing an  
equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the  
most vital necessity of the present day.

In the work of the organization of labor, the  
wisest, most energetic and devoted of us, when  
working individually, can not hope to be success-  
ful, but by combining our efforts all may succeed.

At no time in the history of the labor move-  
ment has the necessity for the organization of  
all wage-earners and the federation of their  
organizations been so great as at the present  
time.

No particular trade can long maintain wages  
much above the common level, and no particular  
locality can sustain wages for any length of  
time above the wage of another locality.

To maintain high wages and a normal workday  
all trades and callings must be organized and  
federated locally as well as continentally.

The lack of organization among the unskilled  
vitality affects the organized skilled. The gen-  
eral organization of skilled and unskilled can  
only be accomplished by united action.

It is the duty, as it is also the plain interest,  
of all working people to organize as such, meet  
in council, and take practical steps to effect the  
unity of the working class, as an indispensable  
preliminary to any successful attempt to elimi-  
nate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly  
and justly complain.

All wage-earners should be union men. Their  
progress is limited only by those who hold aloof.  
Get together, agitate, educate, and do!

Don't wait until to-morrow; to-morrow never  
comes.

Don't wait for some one else to start; start  
it yourself.

Don't hearken to the indifferent; wake them  
up.

Don't think it impossible; 2,000,000 organized workers prove different.

It is true that single trade unions have at times been beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are sometimes useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization and federation, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national and international unions, and of affecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all national and international unions in one grand federation.

All of this leads to the recognition of the urgent need of extraordinary effort now by every international organization and by every State Federation, Central Labor Union, and local trade union, through the appointment of special organization committees, or by other means which may be deemed most advisable to build up unions and more closely unite the labor movement of every locality.

Let every union member constitute himself a committee of one to bring, at least, one wage-earner into the union.

Organize! Unite! Federate!—American Federationist.

### LABOR DAY.

Labor Day will soon be with us. The observance of the day is now sanctioned by law in thirty-three states, in the District of Columbia and in the territories.

The laws were enacted in the following chronological order:

In 1887—Oregon, February 21; Colorado, March 15; New Jersey, April 8; New York, May 6; Massachusetts, May 11. 1889—Connecticut, March 20; Nebraska, March 29; Pennsylvania, April 25. 1890—Iowa, April 5; Ohio, April 28. 1891—Maine, February 10; Washington, February 24; Montana, March 4; Kansas, March 4; Indiana, March 9; Tennessee, March 11; New Hampshire, March 31; Illinois, June 17; Georgia, October 16; South Carolina, December 22. 1892—Virginia, February 5; Utah, February 23; Louisiana, July 7; Alabama, December 12. 1893—Texas, February 11; Delaware, February 14; California, March 23; Minnesota, April 19; Florida, April 29; Rhode Island, May 26. 1894—District of Columbia and territories, June 28. 1895—Missouri, April 9.

### A SETBACK FOR SAM.

Attorney-General Wickersham has informed Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the department of justice has no jurisdiction over the assaults, batteries and acts of oppression which are alleged in the Federation's charges against the United States steel corporation. Those acts, the attorney-general declares, are within the jurisdiction of the separate states in which they may have been committed.

An investigation of the legality of the steel corporation, which the Federation charges to be a monopoly in restraint of trade, the attorney-general declines to undertake, if at all, until the Supreme Court of the United States has determined the government's cases against the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company.

The charges, when sent to President Taft, were presented in duplicate to Governor Marshall of Indiana. Conditions at the corporation's plant at Gary were the subject of specific complaint. No reply has been received from Governor Marshall.

### THE ILLINOIS JACK POT.

The legislative jack pot which is said to have been distributed in bathrooms in out-of-the-way hotels, amounted to \$900,000, according to the Chicago Bulletin, of which John P. Tansey is publisher. To back up this assertion the publication presented a table purporting to show what bills were slain through the use of this jack pot and the amounts used in each case.

Here is the table as it appeared in the Bulletin:

Senatorial contest .....	\$250,000
Manufacturers' bills .....	50,000
Three bills—employers' liability, fellow servant and assumed risk—all killed..	50,000
Anti-trust bills .....	50,000
Sleeping car regulations .....	25,000
Auto bills .....	5,000
Cigarette bills .....	5,000
Hotel and inn keepers .....	4,000
Mining bills, including shot firers' act..	5,000
Capital stock legislation .....	50,000
Anti-local option legislation .....	75,000
Railroad regulators .....	50,000
Insurance regulators .....	25,000
Banking regulators .....	25,000
Telephone regulators .....	25,000
Telegraph regulators .....	25,000
Gas, electric light and power regulators.	40,000
Express company regulators .....	25,000
Street paving bills .....	40,000
Fish bills .....	3,000
Loan shark bills .....	3,000
Stockyard bills .....	25,000
Osteopathy bills .....	2,500
Patent medicine bills .....	4,000
Cold storage bills .....	25,000
School book legislation .....	20,000
Employment office regulators .....	4,000

Mr. Tansey refused to disclose his sources of information, but said they were such as to convince him of the truth of the figures contained in the table. And these are the legislators from which labor is expected to choose its friends.

### LABOR PARTIES.

Encouraged by the written approval of the American Federation of Labor, the Will County Trade and Labor council of Joliet, Ill., decided to launch a party with the control of the state legislature as its first goal.

The platform of the new party will include the following plans: Employers' liability bill, locomotive boiler inspection, sanitary conditions in mine and factory, anti-injunction, initiative and referendum, and the recall. President Tim Pell will appoint a member from each local to prepare plans for organizing the party.

In anticipation of approaching elections a Labor Party has been organized in Manitoba upon a platform which, in addition to numerous specific demands affecting organized labor, sets out the following general demands:

The industrial and political organization of the working class.

The abolition of property qualifications for all public offices.

The raising of the age of child labor to sixteen years.

The abolition of the power to issue injunctions against organized labor, by immediate legislation.

Direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum, with the right to recall.

Proportional representation and abolition of municipal wards.

The abolition of the Dominion Senate.

The transformation, as rapidly as possible, of the system of production for profit, to production for use.

The collective ownership of all industries in which competition has virtually ceased to exist,

such as railways, telegraphs, telephones, works, lighting, etc.

The conservation of the public domain stopping the alienation of mines, quarries, wells, forests, water power, and all other natural resources into private property.

The municipalization of hospitals, to be operated on a free basis and managed by a board directly responsible to the people, together with all necessary institutions which at present operated as charities.

The extension of the municipal franchise, all adults of twenty-one years of age and over full political rights and privileges for women on the same terms as granted to men.

The freedom of press, speech and peace assembly.

State pensions for all persons over fifty years of age, and adequate provision for all widows and disabled workers.

Tax reform by the abolition of all taxes upon industry and the products of industry, and raising of all public revenues by the taxation of land values.

### SPREAD OF COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Following Galveston, with one or two exceptions, every city of size in the state of Texas ranging from Dallas and Houston—places of 100,000 people—downward, has taken up the commission form of government.

Exactly the same process has been going on in Iowa in the last two years. Cedar Rapids, Burlington, Keokuk and Sioux City—making with Des Moines, more than three-quarters of the city population of the state—have followed Des Moines' example.

To-day 90 per cent of the cities of any size in Kansas have adopted or are working under the new plan—including Kansas City, Kan., with 100,000 people; Wichita, Topeka and Leavenworth. From these centers of the movement is has spread in all directions. St. Joseph, Mo., with 125,000 people, has come under the plan; Memphis, with 160,000, and five smaller cities in Tennessee; Tacoma, Wash.; Berkeley, Riverside and San Diego, Cal.; Colorado Springs and Grand Junction, Colo.; and the principal cities in North and South Dakota, Idaho and Oklahoma. Four Massachusetts cities are operating under the plan. The legislatures of Kansas, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois have passed bills allowing cities to adopt the plan. In all, about seventy American cities have now adopted it.

And now, from cities of 100,000 and 150,000 like Des Moines, Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., the agitation the plan is advancing into the larger cities of the country. Buffalo, N. Y., with 400,000, has voted to adopt the plan; a lively and very promising campaign for the system is being carried on in Kansas City, Mo., and an agitation is likely of success in Minneapolis.

### ATTACH DANBURY HATTERS' PROPERTY.

The latest development in the Danbury hatters' boycott case at Norwalk, Conn., came when one of the attorneys of D. C. Loewe Company, who won the suit against the Hatters' Union for \$222,000 appeared in the Norwalk court, and filed judgment liens on the property of seventeen union hatters.

Previous to this time the personal accounts of the members of the Hatters' Union in Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk, have been attached for the sum of \$65,000.

It is expected that the Hatters' Union will put up money to redeem the attached property and prevent the defendants from foreclosing the liens.

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## MILWAUKEE GIRL SLAVES.

It is the same old story, as pitiful as old, as new as pitiful.

When the whistle blows in the morning it calls the girl slaves of the bottle-washing department to the breweries to don their wet shoes and rags and hustle to the bastille to serve out their sentences. It is indeed true, they are sentenced to hard, brutal labor that gives no cheer, brings no recompense. Condemned for life to live daily in the wash-room in wet shoes and wet clothes, surrounded with foul-mouthed, brutal foremen, whose orders and language would not look well in print and would surely shock oversensitive ears or delicate nerves! And their time? Involuntary poverty. It is hereditary. They are no more to blame for it than is a horse for having the glanders. It is the accident of birth. This accident that throws them into a seething mass known as the working class is what forces them out of the cradle into servitude, to be willing (?) slaves of the mill, factory, department store, hell or bottling shop in Milwaukee's colossal breweries; to create wealth for the brewery barons, that they may own palaces, theaters, automobiles, blooded stock, farms, banks and Heaven knows what all, while the poor girls slave on all day in the vile smell of sour beer, lifting cases of empty and full bottles weighing from 100 to 150 pounds, in their wet shoes and rags, for God knows they cannot dry clothes on the miserable pittance doled out to them by their soulless master class. The conscienceless rich see no reason why the slave should not be content on a crust of bread for its share of all the wealth created. That these slaves of the dampness should contract rheumatism is a foregone conclusion. Rheumatism is one of the chronic ailments, and is closely followed by consumption. Consumption is well known to be only a disease of poverty. The Milwaukee law makers, of course, enacted an antisipit ordinance to protect the public health, and the brewers contributed to the Red Cross Society to make war on the shadow of tuberculosis, and all the while the big capitalists are fitting out incubators to hatch out germs enough among the poor workers to destroy the nation. Would one of these poor girl slaves spit on the sidewalk, it would cost her more than she can make in two weeks' work. Such is the fine system of the present-day affairs. The foreman then regulates the time that they may stay in the toilet room, and in the event of over-staying gives the foreman an opportunity he seems to be looking for to indulge in indecent and foul language. Should the patient slave forget herself and take offense, it will cost her the job, that prison. And after all, bad as it is, it is that she knows how to do. To deprive her the job means less crusts and worse rags in the land of the free and the home of the brave." Many of the girls have no home nor parents and are forced to feed and clothe and shelter themselves, and all this on an average of \$3.00 per week. Ye gods! What a horrible nightmare! What hope is there for decency when unscrupulous wealth may exploit its projects so shamelessly?

No matter how cold, how stormy, how inelement the weather, many of these poor girl slaves must walk from their shacks to their work, for their miserable stipend precludes and possibility of squeezing a street-car ride out of it. And this due to our much vaunted greatness. Is this civilization? If so, what, please, is barbarism? As an illustration of what these poor girls must submit to, one about to become a mother told me with tears in her eyes that every other day depraved specimen of mankind took delight in measuring her girth and passing such comments as befitted such humorous (?) occasion.

While the wage paid is 75 to 85 cents a day, the poor slaves are not permitted to work more than three or four days a week and the continual threat of idle days makes the slave much more tractable and submissive than would otherwise obtain. Often when their day's work done they are put to washing off the tables

and lunch room floors and the other odd jobs, for which there is not even the suggestion of compensation. Of course abuse always follows power, and nowhere is it more in evidence than in this miserable treatment the brewers and their hirelings accord their girl slaves.

The foreman also uses his influence, through certain living mediums near at hand, to neutralize any effort having in view the organization of these poor helpless victims of an unholy and brutal profit system, and threats of discharge were made, should these girls attend any meetings.

One of these foremen actually carried a union card, but the writer of this article reported him to the union and had him deprived of it for using such foul language to the girls under him. I learned of him venting his spite by discharging several girls and I went to the superintendent and told him the character of the foreman. On the strength of my charges, he was called to the office and when he was informed of the nature of the visit, he patted the superintendent familiarly on the back and whined out how loyal he was to the superintendent, the whole performance taking on the character of servile lickspittle. As he fawns on his superior, so he expects to play autocrat with his menials and exact the same cringing from them under him. Such is the petty boss who holds the living of the working class girls in his hands.

The brewers themselves were always courteous when I called on them, but their underlings were not so tactful, evidently working under instructions. The only brewer who treated me rudely or denied me admittance was Mr Blatz, who brusquely told me his feelings in the following words: "The Brewers' association of Milwaukee met when you first came to town and decided not to permit these girls to organize." This brewers' association is a strong union of all the brewery plutocrats, composed of Schlitz, Pabst, Miller and Blatz breweries, who are the principal employers of women. And this union met and decided as above stated, that these women should not be permitted to organize! I then told Mr. Blatz that he could not shut me out of the halls of legislation, that as soon as the legislature assembles I shall appear there and put these conditions on record and demand an investigation and the drafting of suitable laws to protect the womanhood of the state.

Organized labor and humanity demand protection for these helpless victims of insatiable greed, in the interest of the motherhood of our future state.

Will the people of this country at large, and the organized wageworkers in particular, tolerate and stand any longer for such conditions as exist in the bottling establishments of these Milwaukee breweries? I hope not! Therefore, I ask all fairminded people to refrain from purchasing the product of these baron brewers until they will change things for the better for these poor girls working in their bottling establishments.

Exploited by the brewers! Insulted by the petty bosses! Deserted by the press, which completely ignored me and gave no helping hand to these poor girls' cause. Had they had a vote, however, their case would likely have attracted more attention from all sides. Poor peons of the brewers! Neglected by all the gods! Deserted by all mankind! The present shorn of all that makes life worth living, the future hopeless, without a comforting star or glimmer. What avails our boasted greatness built upon such human wreckage? What is civilization and progress to them? What "message" bears the holy brotherhood in the gorgeous temples of modern worship? What terrors has the over-investigated white slave traffic for her! What a prolific recruiting station for the red-light district! For after all, the white slave eats, drinks and wears good clothing, and to the hopeless this means living, if it only lasts a minute. What has the beer slave to lose?—the petty boss will make her job cost her virtue anyhow. This has come to be a price of a job

everywhere nowadays. Is it any wonder the white slave traffic abounds on all sides? No wonder the working class has lost all faith in gods. Hell itself has no terrors worse than a term in industrial slavery. I will give these brewery lords of Milwaukee notice that my two months' investigation and efforts to organize, in spite of all obstacles placed in my way, will bear fruit, and the sooner they realize their duty the better it will be for themselves. Will they do it?

Think of it, fathers and mothers! Think of it, men and women! When it is asked of thee, "What hast thou done for the economic redemption of the sisters of thy brother Abel?" What then will the answer be?

"MOTHER" JONES.

## PIANO MAKERS MISSING.

"The eight-hour workday obtains generally in the carpenters' trade.

"Electrical workers have general eight-hour workday.

"The plasterers, eight hours' labor per day is the rule, and there are a few places where plasterers work seven hours.

"The bricklayers enforce the eight-hour workday.

"The granite cutters, eight hours is the universal rule.

"Masons, eight hours is the rule.

"Painters, eight hours is the rule.

"Decorators, eight hours is the rule.

"Paperhangers, eight hours is the rule.

"Plumbers, eight hours is the rule.

"Gas fitters, eight hours is the rule.

"Steam and hot-water fitters, eight hours is the rule.

"Machine woodworkers, about 30 per cent work eight hours.

"Roofers, eight hours is the rule.

"Printers, eight hours is the rule.

"Compositors on morning newspapers, generally seven hours as a rule.

"Compositors on afternoon papers, eight hours.

"German compositors, eight hours is the universal rule, five days constituting a week's work.

"Stereotypers and electrotypers on newspapers, eight hours is the rule.

"Coopers, eight hours is the rule.

"Cigarmakers, eight hours is the rule.

"Brewery workers, eight hours is the rule.

"Stationary firemen, about 50 per cent work eight hours.

"Iron and steel workers, generally three shifts, eight hours each.

"Paper makers, eight hours is the rule.

"Coal miners, in bituminous regions, eight hours is the rule.

"Plate printers, eight hours is the rule.

"Lathers, eight hours is the rule.

"Bridge and structural iron workers, eight hours is the rule.

"Cement workers, eight hours is the rule.

"Elevator constructors, eight hours is the rule.

"Hod carriers and building laborers, eight hours is the rule.

"Lithographers, eight hours is generally the rule.

"Metal workers, eight hours is the rule.

"Photo-engravers, eight hours is the rule."

**UNION PIANOS**  
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## OF GENERAL INTEREST

Police records of Gary, Ind., for May show that one person in every forty in the city was arrested during the month. The saloons, which reopened May 1, number 135.

The *odelsting*, the legislative body of the Norwegian *storting* (parliament), has decided by a vote of 71 to 10 to give women the right to vote in municipal affairs.

A boycott has been declared by the San Bernardino County (Cal.) Building Trades Council on all merchants and business men of that city, Redlands and Riverside who employ Japanese or other Asiatic labor.

A delegation from the Chicago Firemen's Union will go to Milwaukee for the purpose of inducing Mayor Seidel to consent to the forming of a labor union among the city firemen of Milwaukee. Incidentally the delegation will try to convince the Socialist mayor that he ought to institute the two platoon system in the Milwaukee fire department. The delegation will be headed by George B. Hagen, president of the City Firemen's Association, and John O'Neill, business agent of the union.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, Can., one of the most distinguished educators and writers of modern times, died at "The Grange," his home June 7th, at the age of 86 years. With him when the end came were only his physician, Dr. Grasset, and Arnold Haultfin, his secretary.

Delegates from fifty-seven Buffalo (N. Y.) grammar schools have organized a teachers' union along the lines of the ordinary labor union. This will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The union will be called the Teachers' Educational League. A demand will be made for salary increases. The minimum teachers' pay will be fixed at \$600 per year, with the maximum for grammar grade teachers fixed at \$1,200.

The last industrial census of Switzerland shows that of the 3,500,000 inhabitants in the Republic, 1,506,400 are engaged in some capacity as producers, of which 500,000 are engaged in farming, leaving 1,006,400, or about 30 per cent of the population, engaged in industrial pursuits, a showing that is perhaps not equaled by any other country.

Unwilling to favor either of the rival Panama exposition cities, San Francisco or New Orleans, the house committee on foreign affairs decided to report favorably two resolutions authorizing the President to invite foreign nations to participate in each exposition to be held in the two cities whenever each city has raised \$7,500,000 for the purpose of holding its exposition. The Senate committee has taken no action on similar measures and neither house is expected to act on them during the present session.

The first meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at Louisville, Ky., June 9th, with a large number of delegates on hand. Mayor William O. Head of Louisville turned the keys of the city over to the visitors. He was followed by President Oliver O. Agler of Chicago. The report of the waterways committee touched upon the bill before Congress in which several millions are provided for Mis-

issippi and Ohio river improvements. It is estimated by lumber men that 3,000,000 tons of lumber will be carried yearly by water when the water systems of the country are improved.

According to a statement issued by the police authorities of Copenhagen, the following numbers of emigrants were forwarded direct, also indirect, through emigration agents of Copenhagen, in 1909: From Copenhagen, 1,772; from the remainder of Denmark, 4,742; from Sweden, 2,197; from other other countries, 3,821; total, 12,532, against 8,779 in 1908. Of the emigrants last year, 10,860 were destined for the United States (against 7,510 in 1908), 920 for Canada, 661 for South America, Africa, and Asia, and 91 for Australia.

Legislation looking to the abolition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in the United States has been taken under consideration by Representative Mann, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, at the suggestion of President Taft. The American Association of Labor Legislation first called the President's attention to the large number of cases necrosis of the jaw among laboring men engaged in this trade and informed him that the United States was the only large commercial nation in the world permitting the unrestricted use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The President has concluded that this evil can be reached under a clause of the interstate commerce act and has asked Mr. Mann to prepare a bill and secure its passage through congress.

Chicago is to have a daily newspaper that will leave nothing to be desired by the laziest man in the world. It will not only megaphone its news to its subscribers, thus doing away with the labor of reading, but will lull him to sleep in the evening with the strains of grand opera or the score of the newest musical comedy in the downtown theaters.

The company is the Telephone Herald, an offshoot of the Telefon Hirmondi, an institution which has been in operation in Budapest, Hungary, for many years. Patent rights have been purchased by an American corporation, and arrangement has been entered into with the Bell Telephone, and promoters of the concern, who up to this time, had been working in New York, arrived in the city to make preparations for installing the Telephone Herald plant. A demonstration is to be given some time in the near future which, it is claimed, will convince all the skeptics that the plan is bound to be a success.

### STRIKE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Comrades: The strike of Sailors, Firemen and Cooks on the Great Lakes is still on. We appeal to all seafaring men to assist us in persuading seamen to stay away from the Lakes during this strike.

Any reports that the strike has been settled are false.

The Seamen of the Great Lakes are sticking together solidly, and will keep up the battle for freedom and decent conditions until the fight is won. "God Almighty hates a quitter." (So do we.)

Lend a hand, comrades, by inducing seamen to stay away from the Lakes while the strike is on.

Yours fraternally,

LAKE DISTRICT,

International Seamen's Union of America.

**STRIKE ON THE GREAT LAKES  
KEEP AWAY!**

## ALL UNION PIANOS HAVE THE LABEL

### THE CHRISTIAN SOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The churches of the United States have from time to time adopted resolutions indicating the position with regard to the social problem. The most recent document issued by a church body is that adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Atlantic City during the latter part of May. Following is an extract from this important document:

"We believe that Jesus Christ is the final authority over all human life, in its social as well as in its individual aspects. We believe that righteousness can be realized in the complex conditions of modern life only through the application of all human affairs of the principles of the kingdom of God, as taught by Jesus Christ.

We believe that the church is under imperative obligation to show how these Christian principles apply to human affairs. We believe that this teaching ought to be given by the church definitely in relation to present practical conditions. We hold that our church ought to declare:

1. For the acknowledgment of the obligation of wealth.

The church declares that the getting of wealth must be in obedience to Christian ideals, and that all wealth, from whatever source acquired, must be held or administered as a trust for God for the good of fellowman. The church emphasizes the danger, ever imminent to the individual and to society as well, of setting material welfare above righteous life. The church protests against undue desire for wealth, untimely pursuit of gain, and the immoderate exaltation of riches.

2. For the application of Christian principles to the conduct of industrial organization, whether of capital or labor.

3. For a more equitable distribution of wealth.

We hold that the distribution of the products of industry ought to be made such that it can be approved by the Christian conscience.

4. For the abatement of poverty.

We realize that much poverty is due to idleness or imprudence; but, on the other hand, we hold that much is due to preventable disease, uncompensated accidents, lack of proper education, and other conditions for which society is responsible, and which society ought to seek to remove. We believe that Christianity requires that adequate provision be made to relieve from want those, who, through no fault of their own, but by reason of old age or incapacity, now suffer the brunt of losses incurred in the service of society as a whole.

5. For the abolition of child-labor—that the protection of children from exploitation in industry and trade, and from work that is degrading, degrading, or morally unwholesome.

6. For such regulation of the conditions of the industrial occupation of women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of themselves, the community, and future generations.

7. For adequate protection of working people from dangerous machinery and objectionable conditions of labor, and from occupational disease.

8. For some provision by which the burden imposed by injuries and deaths from industrial accidents shall not be permitted to rest upon the injured person or his family.

9. For the release of every worker from work one day in seven.

The church holds that in a Christian society these things should prevail: (a) One day of rest for every six days of work secured to every worker; (b) this one day of rest made to be, wherever possible, the Lord's Day; (c) the product of every worker for six days' work made sufficient for the needs of seven days of living.

10. For such ordering of the hours and requirements of labor as to make them compatible

(Continued on page 7)



## Bush & Gerts High-Grade Pianos

### Exclusively Union Label

Endorsed by thousands of musicians, used in hundreds of schools, colleges and conservatories, and exploited in concert and used in studio and teaching by such celebrated artists as Mme. Julie Rivé-King, Harold von Mickwitz, Senior Edmund Goré, and many others.

A full and complete line of artistic, modern designs in Uprights and Grands. The most popular piano of the age. Every piano bears the trade-mark and name cast in the plate.

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in competition under another name. Catalog, prices  
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## Bush & Gerts Piano Co.

Bush Temple

Chicago, Illinois

# UNION MATTERS

## SONG OF LABOR.

Come, listen, my wage-working brother,  
And learn why your troubles endure;  
Don't think that kind Nature, your mother,  
Intends such as you to be poor.

On you lies the fault, if there's any;  
Don't blame men like Morgan or Gould;  
For how can the few rule the many  
If the many refuse to be ruled?

As long as you kneel you'll be flouted;  
As long as you're meek you'll meet scorn;  
As long as you fear, you'll be routed;  
As long as you yield, you'll be shorn.

Through ups and through downs stand together;  
Be true to your leaders, like men;  
When you're beaten, don't show the white  
feather,  
But rally for battle again.

Don't build up a schemer's ambition;  
Don't put a good man on the shelf;  
Don't give to a base politician  
The vote you might cast for yourself.

March forward with purposes blended;  
And better be safe than too fast;  
Some day the long strife will be ended,  
A unionized nation at last.

—HERBERT CASSON.

The iron trades unions of Seattle, Wash., and Los Angeles, Cal., went on strike on June 1st for an eight-hour day.

The eight-hour day went into effect in the iron trades of San Francisco on June 1st, as the result of an agreement reached after the strike of 1907.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been invited by the San Francisco Labor Council to deliver the Labor Day address in that city.

Telephone girls throughout the United States are to be organized by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and Telephone Operators' Association. This is the new name adopted by the telegraphers in their recent convention.

Work was resumed on all Chicago big skyscrapers and other buildings tied up by the strike of structural ironworkers. An agreement was made by the union officials and representatives of the Iron League by which the strikers will receive 65 cents an hour until May 1, 1911, and 66 cents an hour the following year. The strike began May 1st.

Mrs. Glendower Evans, a society leader, suffragist, and socialist advocate of Boston, Mass., was arrested for picketing June 8th at a labor controversy in South Boston. With Miss Mabel Gillespie, secretary of the Woman's Trades Union League, she was taken to a police station. After being warned by the officer in charge, they were allowed to go.

Delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor decided that labor men have a "message" to the world and they wish to impart it through the pulpit.

Clergymen will be asked to vacate their pulpits on one Sunday each year, to be known as "Labor Sunday," and give labor orators an opportunity of delivering their message and incidentally pointing out to the congregations and clergymen "why workingmen don't go to church."

\* \* \*

Daniel J. Tobin of Boston, international president of the Teamsters' Union, reports that he has succeeded in bringing about the reaffiliation of the two big San Francisco unions which left the brotherhood in 1905.

One of the locals, the Truck Drivers' Union 85, is reputed to be the wealthiest local union in the world, owning its own building, which is also let for stores and offices, and having more than \$100,000 in its local treasury. It has 2,500 members.

\* \* \*

By a unanimous vote the members of the Mine Inspectors' Institute at a recent conference adopted the report of the committee on uniform mine legislation, one section of which asked that a department of mining be created in the several mining states of the Union, and that competent men be put in charge of the departments so created.

The president, George Harrison, was authorized to appoint a committee composed of a member from each of the twenty-five mining states to co-operate with the committee, which made the report in getting the matter before the state legislatures.

\* \* \*

The United Mine Workers of America have reached a settlement in all the bituminous coal states except Illinois and the southwest district, which comprises Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The advance of 5.55 per cent demanded by the miners has been conceded by all the operators and work has been resumed. Local conditions have prevented a settlement in Illinois and the present indications are that the strike will last all summer. The Illinois operators have offered their men the same increase that the miners have accepted in other states, but it has been declared unsatisfactory to the Illinois miners, and neither side has shown a disposition to yield.

\* \* \*

The official count of the ballots cast in the election of officers of the International Typographical Union was announced at the headquarters of the organization, as follows:

President—J. M. Lynch, Indianapolis, 22,000; W. M. Reilly, Dallas, Texas, 15,883.

First Vice-President—G. A. Tracy, San Francisco, 20,424; C. H. Govan, New York, 16,352.

Secretary—J. W. Hays, Indianapolis, 23,163; R. C. Albrook, Denver, 13,609.

Delegates American Federation of Labor—Frank Morrison, Chicago; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto; T. W. McCullough, Omaha.

Trustees Printers' Home—Michael Powell, Ottawa, Can.; W. H. M'Kee, New York; Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs.

Agent Printers' Home—G. P. Nichols, Baltimore, Md.

\* \* \*

A strike involving 75,000 cloakmakers will be called before July 15th, according to delegates who returned from the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union at Boston. The skirt makers, waist makers, wrapper makers and corset makers also will be called out. A tax of \$1.00 for each man and 50 cents for each woman in the trade has been ordered for an emergency fund. The assessments must be in by July 1st. The strike may extend to other cities. General Secretary John A. Dyehe gave the reasons for the strike. He says:

"We must fight for a normal eight-hour day, with no more home work and no more seven days a week. If it was possible to introduce

an eight-hour workday for the bituminous miners, it is also possible to introduce it in our trade."

## STRIKE BREAKERS THE CAUSE.

The steamer Frank H. Goodyear, which sank in Lake Huron May 23, causing a loss of 18 lives, was not manned with a proper crew of experienced seamen as is alleged by the owners of the ship. I doubt now whether the steamer had on board even one competent sailor, aside from the licensed officers.

An investigation now being conducted shows that some of the crew could not even speak the English language, and that others were men of boys of little or no experience as sailors. Wm. H. Schluerter, a watchman or lookoutsman on the ill-fated vessel, was a hotel porter. The Goodyear was his first ship, and he had not been on board over three weeks. Yet he was employed as an able seaman. Frank Spolar, 19 years old, was another of the crew who had never sailed before, and the same is true of Frank Mollick. Mollick cannot speak the English language, neither could Vanderslaw Klubozenski, another of the crew who had had little if any experience on board ship. John L. Papp, 20 years of age, who occupied the responsible position of wheelsman on the Goodyear, had sailed less than six months and could not in that short time have gained the skill necessary to properly and safely steer a steamer like the Goodyear, certainly not in a dangerous emergency.

Efforts to trace others of the crew will be continued until all the facts are gathered and the dangerous conditions in which the Goodyear left port has been fully exposed.

Others of the Lake Carriers' Association ships now operating with strike breakers as crews are in a similar condition. They are dangerous to navigation.

## BASEBALL BOYCOTT ENDED.

The boycott of organized labor on American League baseball parks where the Cleveland team plays was lifted by an agreement entered into between Ban Johnson, president of the American League, and officials representing the American Federation of Labor and the local unions of Cleveland. The terms of the agreement are that in all American League baseball parks no cigars shall be sold without the union label, and that all printing ordered by the league clubs shall be given to union shops. It is also provided that any stands erected or other structural work taken in hand by the clubs shall be intrusted solely to union labor.

## A FAIR ANSWER.

In answer to the appeal issued by the A. F. of L. on behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers the following sums were realized:

From Jan. 7 to Jan. 15 inc.....	\$1,284.88
From Jan. 17 to Jan. 29 inc.....	9,378.90
From Jan. 31 to Feb. 12 inc.....	5,939.11
From Feb. 14 to Feb. 26 inc.....	4,641.74
From Feb. 28 to March 12 inc.....	4,929.11
From March 14 to April 9 inc.....	5,374.72
From April 11 to May 21 inc.....	6,603.88

Total .....\$38,152.34

## INCIDENT IN CHAUFFEURS' STRIKE.

The Dan Canary Taxicab Company of Chicago was thrown into the hands of a receiver by Circuit Judge Baldwin upon application of the Meyer Printing Company, on a \$95.95 claim, and John Frady was appointed receiver. The taxicab company, it is stated, ceased doing business June 7th, owes \$23,000 to other creditors, and has assets of only \$1,500.

## TRADE NOTES

The Salyer-Baumeister Piano Company of Los Angeles intends starting a piano factory at Trench, Cal., shortly.

The Lockhart Piano Company of New York City have secured a long lease on the premises now occupied by them at Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street.

Bernard Shoninger, founder and head of the Shoninger Co., of this city, died at New Haven, Conn., June 6th, after a brief illness, at the age of eighty-two years.

The Wireless Music Co., with \$2,500 capital, has been incorporated by Walter J. Merritt, John Cochinsky and August Knickel to operate apparatus for transmitting music in a wireless manner.

The loss on the Conn Band Instrument Works, Elkhart, Ind., was total. The plant was not considered a good risk by insurance men, being rated at \$243, but will be rebuilt fireproof and sprinklered.

"Our loss," said Manager William J. Gronert, is \$500,000 above the insurance of \$80,000. We did more than \$100,000 worth of finished instruments ready for shipment. The factory will be rebuilt at once."

A similar fire loss was suffered by Mr. Conn in 1883, and the big factory destroyed last week replaced it. Now it is promised that a better and more modern factory will be rushed to completion.

Information from a reliable source was obtained to the effect that a large building lot owned by the L. Adler estate at 162 Clinton Avenue North, Rochester, N. Y., has been purchased by Goetzman & Company, incorporated, piano manufacturers.

It is reported that the firm will soon erect a large plant on the ground for the manufacture of pianos, its present quarters at 17 Elm street having been outgrown.

When asked in regard to the matter Charles Getzmann, president of the company, said he had nothing for publication concerning it.

Following the action of the Mason & Hamlin Co. in resigning from membership in the National Piano Manufacturers' Association, comes an announcement this week that the Foster-Stronach Co. has also tendered its resignation of membership in that body. At the offices of the American Piano Co. it was stated that the reason for this action was because the Association had of late accepted to membership many of the cheap stencil manufacturers.

The last remaining landmark of the one-time musical glories of Fourteenth street, New York, will soon pass away in its practical relations to music and the piano. Steinway Hall, so long the very heart and center of New York's musical life, will soon pass to other purposes.

Cash in the sum of \$1,250,000 has been paid by John G. Kahn, a resident of Long Branch, N. J., for Steinway Hall and the group of buildings forming the salesrooms and warerooms of Steinway & Sons in East Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets near Fourth avenue at Union Square, New York.

It is said that Steinway & Sons will locate at the Herald Square section, most likely at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

The S. N. Swan & Co of Freeport, Ill., has engaged Andres Holmstrom to draw a scale and otherwise perfect plans for an upright piano to be known as the Swan, which will shortly be placed on the market. The S. N. Swan factory has been devoted exclusively heretofore to organ making, but as the demand for that class of goods has been decreasing for some time past, Mr. Swan decided to enter the piano field. Associated with him in the S. N. Swan enterprise are his two sons, David E. Swan and Gustave E. Swan, A. H. Anderson, his son-in-law, C. J. Berg, superintendent, and E. O. Furen.

Fred K. Kurtz, whose resignation as an officer of the Kurtz Action Co., of Rockford, Ill., was announced recently, has allied himself with the Ariston Piano Player Co., of Chicago. Mr. Kurtz was the founder and promoter of the Kurtz Action Co., and it was entirely through his efforts that the large business of this concern was built up. After the purchase of the Kurtz Action Co. by the Wood & Brooks interests, friction developed between Mr. Kurtz and other officers who were sent down to look after the Wood & Brooks interests. His resignation was therefore not entirely unexpected. In his new connection Mr. Kurtz will be given broad latitude, and his excellent business acumen, good judgment and experience will undoubtedly result in adding greatly to the business of the Ariston Company.

### ANENT THE BRUNSWICK.

With not quite the necessary \$12,500 raised for the Brunswick piano factory bonus fund, but more money in sight, the committee in charge of raising the fund held a meeting Wednesday night in Mayor Rietdyk's office at the city hall, Muskegon, Mich. The total raised to Thursday was \$9,340, but the committee expects to be able to increase it materially and to approach at least the required amount within the next few days.

A special committee of four members, composed of Mayor Harry A. Rietdyk, Alderman John Castenholz, Charles H. Kimball and E. C. Robinson, city assessor, was appointed to try and raise the additional required amount and also to go to Chicago and meet the Brunswick representatives to negotiate with them for the factory.

The following letter was received at Muskegon, from H. H. Olsen of the Montague Milling Company, Montague, Mich. Mr. Olsen writes as follows:

"Hackley National Bank, Muskegon:

"Will you please turn the enclosed check for \$15 over to the committee that is gathering contributions for the piano factory? I am sorry, owing to adverse circumstances the last few years, that I cannot add another cipher to the same, as I am deeply interested in the growth of Muskegon, that gives us a large and good market close to our home, not only in our business, but giving labor to many of our people that cannot find employment at home. Yours very truly

"Montague Milling Company.

"H. H. OLSEN."

### ROTHSCHILDS TO MAKE PIANOS.

The plant formerly occupied by the defunct Burdett Piano Co. at Monroeville, O., has been acquired by Rothschild & Co., of Chicago, Ill. The deal was closed by Richard Mensel, head of the piano department of Rothschild & Co. The plant will be overhauled and equipped with the most modern appliances for the production of a popular priced piano.

Up to the present time the Meister piano, to which Rothschild & Co. are devoting all their energy, has been made by three different concerns, but with the opening of the new Meister plant one of these will undoubtedly be dispensed

with and then eventually the company will probably manufacture every piano it sells, which is said to be 9,000 a year. The plant at Monroe has a capacity of about 2,000 pianos a year.

### WHOSE PROPERTY ARE THEY?

Vose & Sons Piano Co., of Boston, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Julien W. Vose and Leroy Vose, now officers of the Vose Piano Co., of New York, seeking an injunction to restrain them from communicating with employees under contract with the Vose & Sons Piano Co., with a view to hiring them for the Vose Piano Co., of New York.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Snyder-Foster Co., Washington, D. C., to manufacture, sell and deal in all kinds of musical instruments. Capital stock, \$100,000.

A. B. Furlong Piano Co., Bronx, New York, general piano manufacturing and selling business. Capital, \$1,000. Incorporators, Elek B. Ludvig, Hurry Harris, Henry G. Wiley, all of 299 Broadway, New York City.

The Monarch Piano Co., Chicago, Ill., capital stock \$5,000; to manufacture and deal in pianos, organs and other musical instruments. Incorporators, James M. Le Fevre, S. Nathaniel Gustafson, S. G. Thomason.

The W. F. Peters Co. to succeed W. F. Peters, manufacturer of pianos at 281 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, New York. Capital stock, \$5,000. W. F. Peters, president; Peter Gorges, vice-president and treasurer.

Cluett & Sons, Troy, N. Y.; manufacture and deal in pianos, musical instruments, etc., deal in sheet music, etc.; capital, \$750,000. Incorporators C. F. Cluett, A. E. Cluett, W. I. Johnson, Troy.

The New Brunswick Piano Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., with a capital of \$20,000, has been incorporated by Stephen J. Cox, Stephen S. Newton, and Allan C. McDonnell to manufacture pianos and other musical instruments.

(Continued from page 4)

with healthy physical, mental and moral life.  
11. For the employment of the methods of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

12. For the removal of unsanitary dwellings and the relief or prevention of congestion of population, so that there may be the proper physical basis for Christian family life.

13. For the application of Christian methods in the care of dependent and incapable persons, by the adequate equipment and humane and scientific administration of public institutions concerned therewith.

14. For the development of a Christian spirit in the attitude of society toward offenders against the law.

The church holds that a Christian society must seek the reformation of offenders, and that it must endeavor to prevent the commission of crimes by furnishing a wholesome environment, and by such education as will develop moral sense and industrial efficiency in the young."

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

## LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

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#### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



There are two issues, after all,  
Above the ones that speech may call  
Or Wisdom utter;  
Two issues that with men and you  
Are most important—and the two  
Are bread and butter.

The balmy days of summer are here—at last.

With sunshine as our aid, organization work should progress as never before.

When buying that summer suit kindly look and see whether it bears the Union Label. Don't shout unionism and at the same time act as promoter of scab labor.

With the busy season soon at our doors all hands should get busy to the end that a brighter and better future may be attained for the workers of our craft.

Harmony of thought and action is the necessary keynote to all undertakings if they are to be successful. This applies to trade unions, it applies to our own organization. Unity must be had before progress can be made.

Labor Day is fast approaching. Let us take stock—check up the work done for our organization during the year. Will the ledger show a balance to our credit in work done for the solidarity of the workers of our trade? If not, why not?

We have been waiting patiently for the announcement of the political policy of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, that will make Congress sit up and take notice.

Will President Gompers kindly furnish the information?

Some of the skilled piano makers may be willing to expend their physical and mental skill at wages entirely inadequate to a humane existence; others are in constant protest. Will not you, poor, subjugated and coerced fellow-worker, endeavor to throw off the shackles of

fear, join hands with the protestors, and contend for a wage which will make life worth the living? Think it over.

There is hardly a trade of any proportion, in which the workers are organized, but what the wages of the employes have been increased to a considerable extent. A cursory examination of the daily press will bear out this statement. The piano maker, the organ maker, men of superior skill, are still plodding away at wages that should make both the employer and employee feel ashamed. There's a reason!

New York has come to the front with a Social Justice League, whose aim it will be to chase the Socialist party, helter skelter, to the four winds. The league is composed of a heterogeneous mixture of absurd and egotistical ignoramuses. To our misguided friends of this league this Journal desires to give the following advice: If you intend to exterminate the Socialistic Party, you must first exterminate existing social evils.

From press dispatches we have it that cigar merchants to the number of 300 have organized for the purpose of combatting the cigar trust. This is a very laudable object. It is regrettable that this movement was not given birth long ago. The cigar trust, above all trusts, deserves the condemnation of every fair-minded woman and man for their impounding at starvation wages of girls and boys of tender years.

We wish this organization unqualified success.

In the very near future the sub-committee to whom was referred the proposition for the establishment of a piano factory to be owned and controlled by the International Union will make its report. The report, as far as we can ascertain, makes some practical recommendations which, if followed, will assure an early fulfillment of this long-cherished hope. Of course, it will be necessary to submit the report, first, to the International Executive Board for approval, and, second, to the membership at large for approbation.

From what we have seen and know of the report, we can safely prophesy an almost unanimous vote in its favor.

O Lord, let it be soon!

Organizer A. E. Starr is doing some splendid work in the Canadian territory, despite the opposition efforts of the employers, who are part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and who seem to labor under the mistaken idea that the employees of their respective industries must be subservient to their orders in and outside of the factory.

To engage a job in many of Canada's piano factories means, to take the employer's version of it, to barter away one's freedom of thought and action. How long our Canadian brothers will stand for this outrage time can only tell.

It suffices to say at this time that a day of reckoning is fast approaching.

W. R. Hearst, having lost caste among the organized workers of our country, due to his versatile and uncertain attitude on measures of extreme importance to them, is now endeavoring to worm himself into the good graces of the workers' opponents, the capitalists. His latest scheme is the organization of the "Boy Scout," an idea derived entirely from European aristocracies.

In disseminating the doctrine of patriotism, bloodshed and murder as exemplified in the boy scout idea, wily Willie expects to regain the affection of the so-called upper class, which apparently he had lost owing to his mercenary and demagogic expression of friendship for organized labor.

It remains to be seen whether wily Willie will make good. The motive behind this, his latest move, seems so clear as to prohibit the possi-

bility of any sane and intelligent person falling into Willie's well-prepared but easily discernible trap.

364 AND 365.

Whenever the Socialist Party will insist that membership in the party for wage-earners is dependent upon their standing in the union of their trade, if any exists, then, and not until then, will it demonstrate to the trade unionists of our country that its profession of friendship for the trade unionists is sincere.

Sincerity in principle is inconceivable in men who during 364 days in the year, oppose the efforts of the trade union movement for the amelioration of the wage-worker's conditions, and who on the 365th day do penance at the ballot-box, as it is in trade unionist who devote 364 days in the year in an effort to right the wrongs of the wage-worker and on the 365th day vote for those who bind the shackles.

### LABOR SUNDAY.

Labor Sunday will be observed for the first time during the present year. We heartily approve of the proposition, providing it is possible to have the ministers of the Gospel vacate their pulpits for that day to members of the trade union movement.

Labor Sunday, like Labor Day, should be devoted to the preaching of labor doctrines exclusively. There are none more capable of performing this task than the active workers in the trade union movement.

The habit of inviting men of opposite belief to address the organized workers on these days appears to us as entirely in contravention of the original intent of the conceivers of Labor Day as well as Labor Sunday.

What the ministers of the Gospel, practical politicians and others do not know about the labor movement would, if gathered and bound, form a very respectable volume. Even if they know all about the trade union movement, it would not be for them to further its advocacy; it would mean stultification in most cases.

Let labor men preach the gospel of labor; let us leave it to others to pick flaws if any there can be found.

### PIPE DREAM OR SPIRIT—WHICH?

Much has been written in past years about the editor of this Journal by the officious writers and editors of and for the "Musical Trade Press." There remains hardly an incident in the editor's life, beginning from his birth up to the present day, which has not been made subject of comment. In fact, much has been written of which the Journal editor has never had knowledge as really happening.

These write-ups are no doubt inspired by the writer's gift of second sight, or, better perhaps, the spiritualistic tendencies with which every writer on a musical trade paper is more or less imbued. In proof of this statement we need but turn to the pages of any trade paper, and behold! Visions galore!

While we have heretofore refrained from commenting on this aptitude of the trade press writer, the story of the "Musical Age's" Boston correspondent, published in a recent issue of that paper, is so grotesque and uncanny as to merit at least brief mention. That the story is the product of a spiritualistic seance, participated in by the correspondent, a seance where one's great-grandmother is made to appear with flowing hair, haggard face and skeleton-like limbs, despite the fact that at her demise she was fat, fair and forty and minus of any hair, is apparent to all knowing readers. Another excuse for the story may be found in an over-indulgence in Boston's popular decoction called "Musty," which the writer of

his story is given to understand produces about similar delusions—pipe dreams.

Whatever the cause, the correspondent surely earned his money; he conveyed information of which the editor of this Journal was totally in ignorance.

We have never had the opportunity or pleasure of communing with the spirit world, nor to conjure up visions or pipe dreams through the medium of "Musties," and must therefore rest content with the declaration of the "Musical Age's" correspondent as to the truthfulness of his story.

To assume that the correspondent wrote in a spiritual sense or else wrote pipe dreams due to the impelling motor power of Boston's most cherished summer collation, "Musty," would perhaps prove a correct diagnosis.

Well, to get at the meat of the story you must read it yourself. The story:

The Boston piano trade has been somewhat interested this week to learn of the expected arrival in town of Charles Dold, of Chicago, who is International President of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Makers' Union, and it has been surmised that he comes here for the purpose of getting more men affiliated with unionism. Mr. Dold is rather well-known in Boston, as it is understood that some years ago he was an employe of the Emerson Piano Co., and left Boston to go to Chicago. It will be rather interesting to see what success he will meet with in any efforts he may put forth, for it is understood that unionism is not especially popular among piano factory employes, that, in fact, there are but two union factories in Boston, the rest being open shops. Whether Mr. Dold's visit here portends any disturbance remains to be seen, but no one is giving the matter much worry.

#### RESURRECT CORPSE.

We clip the following item from one of our trade paper exchanges. Those who can read between the lines can readily understand the zeal with which the piano manufacturers champion the cause of the so-called "art," properly called "abortive" finish.

The Canadian piano and organ manufacturers will soon issue a circular strongly endorsing the "art" finish and recommending that it be featured. The decision of the Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association to recommend the "art" finish for piano cases is of interest to the trade and of great importance both in Canada and the United States. The annoyance and actual monetary loss that has been caused through varnish checking or highly finished surfaces becoming otherwise marred is too well known.

The varnish finisher in the piano factory has for years been an eye-sore to the piano manufacturer; his elimination their one aim and desire. In order to bring this about the manufacturers have endeavored to mislead the piano purchasing public by false and deceptive statements. It seems, however, that despite these oft-repeated and deceptive discourses on "art" finish and varnish checking, the public has expressed a decided preference for the REAL finish, which alone can give a piano the appearance of an art instrument.

To say that the dull, so-called art finish truly represents art is inviting the widest possible stretch of imagination.

We do not believe that a manufacturer can be found who, upon his honor, will proclaim the dull finish of a piano as a work of art.

It may truly be called an abortive finish, for such it is in reality.

When the public finally understands that a universal adoption of this "abortive" finish means to do away with the skilled mechanic and to put in his place boys or girls of tender age and at about one-fifth the wages paid the present finisher, the motive of the manufacturer's zeal on behalf of this "art" finish can easily be deciphered.

In a dull "art" finished piano the purchaser secures a smeared-up looking instrument, at the same if not a higher price than the real finished,

polished piano, though the cost of the dull finish is four-fifths less than the other, the real finish.

This is a profit which, of course, goes to the manufacturer.

It pays the manufacturer to advocate the "dull," "art," "abortive" finish.

As stated before, efforts to popularize this finish have been made repeatedly and without number. All of them, however, failed up to this writing.

These efforts failed because of the palpable untruthfulness of the arguments advanced.

The National Piano Manufacturers' Association of the United States has long since given up the task of popularizing the dull finish for a bad job.

Some were too honest to make the arguments in its favor, and others couldn't lie fast enough. This is plain talk, but fact.

Yes, the piano manufacturers went even further. At one of their conventions they pronounced the dull finish DEAD; they buried the corpse with all the solemnity and obeisance the importance of the event demanded.

If we are not in error, our mutual friend E. S. Conway of Kimball scab-shop fame delivered the oration, and our no less esteemed friend G. P. Bent, right-hand man of Sawdust Post, also proprietor of the "Tingeling" Crown non-union piano factory, the benediction.

That the dull "art" finish is dead as far as the United States is concerned is conceded by its most ardent supporters.

It remained for the unsophisticated Canadian piano manufacturer to make an effort to resurrect the corpse.

Whether they will be able to assimilate the smell incidental to this resurrection remains to be seen.

#### A LAST WARNING.

Due to the importuning of many members of our organization who have written this office regarding the unnatural low state of wages prevailing in the musical instrument industry, we published several editorials bearing on this subject.

In these editorials we agreed fully with our correspondents in their contentions that the wage paid the employee of the musical instrument industry is way and far below a normal state. We went even further, we pointed out the contrast existing in the wage paid the painter and carpenter, less skilled trades, and that of the piano and organ worker. We further pointed out the way for a change, an increase in wages. As a criterion to follow we briefly recited the history of the carpenter and painters' crafts, in which it is well known the employees worked long hours at low wages until they became organized.

We advised the employees of the musical instrument industry to follow in the footsteps of the carpenter and painter, we advised them to organize, as it is only through organization that a change in wages and hours of work can be had.

This is a well-established fact.

But what if anything has become of this advice?

Has it borne fruit?

Have steps been taken either by the individual member or the local union to put same in practice?

If so, with what result?

These are the all-important questions; they should be answered by action.

Even if you have made an effort and failed you should continue on.

The reward is too valuable to fritter away through lack of persistency.

The International Union has given the locals and members thereof mighty assistance by reducing the initiation fee from \$5.00 to \$2.00.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

This opportunity should be taken advantage of.

It is the taking of advantage of this opportunity that will play a mighty factor in deciding whether the wage of the musical instrument industry employee shall be increased in the near future or not.

A wage increase rests entirely with the workers of the industry.

The justice of an increase is not even disputed by the employer.

Individual employers, however, cannot be expected to increase wages much above those paid by their nearest competitors.

If they did it would mean, in many cases, to drive them out of business.

In nine cases out of ten the manufacturer most favorable to our organization would suffer.

This phase of the question should be thoroughly considered.

Those of our members who are fortunate enough to be employed in union shops should make it their business to create other union shops.

If they value their positions, if they expect to realize better wages, they MUST assist in organizing the non-union factories.

Wages will never be increased to adequate proportions in our own or any other organization unless a preponderance of the employees of the industry in which they are employed are organized.

It is, therefore, we say, a raise in wages, to receive or to not receive, rests exclusively with you, the worker.

If you mean what you say, if you honestly feel yourself entitled, if you really want it, you must make some effort toward procuring same.

This effort consists of you going to the front and doing your utmost to organize the workers of your trade.

There are still a few weeks left in which resultful efforts may be made.

Until August 1st the low initiation fee will prevail, after that the old initiation fee of \$5.00 must be paid.

There are still a few weeks to intervene before the fall, the busy season, confronts us—the time when piano and organ makers should profit.

A last warning, unless you put your shoulder to the wheel, and do it now, visions of wage increases will go a flitting.

Unless you work with might and main in an effort for a thorough organization, your hopes for more money for work will be in vain.

A last warning, ORGANIZE!

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

## CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, June 20, 1910.

This is a busy time for the picnic committee—hustle, hustle, hustle, from morn till night. But four more weeks and then we all celebrate. Sunday, August 7th, at Elm Tree Grove, the piano makers' high time.

The members of Local No. 1 have again done themselves proud, after being refused an organizer by the international office, for reasons mutually satisfactory, what did they do but appoint one, digging down in their pockets for his pay. To Brother John Ahlgren, present president of the local, fell the choice.

Chicago at the present time has a very nasty strike on hand, the chauffeurs strike. The boys have been out for three months; they are contending against the auto or garage trust, which has declared for the open shop. There are but seven firms in this trust, two of which have gone into the hands of a receiver since the strike began, controlling all the garages of any size in this city. There are 360 chauffeurs on strike, and to their credit let it be said that 360 are still out, not one having turned traitor by returning to work.

The strike would have easily been won by the men had not the Mayor of the city and the chief of police turned over the police force to the Chicago Manufacturers' Association, who is conducting the strike against the chauffeurs.

The police are directing and instructing the strike breakers in their work. The Chicago Federation of Labor is submitting a proposition to levy a five-cent assessment on its members in aid of this strike.

I was sorry at being compelled to forego the pleasure of hearing our International President speak at the Socialist Press picnic held June 19th at Riverview Park. It appears to be a very unfortunate circumstance that prohibited him from appearing. As I understand it, his failure to be present was due to the announcement that a former member and officer of Local Union No. 1, who permitted himself to be suspended and who since has cast his lot with the non-union factories of this city, would speak from the same platform. It could hardly be expected of an international officer of a trade union to go arm-in-arm with, to put it mildly, a non-union man of this same trade, preaching the doctrine of solidarity.

I hope the time will come when the Socialist Party will realize that non-union men are not the best kind of men to choose for spreading their propaganda, especially not to trade unionist.

A tremendous revival of interest has of late manifested itself among the piano workers of this city; especially is this true of the varnish finishers. There isn't a finisher working in the piano industry who is not smarting under the humiliating conditions under which he is compelled to work. Nine hours per day every day in the week, and at about half the pay the ordinary painter receives. This unrest has so far developed as to border on open revolt. An effort is being made to unite all the varnish finishers in the city of Chicago into one organization, and with fair prospects of success. Well boys, the field is wide, ample room for two unions.

The Rothchild Company, owners of one of Chicago's largest department stores, intends to manufacture pianos in the very near future, having bought the Monroeville (Ohio) piano factory with this object in view. It is the intention to manufacture the Meister piano exclusively. No. 1 has appointed a committee to interview the firm with reference to the union

proposition. The result of this interview will be awaited with much interest.

More next time.

Correspondent of No. 1.

Boston, Mass., June 6, 1910.

The piano industry in Boston continues to prosper. With one or two exceptions all the factories are running full time, and what is more, they are shipping their product as fast as made.

With these conditions prevailing in what is usually a dull season of the year, prospects are bright for a record-breaking trade in the fall, which should mean, if proper arrangements are made in time, increased returns for the men where labor makes this output possible.

At this time it is too early to say, with certainty, whether the workers will be in a position to make their arrangements or not, but present indications are that they will.

One good sign is the steady increase in the membership of Local No. 19, and another is the increasing interest in union affairs amongst the non-union men, many of whom are thoroughly dissatisfied with present conditions. And so while conditions are bad, the outlook is good and the man who cannot see hope ahead is simply heading the wrong way.

Local No 19 has a strong organizing committee on the job and they are showing results. Amongst other work they have arranged for an open meeting for organizing purposes to be held in Machinists' Hall on June 28th. No effort will be spared to make it an entertaining, instructive and enjoyable event for all.

It appears that some of our dear readers have in some way confused the writer's nom de plume, "Woodworm," with that of "Wormwood" who preceded me as correspondent for Local No. 19, and whose brilliancy, wit and literary ability made his letters one of the most attractive features of our Journal. So while the writer hopes that those who find fault with his feeble efforts will continue to blame "Wormwood," for the benefit of the rest of our dear readers he will sign himself for the nonce.

JAMES E. JENNINGS,

Correspondent for Local No. 19.

### ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Inez Milholland and other well-known suffrage leaders were made defendants in an odd suit filed in the United States Circuit Court in behalf of A. Sitomer, a shirtwaist manufacturer of New York City. Sitomer claims that he was driven out of business by the recent strike of shirtwaist-makers, and asks \$50,000 damages of the suffragists, who gave moral and financial support to the strike. He alleges that aiding strikers amounted to a conspiracy in restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust law, and that he is entitled to triple damages, as the act prescribes. The Women's Trades Union League and the Waistmakers' Union are named as co-defendants.

### A BATHTUB TRUST.

A \$100,000,000 combination is being formed which, if perfected, will doubtless be called the "bathtub trust." Already it has ordered a rise in the price of its products from 20 to 30 per cent, which will mean something like a \$25,000,000 annual tax upon the people of the United States. It also purposes to put practically all the small jobbers out of business. Sixteen companies are involved in the deal. They manufacture not only tubs but almost every other kind of sanitary enameled device.

**UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**

**Kimball  
Pianos  
Are  
Unfair**

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Whether women will be granted suffrage in Oklahoma will be decided at the regular election in that State in November.

The house committee on labor on June 17th decided to report favorably a bill creating a department of labor with a seat in the President's cabinet. The measure has been indorsed by most of the labor unions, industrial organizations and similar associations of the country.

No Ohio city or village can enter into a contract with a labor union to employ none except union labor in municipal enterprises, according to an opinion of Attorney General Denman given June 7th to City Solicitor Houston of Steubenville, which city sought to contract with the Stationary Engineers' Union.

Suit was started recently by Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies of Illinois against the Postal Telegraph Company for employing boys under 16 for night messenger duty. The complaint alleges that five boys were found working before 7 o'clock in the morning and one boy after 7 o'clock at night. Mr. Davies said the suit is an effort to prevent the employment of boys for delivering messages in the levee district. The case was set for hearing before Municipal Judge Seovel on June 23.

Governor Draper of Massachusetts last week signed the Morrill bill to regulate advertisements and solicitations for employes during strikes, lockouts or other labor disputes. The bill provides that if an employer during a strike or lockout publicly advertises for employes by himself or his agents, or solicits persons to work for him to fill the places of the strikers, he shall explicitly mention in such advertisement or solicitation that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists. The new law carries with it a penalty of \$100 maximum for each violation of its provisions.

The United States Senate again proved that it has merited the characterization, "House of Corporation Lords," when, by vote of 34 to 16, it adopted an amendment of the senate committee on appropriations striking out of the sundry civil bill the House amendment, which provided that no money appropriated by this measure for the prosecution of trusts in violation of the Sherman act shall be expended for suits against labor organizations.

The Appellate Court of Illinois affirmed a decision given by Judge George A. Carpenter when on the Circuit Court bench, sentencing to jail for thirty days three union men charged with contempt of court in violating an injunction. The men who are ordered to serve the sentences imposed are John J. Brittain, George H. Lakey and Charles G. Grassl, officers of the Carpenters' Union, who were charged with conspiring to injure the business of the Mears-Slayton Lumber Company. A strike was in progress at the plant of the lumber company in July, 1908, and an injunction was issued by Judge Carpenter restraining officers and members of the organization from interfering with the business of the concern.

Senator Dick, chairman of the Senate committee on mines and mining, introduced in the Senate a bill appropriating \$160,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the establishment of mine rescue stations, to be located as follows:

Near the boundary between southern Ohio,

western West Virginia, and northeastern Kentucky; in the coal fields of Alabama, southeast Tennessee, and northwest Georgia; between southern Indiana and western Kentucky, accessible to the coal fields of those two regions and Southern Illinois; at some point in eastern Oklahoma or western Arkansas, commanding the coal fields in those two states; in eastern Kansas or west central Missouri, in the vicinity of the coal fields of those two states and central and southern Iowa; near Trinidad, Colo., accessible to the coal fields of New Mexico and southern and central Colorado; at or near Salt Lake, Utah; in southern Wyoming, and in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

News has been received from a firm of lawyers representing Stereotypers' Union No. 1 and Electrotypers' Union No. 100, telling of the favorable decision.

The ease just decided involved the right of a firm of employers to execute a contract with a union to conduct a union office, thereby compelling non-union employes to either join the union or vacate their situations. The decision holds that such a contract is good and the courts will enforce it.

In New York City, after many conferences, the officials of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers Unions succeeded in signing up a firm that had long been non-union. Then three men working in the shop went into court to enjoin the employers and the union from signing the contract agreed upon. In the lower courts the decisions went both ways, but on the final trial in the Court of Appeals the union has clinched its victory.

### CIGARMAKERS BUSY.

G. W. Perkins of Chicago, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Eugene Clifford of the same city, general counsel for the national body, were in York last week, where they were met by General Organizer I. B. Kuhn and officers of Union 316 of McSheerystown and 242 York and were in conference with J. S. Black, in relation to litigation and prosecutions which are to be brought against users of counterfeit and imitation union labels in York and Adams counties. W. C. Sheely, Esq., of Gettysburg, with Mr. Black, will represent the union in the Adams county cases.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

A decision of the utmost importance to labor organizations throughout the country was rendered by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago when a full bench sustained the right of the Butchers' Union to circulate literature concerning unfair shops.

Seven members of the Brooklyn Union of Butchers were haled into court on conspiracy charges for asking the public to withhold patronage from a local packer and two storekeepers who operated establishments dealing in provisions produced by an unfair firm. The pork packer had supplied the stores with provisions, and he consequently joined in the prosecution of the butcher workmen.

The notices sent out by the union and distributed in the hallways and doorways throughout the district simply stated that a strike for fair wages was on in the packing plant, and that the two storekeepers were handling the products of the establishment. The consumers were requested to not patronize the stores until the strike had been adjusted.

In announcing the finding of the court Judges O'Keefe, McInerney and Wilkin held that the defendants had a legal right to distribute the circulars in a peaceable manner. Inasmuch as they were not charged with the exercise of force, threats or intimidation, the facts set

forth were not sufficient to constitute a crime. The court held that the circulars in themselves were proper and sanctioned by law and ordered the prisoners discharged from custody.

The decision gives to members of the trade unions the right, by peaceful measures, to notify the public of controversies existing between them and their employers and to request the public not to deal with their employers or with persons who sell the products of their employers.

### WORK FOR SOCIALIST.

An investigation of 6,000 cases of child labor in Wisconsin has convinced State Labor Commissioner J. D. Beek that additional legislation for dealing with this problem should be enacted. In all the cases investigated the children had permits to work issued by the state. Agents of the labor commissioner visited and examined homes, schools, and places of employment of these children. Seventy-five per cent was in the city of Milwaukee. Commissioner Beek forwarded the following recommendations on the subject to Gov. Davidson, who will lay them before the legislature next winter:

"Broader discretion in the refusal of state permits.

"Broadening of the system of public instruction, especially of all phases of industrial education.

"A maximum working day of eight hours for children.

"The requirement of a minimum number of years of school attendance before a permit can be issued.

"Stricter responsibility on the part of employers for the physical and moral environment of the children they hire.

"A more vigorous enforcement of the truancy law."

### TO OPPOSE TOBACCO TRUST.

With a view to establishing throughout the United States a chain of retail cigar stores which will be of sufficient strength to compete successfully with those owned by the tobacco trust, about 300 cigar merchants of New York City have formed a local organization and have sent invitations to men in the business in other cities to form similar organizations, with the idea of eventually amalgamating all in a national body. A feature of the plan is the arrangement of a coupon system similar to that now in use by the trust cigar stores. The magnetism of the coupon system as a trade getter is admitted by them to be great. The organization has decided upon a uniform style of store front which will distinguish the dealers' stores from those of the trust, and a label will be adopted which will enable purchasers to recognize their goods at a glance.

### TO CLINCH THE ROOTS.

The man was selling hair grower.

"Yes, gents," he said, "one bottle of this unrivaled hair grower will raise a rich, luxuriant crop of hair on the balddest head in the crowd. But let me give you this one word of warning."

Here he paused to pocket a half dollar and hand a bottle of the liquid to a baldhead.

"My warning is, do not neglect, when the full head of hair is grown, to take the last dose in the bottle internally—that is, swallow it."

"Swallow it! What for?" the buyer asked.

"To clinch the roots," was the reply.

## LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielle Notizen.

Die Fabrikarbeiter und die Bauern haben sich die Hände gereicht — als Industriellen.

Die Mitglieder der National Association of Piano Manufacturers sowie die Klavierhändler unterhandeln in Richmond, Va., und lassen sich's gut schmecken.

Nimmt uns Wunder, was aus unserm Freund Schaubel, früherem Mitglied der International Union und späterem Superintendenten der Thompson Piano Co. seit der Bankrotterklärung dieser Gesellschaft geworden ist.

Die „Jungens“ von Kingston und London, Ont., Kan., haben sich zusammengethan und sind um einen Freibrief eingekommen. Ihre Gesuche sind bereits gewährt und die verlangten Freibriefe sind bewilligt worden. Die hierdurch entstandenen Totalgewerkschaften sind als Unions No. 6 und 7 bekannt. Unsere besten Wünsche!

Neuerliche Enthüllungen in den gesetzgeberischen Zweigen der Bundes- sowie der einzelnen Staatsregierungen lassen deutlich erkennen, daß in diesen Körperschaften Ehrlichkeit allerdings eine seltene Tugend ist. Und aus dieser Gesellschaft sollen sich die Arbeiter ihre Freunde auszerlesen!

Der Bethlehemer Streik ist noch immer im Gange trotz aller Gerüchte vom Gegenteil. Alle Gewerkschaftler sollten genügend Interesse an dieser Sache haben, um nach besten Kräften dazu beizusteuern. Ein Cent oder ein Dime, der diesen tapferen Männern zur Verfügung gestellt wird, ist einem Aktienkapital gleich, das Dividenden trägt.

Die von E. Holder gegen den Stahltrust erhobene Anklage des beabsichtigten Mordes sollte gründlich untersucht werden. Holder ist der Vertreter der American Federation of Labor. Schlächtereien, wo Männer, Frauen und Kinder hingschlachtet werden, machen den Vereinigten Staaten keine Ehre.

Die Klavierfabrikanten haben sich versammelt, haben unterhandelt und sich vertagt. Die Schablonen, der feste Preis, die Räthsellonteste, Kreditanweisungen und andere Dinge sind nach allen Richtungen hin erörtert worden. Die Fabrikanten umgürten soeben ihre Renditen, um von vorne wieder anzufangen. Für ihre Konsequenz sollten sie den ersten Preis erhalten — nicht.

Unsere Mitglieder sind hiermit ersucht, ihre ihnen im Interesse der Gutmacher von der A. F. of L. auferlegten Beiträge prompt zu entrichten. Die Gutmacher sind während der letzten Jahre einen Dornenpfad gewandelt; es wird aller Anstrengungen der gesammten Gewerkschaftler bedürfen, um einen Sieg herbei zu führen. Noch Eins: Wenn ihr einen Gut kauft, überseht nicht — das „Label“.

Nur noch zwei Monate für das niedrige Eintrittsgeld. Wollen unsere Mitglieder davon profitieren, so müssen sie sich flink ans Werk machen und neue Mitglieder anwerben. Bedenkt: Jedes

neue Mitglied, das für unsere Organisation gewonnen wird, ist ein weiteres Mittel, um die Macht der Arbeitgeber zu verkleinern und diejenige des Arbeiters zu verstärken. Es ist unbedingt nöthig, weitere Machtentfaltung sich zu sichern, wenn weitere Lohnzulagen erlangt werden sollen.

## Unterhalten Menschenjochtereien.

Die Stahlfabriken in Pennsylvanien wurden als Menschenjochtereien bezeichnet und es wurde weiter gesagt, daß in den Hospitälern absichtlich Mord verübt werde, nach dem Grundsatz, daß ein Todter weniger Inkosten verursache als ein Krüppel. Diese Anschuldigungen wurden anlässlich eines Verhörs vor dem Senatskomitee über das öffentliche Wohlbefinden und nationale Quarantäne in Verbindung mit der Besprechung der Owen'schen Vorlage gemacht, die eine Abtheilung für Arbeit und Hygiene vorsieht.

Die Anschuldigungen wurden von dem Vertreter der A. F. of L. über Gesetzgebung, Arthur C. Holder, erhoben. Er sagte, daß der Streik der Pressed Steel Car Works in McKees Rocks den Beweis dafür liefere, daß jene Fabrik eine Menschenjochterei sei.

„Vor einigen Tagen,“ theilte Herr Holder mit, „befand ich mich in dem Bureau eines Kongreßabgeordneten von Pennsylvanien und erfuhr dort, daß in dem Hospital einer der Pennsylvanier Anlagen absichtlicher Mord begangen werde, weil man die Hebergewegung gewonnen hatte, daß es für die Fabrikgesellschaft vorteilhafter sei, einen Arbeiter getödtet als zum Krüppel gemacht zu haben.“

## Politik — Nein!

Die organisierten Arbeiter und die organisierten Farmer werden fernerhin gemeinsame Sache machen, um „die Rechte und Freiheiten beider Arbeitklassen aufrecht zu erhalten helfen“. Eine dahin lautende Resolution wurde im Konvent der Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union in St. Louis angenommen.

Die Verbrüderung der American Federation of Labor mit der Farmers Union ist seit längerer Zeit eine Lieblingsidee des Präsidenten Samuel Gompers. Die Annahme der Resolution erfolgte, nachdem Herr Gompers vier Tage nacheinander mit verschiedenen Arbeiterführern und dem Komitee der Farmer unterhandelt hatte.

Die Resolution lautet wörtlich:

1. So weit wie die Verfassung und der Freibrief der Farmers Union dies zuläßt, verpflichten wir uns, dahin wirken zu wollen, daß unsern Mitarbeitern auf industriellem Gebiet ihre Rechte und Freiheiten nebst den unsrigen erhalten werden.

2. Unsere Beamten sind ermächtigt und angewiesen, mit den Beamten aller wirklichen Arbeiterorganisationen zu diesem Ende zu unterhandeln.

3. Wir verpflichten uns, den Erzeugnissen derjenigen Industriearbeiter den Vorzug zu geben, die infolge ihrer Organisation eine höhere Intelligenz zur Sicherstellung ihrer Interessen offenbaren, und dringen darauf, da hanz Gegenseitigkeitsgründen den Produkten der Union Farmer ebenfalls der Vorzug gegeben werde.

4. Unsere Gesetzgebungskomitees sind angewiesen, sich mit ähnlichen Komitees und organisierten Arbeitern in Verbindung zu setzen und gemeinsam

mit ihnen dahin zu wirken, daß ein Grad von Erleichterung der Arbeiterlage und geeignete reformatorisch-gesetzgeberische Maßnahmen durchgesetzt werden, zu denen die Arbeiter nach der Verfassung der Vereinigten Staaten berechtigt sind.

Die Beamten der Farmers Union erklären, die Verbrüderung habe keinerlei politische Bedeutung, wie ein von dem Präsidenten C. S. Barrett ausgegebener Erlass beweist.

Die Farmers Union erhebt Anspruch auf eine Mitgliedschaft von drei Millionen.

## Unabhängige Arbeiterpartei.

Die Politiker der alten Parteien — und einige unserer eigenen Führer, die für die Vernunft des Durchschnittsmenschen kein Verständnis haben — haben uns die Idee eingebracht, daß unabhängig-ges politisches Handeln bei den Arbeitern unpraktisch sei. Diese Leute bestehen darauf, daß wir, trotzdem wir im Stande sind zu streiken, dabei zu hungern und doch einig zu bleiben, trotzdem wir ausgesperrt worden und uns dabei in unserm Elend trösten und fest vereinigt bleiben können, doch so erpißt darauf sind, entweder Republikaner oder Demokraten zu sein, daß wir nicht ein einziges Mal im ganzen Jahr politisch zusammen haften können und daß wir, obwohl wir zu irgend einer andern Zeit im Stande sind, für unsere gemeinsamen Interessen mannhafte einzutreten und unsere Rechte zu vertreten, wir unser Urtheilsvermögen und unsere männliche Entschlossenheit einbüßen, so wie wir uns anschicken, uns dem Stimmkasten zu nähern. Die Männer in Milwaukee haben die Lüge festgenagelt. Sie haben diese Täuschung aus ihrem Gehirn verbannt, haben sich gereinigt von dem Unflath des Republikanismus und der Demokratie, haben die Fesseln der alten Parteien abgeschüttelt und sich als politisch freie Männer erklart.

Wenn es möglich ist, auf einem unabhängigen Wahlzettel einen Bürgermeister zu erwählen, warum nicht auch Mitglieder der Staatsgesetzgebung und des Kongresses?

## Die Arbeiter gerechtfertigt.

Verbrecherische Uebertretung der staatlichen Bergwerksgesetze seitens der St. Paul Coal Co. unter Mitwissen der staatlichen Kohleninspektoren, eine Uebertretung, die in Cherry, Ill., 265 Bergleuten das Leben kostete — so etwa lautete der Wahrspruch der Coroners-Geschworenen, die am 19. Mai d. J. über den Fall entschieden. Der Wahrspruch hat es mit drei Klassen der Verunglückten zu thun: mit der Feststellung der Todesursache der 12 Männer, die als Lebensretter fungierten und in einem Rißig des Hauptschachtes umkamen; mit den 187 Männern, die in der zweiten Aber ums Leben kamen, und mit den 59 Männern, die in der dritten Aber verhungerten und den Einstürzen der Elemente erlagen.

Als Ganzes ist dies eine vollständige Rechtfertigung der von der Arbeiterpresse aufgestellten Behauptungen, die darin gipfelten, daß diese größte aller Bergwerkskatastrophen sowohl der Nachlässigkeit der St. Paul Co. wie auch der Staatsinspektoren zuzuschreiben ist.

# Departamento Italiano

Gli operai delle fabbriche ed i lavoratori dei campi si sono uniti, industrialmente.

I membri dell'Associazione Nazionale dei Manifatturieri di Piano-forti e quelli dei Venditori di Piani stanno deliberando, mangiando e bevendo magnificamente a Richmond, Va., nel mentre noi scriviamo.

Ci piacerebbe sapere cosa se ne è fatto del nostro amico Schaubel, prima membro dell'Unione Internazionale e poi soprintendente della Thompson Piano Company, dopo la liquidazione della sullodata ditta.

I ragazzi della città di Kingston e di London, Ontario, Canada, si sono organizzati ed hanno fatto richiesta della patente di affiliazione. Le applicazioni sono state approvate e le patenti accordate. Tali Unioni Locali saranno conosciute come il No. 6 ed il No. 7 rispettivamente. Ecco un'altra vittoria.

Delle recenti rivelazioni nei rami legislativi degli Stati Uniti come anche in parecchi altri stati dimostrano che l'onestà è davvero una rara virtù fra i membri di tali corpi governativi. E dire che da tali eriche il proletariato aspetta di scegliere i propri amici.

Continua ancora lo sciopero di Bethlehem malgrado le notizie al contrario. Tutte le leghe di resistenza unioniste dovrebbero dimostrare sufficiente interesse contribuendo quanto si può ad una causa sì bella. Un soldo o dieci soldi dati a questi prodi soldati della giustizia e del diritto rappresentano un investimento magnifico.

L'imputazione di omicidio volontario fatta contro il Trust dell'acciaio dal Signor E. Holder rappresentante dell'American Federation of Labor dovrebbe ricevere una investigazione completa. Dei mattatoi per l'uccisione di uomini, donne e fanciulli non rappresentano delle istituzioni desiderabili per gli Stati Uniti.

I fabbricanti di piano-forti si sono riuniti, hanno deliberato ed hanno aggiornato le sedute. Il prezzo fisso, la soluzione degli enigmi ed altri metodi, hanno fatto il fatto loro. Ora i fabbricanti si stanno preparando per riprinziare da capo. Sì, per la loro consistenza i detti fabbricanti, dovrebbero avere il primo premio, pardon: l'ULTIMO.

Si richiede gentilmente ai nostri membri di pagare prontamente l'assessamento tratto dall'American Federation of Labor a beneficio dei Cappellai. Il sentiero seguito dai Cappellai negli ultimi anni è stato molto spinoso, e perciò richiederà tutto l'aiuto degli operai organizzati per ottenere la vittoria. E vi preghiamo anche di un'altra cosa di non comprare mai un cappello che non abbia la fascetta dell'Unione.

Vi sono ancora solo due mesi per profittare delle tasse di ammissione ridotte. Se i nostri membri vogliono avvantaggiarsi di sì bella occasione è necessario che si diano da fare. Ricordatevi che ogni recluta che si unisce alle nostre file significa la diminuzione di forza dei padroni e l'aumento di potere degli operai. E necessario di aver più grande potere per ottenere più grande paga. Sta a voi interamente.

## NIENTE POLITICA.

Gli operai organizzati insieme con gli agricoltori lavoreranno da oggi in poi unitamente

"per preservare i diritti e la libertà di ambedue le classi lavoratrici," concordemente la risoluzione approvata ad unanimità dalla Convenzione degli Agricoltori e dall'Unione Cooperativa di Saint Louis.

La affiliazione tra l'American Federation of Labor e l'Unione degli Agricoltori è stato sempre un progetto favorito di Samuele Gompers, Presidente dell'American Federation of Labor, e l'adozione di tale risoluzione fu il risultato di una conferenza di quattro giorni tra il Signor Gompers aiutato da diversi esponenti dell'unione ed il comitato degli agricoltori.

La risoluzione è come segue:

1. Fino a dove la costituzione e la patente dell'Unione degli Agricoltori permette, noi ci obblighiamo di dare i nostri migliori sforzi ai nostri compagni di lavoro affinché nelle lotte industriali, i loro diritti come anche i nostri, non siano lesi.

2. I nostri ufficiali sono autorizzati e diretti a conferire con gli ufficiali di altre organizzazioni in piena regola, allo scopo su indicato.

3. Noi ci impegniamo a dare la nostra preferenza ai prodotti industriali dei lavoratori che manifestano intelligenze unioniste ed a proteggerli mediante l'organizzazione e facciamo premura pel consumo reciproco del prodotto degli agricoltori unionisti.

4. I nostri comitati legislativi si impegnano di co-operare con simili ufficiali e comitati del lavoro organizzati affine di assicurare tale vantaggio e legislazione riformativa per conservare i diritti e la libertà alla quale i lavoratori, come uomini e cittadini hanno diritto a base della costituzione degli Stati Uniti.

Gli ufficiali dell'Unione degli Agricoltori dichiararono che l'affiliazione non ha alcun significato politico. A tal uopo il Presidente C. S. Barrett emise una dichiarazione ufficiale questa sera.

L'Unione degli Agricoltori dichiarano avere 3,000,000 di membri.

## UNA VINDICAZIONE DEL LAVORO.

Violazione criminale delle leggi Statali sulle miniere, commessa dalla St. Paul Coal Company, con la piena adesione degli ispettori minerari la quale violazione risultò nella morte di 265 minatori a Cherry, Ill., tale è il verdetto della giuria del pubblico Istruttore, reso il giorno 19 Maggio. Il verdetto riflette tre capi di accusa: il primo fissa la causa della morte di dodici persone che cercarono di operare il salvataggio degli altri e che perirono nella gabbia della vena principale; il secondo tratta la morte di 187 uomini che perirono nella seconda vena e il terzo riflette la morte di 59 uomini che non poterono uscire dalla terza vena, e che morirono di fame e dall'essere stati esposti.

Tutto insieme il verdetto è una completa rivendicazione delle dichiarazioni fatta dalla stampa proletaria del paese che questo disastro minerario, il più grande di quanti mai ne siano accaduti, fu dovuto alla negligenza di ambo gli ispettori della compagnia e gli ispettori statali.

## IL PARTITO DEL LAVORO INDIPENDENTE.

I politicanti del vecchio partito—ed alcuni dei nostri propri capi di partito che non hanno fede nell'intelligenza dell'uomo ordinario—ci hanno stordito la testa con l'affermare che l'idea di una azione politica indipendente dei lavoratori, noi scioperiamo e proviamo la fame e rimaniamo uniti, e che quantunque noi anche nei momenti

è impraticabile. Essi affermano che quantunque più critici non abbandoniamo mai i nostri compagni di lavoro, pure siamo così accaniti repubblicani e democratici che non possiamo andare d'accordo nemmeno un solo giorno dell'anno nel campo politico, e che mentre coraggiosamente ed intelligentemente difendiamo i nostri interessi continuamente, perdiamo la serenità di mente e la nostra forza quando dirigiamo i nostri passi verso le urne. Ora quelli di Milwaukee hanno dimostrato la falsità di tale asserzione.

Essi hanno dismesso dalle loro menti le delusioni del repubblicanismo, si sono lavato gli occhi dalla polvere democratica, e scosso il giogo dei vecchi partiti, hanno affermato la loro libertà politica e mentale.

Se è possibile di eleggere un Sindaco di un partito indipendente, perchè non sarebbe possibile di eleggere dei membri della legislatura e del congresso?

## IL MANTENIMENTO DEI MATTATOI UMANI.

Le ditte fabbricatrici di acciaio nella Pensilvania furono caratterizzate come "macelli umani" ed è stato affermato che negli ospedali di tali compagnie "omicidi volontari" si commettono continuamente, basandosi sulla teoria che gli uomini morti, causano meno spese di quelli sterpi.

Tali dichiarazioni ed asserzioni furono fatte davanti il comitato del Senato della Salute Pubblica e della Quarantena Nazionale, in connessione con il progetto di legge Owen, per l'istituzione di un dicastero per la protezione del proletariato e della salute pubblica.

Tali accuse sensazionali furono lanciate dal Signor Arturo E. Holder Agente legislativo dell'American Federation of Labor. Egli disse che lo sciopero recente alla "Pressed Steel Car Works" di McKees Rocks, fece conoscere tale compagnia come una "macelleria umana."

"Pochi giorni fa"—soggiunse il Signor Holder—"io mi trovavo nell'ufficio di un membro del Congresso della Pensilvania e fui informato che nell'ospedale di una delle compagnie dell'acciaio si commettevano degli omicidi volontari, poichè era stato scoperto che era più proficuo per la compagnia di uccidere un uomo, che lasciarlo rimanere sterpio."

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, MAY, 1910.

Receipts.	
International Office Expense.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 4.....	25.00
Local Union No. 14.....	50.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	100.00
Local Union No. 21.....	25.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 27.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 37.....	25.00
Supplies.	
New York Joint Executive Board.....	4.00
Local Union No. 19.....	1.20
Assessment, 5c.	
Local Union No. 1.....	12.50
Local Union No. 2.....	.50
Local Union No. 3.....	1.25
Local Union No. 4.....	1.75
Local Union No. 5.....	2.75
Local Union No. 16.....	10.00
Local Union No. 17.....	16.25
Local Union No. 32.....	2.25
Charter fee, Local Union No. 7.....	10.00
On Hand May 1st, 1910.....	82.50
Total Receipts.....	\$694.95
Expenditures.	
Papers, for Office.....	3.01
500 1c Stamps.....	5.00
400 2c Stamps.....	8.00
40 5c Stamps.....	2.00
20 10c Stamps.....	2.00
Ad. Union Label Bulletin.....	10.20
Ad. Union Labor Advocate.....	3.00
Ad. Union Label Booklet.....	5.00
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	160.00
Jacob Fischer, Special service.....	41.50
Telephone service.....	1.55
Express charges.....	1.83
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	150.00
Rent for Office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00

Total Expense.....	\$505.89
Total Receipts.....	694.95
Total Expense.....	505.89
On Hand June 1st, 1910.....	\$189.06
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.	

## TREMBLE, SOCIALIST.

Clergymen of many denominations, publicists, and labor leaders, met at New York City June 16th to organize the Individual and Social Justice League of America. The purpose of the league is defined in its prospectus in part as follows:

"To set clearly before the American people the principles at issue between American thought and life as compared with the economic and political revolutions proposed by socialism; to promote a local adherence to the institutions by which America has come to be a land of freedom, progress and reverence for law; to exemplify and reinforce the faith of the people in personal initiative; to inculcate just conditions of competition while resisting the aggression of private privilege at the expense of public welfare; to defend the workman in his demand for an equitable return for his labor; to uphold the everlasting reality of religion as the foundation of civilization."

Among the officers elected were:  
President—The Rev. John Wesley Hill, D. D., L. D., Methodist Episcopal.  
First Vice-President—Archbishop John Ireland, D. D., L. D., Roman Catholic.  
Treasurer—Herman A. Metz, former controller of New York City.

Director of Literary Bureau—The Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Slicer, Unitarian.

Executive Committee—Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul, Minn.; Bishop Earl Cranston, Washington, D. C. (M. E.); Bishop Henry White Warren, Denver, Colo. (M. E.); Bishop John H. Vincent, Indianapolis, Ind. (M. E.); Bishop W. F. Mallahan, Anburndale, Mass. (M. E.); Bishop James H. Darlington, Harrisburg, Pa. (P. E.); Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, New York; the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn (Congregational); Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Ill.; John M. Stahl, secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University; Samuel R. Van Sant, commander in chief G. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Cleveland, O.; Roswell Tompkins, secretary of the Building Trades Council, New York; Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, New York; and many others.

## ANENT SWEDISH EMIGRATION.

The government of Sweden is sending Dr. Adrian Mailin to America to study labor and social conditions, and especially the position of the Swedish settlers there, with a view to discovering the reasons for the heavy emigration from that country.

"It is hoped," says Dr. Mailin, "that I will be enabled to suggest plans for the improvement of conditions at home, thus arresting the outflow to other countries."

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
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37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WALTER HUTCHISON,  
34 D'Arcy St., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
9th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.35
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	3.00
Cancelling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.35
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theo. Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1715 Vine Street. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 80 S. Main Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

London, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 7 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Forrester's Hall. Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Merrall, 78 Oak Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Dennis, 78 Oak Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Morey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd St. Financial Secretary, Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Ave.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells' Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Fran Genninger, 475 Broadway. Financial Secretary, H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Avenue.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 511 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohm, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 12 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchholz St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 Euclid Avenue. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffery, 23 Defoe Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, E. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 324.

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# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.

**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.

**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.

**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.

**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



Vol. 12

CHICAGO, JULY, 1910.

No. 6

## PEOPLE TO PITY.

There are people to pity wherever we look,  
The rich, as well as the poor;  
For sorrow stays not in the laborer's cot,  
She visits both laird and boor.  
But the people I pity the most in life  
Are the poor little nerveless souls  
Half-finished at birth, and sent into earth  
Unfit to be fighting for goals.

There are third-rate clerks with no chance for  
a rise,  
And they get all they earn, no doubt.  
They are lacking in will, and tread the same  
mill  
Through the long years in and out,  
They are wanting in character, force and  
brain—  
Mere parts of a great concern;  
But they've hearts that can ache and silently  
break  
While the wheels of the tread-mill turn.

Or they stand on the corner with trifles to sell  
That nobody stops to buy,  
And they gaze on the mass of people who pass  
With a weary and listless eye.  
They call out their wares in a hopeless tone,  
Dusters and brushes and strings,  
And their look seems to say, as you glance that  
way,  
"I know you don't want these things."

And the women without either beauty or  
brain  
Or charm, but with hearts of gold,  
Oh, I pity them so as I see them go  
Down pathways lonely and cold.  
And I cannot help thinking there must be a  
realm  
Where things will be evened a bit,  
And the play rehearsed here with new cast  
will appear,  
And these poor souls may yet make a "hit."  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## "WHY I AM A TRADE UNIONIST."

The subject of this little "talk" I do not intend to consider altogether in a personal light, that is, as I the individual am concerned, but I take it for granted that what is intended is the question in the broader sense.—Why should any one who is a toiler for wages, in any line of endeavor, band together with others of his craft in a trade union? And we answer immediately: "to better obtain some desired end." So the use of the pronoun I, here should not be considered egotistic. Nor, do I desire to pose as having something to tell you that you have not already knowledge of. That, indeed, would be presumption on my part. But, I do believe that no matter how wise we may be, it is just as well to be admonished from time to time, that we

grow not too careless or indifferent to our own interests, or—"lest we forget." I wish to speak plainly, without any attempt at oratory, and as one who, like you, works under conditions that can be improved, as one who like yourselves understands what the toilsome grind of factory life means.

With no theories to exploit, but to consider only that which the hard lesson of experience has impressed us. "Why am I a trade-unionist?" Because I believe in higher wages, in a shorter workday, in better conditions generally. And I am a trade-unionist because I believe that the trade-union is the best medium that has yet been devised to obtain for the wage-worker an equitable share of the fruits of his labor. And by this just share of the profits, I mean wages, hours of labor and general conditions of employment. The trade-union, it has been said, effects a fraternal tie and a common code among workers everywhere even though they may be separated by great distances. I have no intention of assailing other methods, adopted in this and in other countries, seeking the amelioration of the condition of the toilers, be they social or political, nor have I much patience with those who deery the efforts being made by others, who are honest in their opinions and are true to their principles, be it called socialism or any other plan of which their adherents are true exponents. For it is only by organization, well directed, that any cause can be advanced.

The most contented trades are those which have the most perfect trade-union, where there is unity in every sense, a unity of purpose and a unity of endeavor in the common cause, where the fraternal spirit is blended with the cordial relations existing between employer and employee. And Harmony is the keystone, as Justice and Honesty of Purpose are the foundation and the basis of their existence.

While we organize to right present evils, to ward off impending injustice and to protect and foster those privileges that we now enjoy, and the topic tonight is of the present, it may not be improper to take a retrospective view, to consider for a moment the conditions leading up to the primitive organization of the workers. In the early ages the burden of labor was performed by the serfs. There was no labor done for wages as we term it. There was a wide barrier, social and otherwise, between employer (or master) and the worker. The gradual emancipation of the serfs and the changing conditions of the toilers, left them weak, helpless, without ambition or crushed to the ground should they even protest against injustice. On the other hand the employer class possessed the wealth, the land and the power, the legislative and executive power. But, all created beings are endowed with the instinct of self-preservation, hence, with the continued and increased encroachments upon their liberties and their rights, the toilers sought by secret organization to combat the forces arrayed against them. Then,

coercive measures were enacted into law by the, (as we term it today), capitalist class, which aimed to repress or entirely destroy efforts among the toilers to combine for the purpose of securing more favorable conditions.

About the middle of the 13th century, authorities agree, wages were first paid for work performed in England. Where, also, the first organizations of workers were formed. Thus over 600 years represent the time during which in some way or other there has been a elash between organized labor and the power of capital.

But, as has been said, the employing class had the wealth and the power of legislation. The power of parliament was invoked to curb and restrain organized efforts of the workers. The rate at which labor was fixed, that is wages to be received was enacted by Parliament. One of the early acts was to prevent anyone who had been trained to the plow up to the age of 12 years from ever engaging in city work. These restrictions did not deter secret organizations of the workers. So we find a statute of Edward VI, in 1548, which was directed against certain artificers, handicraftsmen and laborers, who had sworn mutual oaths to do only certain kinds of work, to regulate how much work should be done in a day and what hours and at what times they should work. The statute provided that anyone refusing to work at prices regulated by law should be deemed a vagabond, or criminal, and then branded with the letter "V". Should he attempt to escape by flight, and was caught he was further branded with the letter "S", and condemned to slavery for life. And, where he still further resisted his fate he was hanged by the neck until dead. If a workman was convicted three times of having joined a union of his craft, he was condemned to have his ears cut off. Which punishment, while perhaps more artistic, was no more barbarous than is the present system of depriving a man of the means of subsistence by discharging him from his employment and blacklisting him to prevent further employment at his trade, that is the method adopted by some employers who are allied with the National Manufacturers' Association.

The president of which only a few months ago gave utterance to the most un-American expressions regarding the trade-union movement of today, and branding its eminent leaders as criminals and announcing that the purpose of his organization was to crush unionism, to subjugate labor, as in the early days I have referred to.

He would, I believe emulate if he could the actions of the justices of Warwickshire, who, in 1685, fixed a scale of wages for the county, and any employer who paid more and any workman who received more were liable to punishment.

Macanley tells us in history that the rate of wages fixed about this time was 4 shillings (4s.) per week without food. Mechanics in other parts were considered well paid at 6s. per week. While wages were low and prices of foods were cheap, yet, hundreds of thousands of families scarcely

know the taste of meat, so dear was it to ordinary worker. What we consider today as mere infants, children that had reached the age of six years were thought fit to labor in the shop and mill, and Macaulay cites the centre of the clothing trade of those days (Norwich), where the child of tender years was the competitor of the adult in the "shops."

These were some of the evils which the workers, growing in intelligence sought to eliminate. And though they were not allowed by law to meet and protest against injustice, and they had no newspapers in those days to plead their cause, they did have their bards and poets and the ballad was the chief means of presenting their pleas. But despite all the persecutions and the endeavors to subjugate labor, combinations of workers grew in number and in strength. Yet, we see it was the combination of the "masters" or employer classes, which by its arrogance, lead to the organization of the workers. Hence, the gradual formation of the trades-union movement of today.

The prosperity of any country is surely measured by the conditions and the content of the common people—the wage-earners—be they agricultural, mechanical or mere factors in the whirl of business. Where the conditions of the toilers are the most favorable, there organized labor stands as a bulwark against oppression and injustice. When legislation is invoked to change obnoxious conditions there the trade union champions the cause of justice. Where public opinion is to be aroused as a moral force in righting of wrong, there the trade union puts life and activity into the movement.

The late Carl D. Wright, whose services in the cause of economic and statistical research cannot be forgotten, once said that "the labor question means the struggle of humanity for a higher standard of life." The trade unions declare that that standard cannot be placed too high.

Abraham Lincoln in his first message said that "labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration." Yet among those who are the avowed enemies of organized labor will be found those who believe Lincoln to have been all good and all wise—indeed an immortal to fame. Consistency is no jewel in their possession.

I am a trade unionist because the trade union stands for better conditions, higher wages, the shorter work-day; which means more time for thought, for study for the worker, more time for rest for the tired and overburdened, more leisure for recreation and consequently better health—healthy bodies and improved minds. I am a trade unionist because the trade union stands for the abolition of child labor in factory, mill and shop, and in place of the burden of toil for the child, the school and the home for its education. Better conditions, I say, can be brought about by trade unions, and this means better homes and more content at one's own fireside; it means to promote and foster education and banish ignorance; to elevate manhood and to abolish serfdom. It means justice to the masses and the extermination of classes.

The trade union takes no unfair advantage, but as we, in our declaration of principles as laid down in the preamble of our (Piano and Organ Worker's) constitution, profess: "It is the bounden duty of the Union to guard with zealous care against any attempt at wrong, either by employer or by employee which may cause distrust or enmity where peace and harmony should prevail." The trade union desires all disputes to be settled by arbitration. The trade union stands for the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God.

The laborer in any line of endeavor will never receive just consideration from the employer unless he joins with others of his kind, and by combined efforts, unity of purpose, in a word,

by organization. Individual effort and self-reliance are beautiful expressions, and we are told that everyone must work out his own salvation, but combine all these with mutual assistance and brotherly love in the noblest sense and we have the perfect trade union.

I do not need to dwell on the benefits that would accrue to all should the workers in the musical instrument industry become united as one body in our International Union—which binds as brothers the union men of our craft throughout this country and Canada, and by its motto, "Truth, Justice and Honesty of Purpose," demands of all, acting as a unit to protect each and all against oppression and unscrupulous encroachments on their rights.

There were 1,256 local unions reported in the thirty-ninth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, with a total membership of 162,373 in 1,172 of the reporting locals. Now there are 97 associations of employers in the directory of the Bureau Bulletin, and 88 of these report a membership of 3,725. This shows that the employers are more alive to the importance of organized efforts than are the employees. When we consider that the population of Massachusetts is approximately 3,250,000, we must realize that notwithstanding our educational committees of labor unions and the efforts that have been made from time to time, there is still a field right at home in Massachusetts where the doctrine of trade unions may be preached, and in this enlightened age when good results can be obtained. Let us extend the hand of fellowship to those who are as yet outside the pale of the union. Let us demonstrate that what we believe is: that the union stands for that which is best in life. That the interest of one—no matter how humble—is the concern of all. Let us be of good heart. Keep up the good fight. Let not petty annoyances or disappointments discourage us nor thwart our efforts, and we will surely achieve that success which is the goal of the trade unionist. We will indeed be able to say: I am a trade-unionist because I enjoy fair conditions of employment, a happy home, in a word—content.

F. H. MURRAY.

#### NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?

"Anne Morgan plays the organ,  
Mrs. Eva beats the drum.  
They're out to knock the Socialists,  
Hi di diddle di dum."

A new labor federation, national in scope, including in its membership all self-supporting women, and backed by Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the "King of America," is being formed. It will have for its object increased wages, better conditions of living, and shorter work days for the employed women.

Already a tentative organization has been completed and a plan of campaign outlined. Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, general organizer of working women for the American Federation of Labor, will be chief organizer of the association. Speaking of its aims she said yesterday:

"Our movement is not revolutionary. We shall do everything possible by lectures and a literary bureau to combat the Socialistic influence which is fast creating unrest among the laboring classes. Girls can only obtain living wages through organization. The average pay of women in industries is less than \$5.50 a week, and hundreds of girls must buy their food and clothing out of that. Our association will be national in scope and will organize and aid all working women."

## ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

#### LABOR TRIUMPHANT.

An agreement was reached July 10th in Cincinnati between the representatives of the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, and several unions employing men at its plant there. The matters in dispute among the unions and the company were settled and written agreements were entered into by the parties to the conference to this effect. The plant becomes a union shop after a fight that lasted four years.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was sentenced to prison term because of the disagreement, presided at the meeting. Mr. Gompers said at the close of the meeting that the agreement does not affect his case.

William H. Cribben and Thomas Hogan, represented the Bucks Stove and Range Company at the meeting. John Frey and Joseph Valentin represented the Iron Molders' International Union. T. M. Daly and Charles R. Atherton were in Cincinnati for the Metal Polishers' Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union. Frank Grimshaw and J. H. Kaefe represented the stove mounters. George Beehol appeared for the Independent Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.

The terms which the representatives of both sides were agreed on follow:

1. Within thirty days the officers of the organizations herein named shall meet with the manager of the Bucks Stove and Range Company at St. Louis for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment.

2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours and conditions shall take effect ninety days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in the shops of competitors of St. Louis operating union shops.

3. That the labor organizations, in interest herein named, shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

4. That the Bucks Stove and Range Company, through its representatives, Cribben and Hogan, agree that it will withdraw its attorney from any case now pending in the courts which has grown out of the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and any of its affiliated organizations on the one hand and the Bucks Stove and Range Company on the other, and that the said company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individual or organization growing out of past controversy between said companies and organized labor.

5. That a copy of this memorandum of agreement will be published on the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference.

The settlement of the differences between the Bucks Stove and Range Company and the labor unions marks the finale of the most spectacular and bitter labor war ever waged. The fight began in a difference between the metal polishers in the plant and the owners as to whether the men should work nine or ten hours a day.

The differences arose August 26, 1906. T. Bucks Company, of which the late J. W. V. Cleave was president, held firm against the demands of the polishers for a nine-hour day, and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association backed Van Cleave, whose company was member of the national defense body.

Van Cleave declared for an "open shop." Labor officials generally concede that the declaration of Mr. Van Cleave made possible the termination of the bitter strife. He was the dominating power of the Bucks Company, and, as such, he swore to fight organized labor to the end.

Whether the appeal of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison from jail sentences imposed upon them for alleged violation of an injunction shall be fought to a finish in the Supreme Court is still to rest now with Attorney General Wickersham.

**Thirty-First Annual**  
**PICNIC**  
**and Summernights' Festival**

— OF THE —  
**PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS**  
**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA**

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY

— AT —  
**NIBLOS' GARDEN** formerly Zeltner's Park  
170th Street and Third Avenue

**On SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th, 1910**

**Tug of War, Prize Bowling and other Games**

**ADMISSION, Gentleman and Lady, 25 CENTS**

**MUSIC BY PROF. J. LAUERMANN**

**HOW TO REACH PARK:—Take Subway trains to 149th Street 3rd Avenue, and change to 3rd Avenue Elevated Railroad to 169th Street, one block from Park, or take 3rd Avenue "L" to 169th Street.**

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

After eight years of activity, the Farmers' Union, which had its birth in Texas in 1902, is now organized in twenty-nine states of the nation, and has a membership of about 3,000,000.

The city council of Milwaukee, on June 30, carried out the Socialist policy of suppressing the disorderly saloons in the city by denying licenses to 104 which had not been conducted properly. This includes two burlesque theaters.

Attorney General Wickersham has ordered suit for the dissolution of the Sanitary Enameled Ironware Combination, popularly known as "The Bath Tub Trust," whose annual output is estimated at \$100,000,000 and whose exactions would have been felt in every home in the United States.

The bill in equity is launched against sixteen manufacturers of sanitary enameled ironware under the Sherman anti-trust act.

Religious exercises, including the reading of the Bible, are barred from the public schools of Illinois, by a decision of the Supreme Court rendered June 30th. The Catholic residents of Winchester, Scott County, protested against the use of the St. James version of the Bible in the public schools and commenced proceedings to stop it. The lower court refused to grant the writ, but the Supreme Court granted it.

More iron ore was shipped from the Lake Superior region in 1909 than ever before in a single year. The quantity, according to a report issued by the United States geological survey, was 42,504,110 long tons. Most of this ore was consumed in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Nearly 36,000,000 tons of iron ore passed through Sault Ste. Marie canal and through Lakes Michigan and Huron in 1909. The Lake Superior ore represented about 80 per cent of the total iron-ore production of the United States.

The railroads killed 8,722 persons and injured 95,626 in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1909, according to a statement issued by the interstate commerce commission today as an abstract of the commission's annual statistical report.

The number of passengers killed was 253 and the number injured 10,311. In the preceding year 381 passengers were killed and 11,556 injured. One passenger was killed for every 3,523,606 persons carried and one injured for every 86,458 carried.

Eight million ice cream cones were seized July 11th by United States Marshal Henkel and United States Inspector Lynd on the pier of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, New York City.

The seizure was made on an order of the United States District Court on the application of United States District Attorney Wise under the pure food act, as it is claimed that the cones contain boric acid and saccharine in place of sugar.

There have been reports from many parts of the country within the past few weeks of children dying after eating ice cream cones.

Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician states, is the foremost country in the world as regards flocks of sheep. The figures are: Australia, 87,043,266 sheep; Argentina, 77,581,100; Russia, 58,510,523; United States, 54,631,000; United Kingdom, 30,011,833; New Zealand, 22,499,053; India, 18,029,181; France, 17,461,397; Spain, 16,119,051; Cape, 14,848,795; Uruguay, 13,915,796; Italy, 10,877,000, and Austria-Hungary, 10,743,707, all other countries having under 10,000,000.

The City Council of Chicago on the 5th unanimously pledged itself to the policy of public ownership of docks and wharves along the Lake front, by passing without a dissenting vote Alderman Dever's resolution directing the committee on harbors, wharves and bridges to take steps at once to procure a permit from the Government to construct a dock system, and the finance committee to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the provisions of the Council order. In addition to endeavoring to get a permit from the government, the committee is instructed to take steps to obtain from the legislature at its next session such legislation as may be required before the city can begin actual construction.

Premier Asquith introduced in the House of Commons July 28th, the promised bill altering the form of the religious declaration required of the sovereign on his coronation.

In the proposed text the doctrine of the Roman Catholic church is not singled out for repudiation, but it is simply affirmed that the sovereign is a faithful Protestant. The paragraph is thus made to read:

"I do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I am a faithful member of the Protestant church as by law established in England, and I shall, according to the true intent of the enactments which secured Protestant succession to the throne of my realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my powers and according to law."

### WHAT CONGRESS DID.

The labor legislation actually enacted at this session of the Sixty-first Congress is as follows:

1. Requiring common carriers to report all accidents to the interstate commerce commission.
2. Compelling railroads, under penalty, to equip their cars with uniform safety appliances.
3. Amending the employers' liability act so that suit may be brought at the residence of the plaintiff and in the state courts.
4. Appointing a commission to investigate the matter of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.
5. Providing for the establishment in the Department of the Interior of a bureau of mines, and appropriating the sum of \$310,000 to carry on the work.
6. Providing for an eight-hour day in the construction of battleships, colliers and other vessels for the navy.

### WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT.

Declination by the American Anti-Boycott association to abandon on its part the litigation between the American Federation of Labor and the Bucks Stove and Range company, settlement of which between the federation and the company was recently reached, was announced by the association July 21st. In a statement Walter Gordon Merritt, associate counsel of the Anti-Boycott association, declares that this organization is another party interested in the litigation, taking up the suits "at the request of the company, and has borne the entire expense on the express understanding that they would be carried to a final conclusion and that the company would operate to that end."

### REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

In last report to Journal I mentioned the fact of our establishing a promising local union in London, Ont., amongst the employees of the Sherlock-Manning Co.

Having secured twenty-four applications a charter was sent for, and while awaiting the arrival of charter and supplies, we were able to add considerably to our numbers, twenty-one being initiated on one evening.

The supplies arriving, the officers were instructed in their respective duties and I left London for Toronto on May 22nd.

On Saturday the 28th, May, at a few minutes before the quitting hour of noon, one of the members, Bro. J. Reid, was informed by his foreman that he was discharged. The reason for such action being refused, Bro. Reid saw Mr. Manning, who, by the way, is President of the Piano Manufacturers' Association, who also refused to give a reason for the discharge.

As Bro. Reid is an acknowledged first-class worker, the men, both members and non-members, resolved not to go to work on Monday until some satisfactory reason was given for the discharge. On Monday morning Mr. Manning was not at the factory at the hour of seven. The men went to work leaving Bro. Reid to see Mr. Manning and report at noon.

Mr. Manning arrived during the forenoon and informed Bro. Reid he was discharged for joining the union.

Mr. Manning then wrote out a resignation as member of the union, addressed to the Secretary, and informed Mr. Reid he could return to work if he signed that instrument. Bro. Reid did so and returned to work. The President, Bro. McCaul, was then sent for and he attached his name to the document, adding, the sign of his serfdom, by putting after his name the words "without request." The document was then sent to the Secretary with instructions to sign and return with the signature of the others. There have been no other signers of this "Declaration of Dependents," but the two mentioned.

The London brothers did not inform me of the situation until all had returned to work with the matter apparently settled. I, however, went to London and advised the member that coercion or intimidation, such as is manifested by the employer here, is a breach of law. Labor organizations are legal institutions and no employer has the power (they cannot have the right), to discharge an employee because of his connection therewith.

Would Mr. Manning like to have the inquisition in vogue and thus deprive men of the right to think or act as conscience and sense of right dictated.

We shall next expect to learn that Mr. Manning has commanded all his employees to give up attendance at their various churches and fraternal and other institutions and join such as he approves.

### TORONTO, ONT.

In order that the effective work now being accomplished in the larger piano manufacturing centers might be duplicated in Toronto, I was instructed by the President to visit that city and assist in its re-organization.

I found trade prosperous, never more so, at an increase in numbers employed in the last four years of 25 per cent. Hours of labor, hours per day; Saturdays 5. Conditions of work poor; wages tending to decrease, notwithstanding the increase in cost of living and high rentals necessary to residence.

The two locals, Nos. 39 and 41, well officers and joint executive board of four from each local. The loss of a business agent has been felt and there has been a loss in membership.

There has been a lack of interest since the

(Continued from page 15)

## TRADE NOTES

The latest enterprise in the industrial line for Greenville, S. C., is a piano factory. Information has been secured from an authentic source that parties are figuring on that city as the place to erect the only piano factory in the farther South.

\* \* \*

The new band instrument factory to be erected by C. G. Conn at Elkhart, Ind., to take the place of that recently destroyed by fire will cover ground with an area of 100x680 feet. Practically no wood will be used in the construction and the plant will be modern and attractive.

\* \* \*

The new \$5,000 organ for the First Baptist Church, Meriden, Conn., the gift of Edward and Arthur E. Miller, will be built and installed by J. T. Steere & Son, Morgan Co., Springfield, Mass. The contract was awarded to this company some days ago by the donors of the organ. The past week the old organ was dismantled and removed.

\* \* \*

Mr. Loose, of Toronto, Can., whose long connection with the trade has brought him in close touch with the manufacturers has formed a joint stock company, under the style of J. M. Loose & Sons, Ltd., and will remove his key manufacturing business from the present factory on McDonnell Square to the newly acquired building on Carlaw Ave.

\* \* \*

A new factory building will be erected at One Hundred and Thirty-third street and Alexander avenue, the Bronx, New York, for Jacob Bros. The new building will be 100 by 130 feet and six stories high. The plans for the plant have been under way for some time past, although Charles Jacob stated that it was impossible to say when the new building would be completed, as it might be decided to defer actual building operations for a time.

\* \* \*

Charles W. Newman, who has lately been deposed as head of the Newman Bros. Co., of this city, has purchased a plot of ground on Dayton street near the Bush & Gerts factory and will shortly erect a factory thereon to make pianos under his own management. Mr. Newman's enterprise will take the form of a partnership between himself and his two sons, M. W. and R. C. Newman, under the firm name of Charles W. Newman & Sons.

\* \* \*

A special meeting of the members of the Chicago Piano & Organ Association and other manufacturers and trade representatives of this vicinity was held June 28th at the Hotel Wellington for the purpose of talking over the advisability of holding another piano trade exhibition in conjunction with the dealers' convention in this city next June.

After considerable discussion of the matter and receiving the views of a number of those present, the association placed itself on record as declining to officially endorse the proposed piano exhibition and placed the entire responsibility upon the shoulders of the National Association of Piano Dealers.

\* \* \*

Walter B. Craighead, formerly with the old Bailey Piano Co., of New York, and later a roadman for the Cable-Nelson Co., will be in

charge of the newly purchased plant at Monroeville, O., for Rothschild & Co. The manufacturing business will be operated by a corporation known as the Meister Piano Co. and will be under the general supervision of R. W. Mendel, who has charge of the piano department of the Rothschild house.

\* \* \*

Barthelmes Player Piano Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can., is the style of a limited liability company formed to acquire and take over the player action business now carried on in Toronto by Mr. Alex. A. Barthelmes. The new company is capitalized at \$40,000 and the provisional directors are Messrs. Alex. A. Barthelmes, W. J. Donohue and G. E. Martin. Mr. Donohue who was formerly connected with the music industry again becomes actively identified with it associated with Mr. Barthelmes.

\* \* \*

Clifford C. Chickering of Chickering Bros., piano manufacturers, Chicago, Ill., has purchased a site at the northwest corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-third street on which to construct a large building for the manufacture of pianos. The building will cost \$200,000. The property, 100 feet on South Park avenue and 179 feet on Twenty-third street, was purchased from Charles A. Pulsifer for \$35,000. Mr. Chickering has given to the State Bank a trust deed to the property to secure a purchase money balance for \$25,000 for five years, with interest at 5 per cent. Plans for the new building are by Architect Robert T. Newberry, and construction will be commenced within a short time, it being the intention to have it ready for occupancy this fall. The transaction was negotiated by the Bowes Investment Company.

### RECEIVERS FOR PIANO CO'S.

After a precarious existence of several years, during which Geo. F. Diehl has put up a struggle to keep his industry going, the Colby Piano Company, of Erie, Pa., was forced to apply for a receiver. Mr. Diehl, who is president of the Colby Piano Company was appointed.

Charles W. Newman, for many years president and treasurer of the Newman Brothers Company, piano makers of Chicago, Ill., has been ousted by the heirs of his two late brothers, Gustav R. and John A. Newman, and yesterday he filed suit in the Superior Court asking a receiver and an accounting of the finances of the firm. He says the company was originated by himself and his brothers in 1882, with \$500 capital; that later it was incorporated for \$150,000, each having 500 shares, and that on January 1, 1910, the assets of the concern amounted to \$446,873.69, aside from notes of credit amounting to \$250,000, while the liabilities were but \$10,000.

George F. Link, former president of the Schaff Bros. Company, has filed suit in the circuit court at Huntington, Ind., asking for the appointment of a receiver for the company's property.

It is said that the factory at Huntington, has been offered for sale and that a well-known Chicago piano manufacturer has visited the plant for the purpose of considering the advisability of buying it.

The Schaff Piano Company was established in Chicago in 1868 and in 1890 the factory was moved to Huntington. Four years ago Geo. T. Link was succeeded as president by Julius Dick, and E. A. Link has since acted as treasurer and manager.

In behalf of a number of creditors of Presburg & Co., of 541 West 43rd street, New York, Lesser Brothers, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 299 Broadway, have filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the corporation,

and have obtained an injunction restraining the sheriff, marshals, and other parties from interfering with the assets. Of the suit Lesser Brothers have this to say:

"We believe it advisable for a creditor to be appointed receiver, so as to preserve the assets. We find that there are a number of unfinished pianos on the premises, and also stock, materials, machinery, etc., and a number of orders on hand, all of which should be protected pending the determination of this proceeding, and the cooperation of creditors is necessary in order to protect their interests.

"David A. Smith, of the Alfred Dolge Felt Co., a large creditor, has been suggested as receiver, and a large number of creditors have joined in the application for his appointment. We believe that the interests of creditors would be best served by having Mr. Smith, who is experienced and practical, appointed receiver, rather than the usual appointments made, and the District Court judge, upon the request of creditors, will make such appointment."

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

F. O. Evans Piano Company, capital \$30,000, Des Moines, Iowa.

Melin-Winkel Piano Company, South Haven, Mich.; capital increased from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

G. A. Anderson Piano Company, Rockford, Ill., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by G. A. Anderson, L. J. Johnson, and others.

Wagner Piano Co., New York City, to manufacture pianos and piano parts; capital \$1,000. Incorporators: William J. Werms, George Fischer and Alverico Cavaliere, all of New York City.

Mozart Piano Co., New York City, to manufacture pianos and musical parts; capital \$2,000. Incorporators: Cornelius E. Byrne, William J. Werms and George Fischer, all of New York City.

New York Musical Instrument Co., Newburg, N. Y., to manufacture pianos, organs, players and other instruments. Capital, \$1,100. Incorporators: Henry Christman Middlehope, New York City; Clarence B. Knapp, Newburg, N. Y.; John Christman, 172 East 95th Street, New York City.

The Bacon Piano Company, Bronxville, N. Y.; manufacturing and dealing in pianos, piano players, organs, and other musical instruments; capital \$65,000; incorporators C. M. Tremaine, Westfield, N. J.; F. Mygatt, C. A. Brooks, New York City.

### LOCATED AT LAST.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., of Chicago has completed arrangements for the building of a piano case plant, 60 by 337 feet, three stories and basement of brick and concrete, adjoining its present factory at Muskegon, Mich. The capacity of the factory will be one thousand cases a month, while the dry kiln capacity of the factory will be doubled. Work on the new factory will commence immediately, and it is expected it will be in operation about October 1.

### KIRBY ARRESTED.

A warrant was issued July 12th for the arrest of John Kirby, Jr., president of the Dayton Manufacturing Company and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, on a charge of employing a 15-year-old boy ten hours a day in violation of a state law.

# UNION MATTERS

## STANDARD JOHN.

Ten million laborers sweat and toil,  
Increasing my wealth and fame,  
With wages small, but I tell them all,  
Our int'rests are just the same.  
Their labor leaders repeat my words,  
And politics hold at bay;  
Which pleases me, as I like to see  
Them vote in the good old way.

For some stand pat for the Democrat,  
And some for the G. O. P.,  
But either one uses the riot gun  
Whenever it pleases me.  
They split their force in the great sham fight,  
Though few understand the game;  
Whichever wins of my faithful twins  
Will govern them just the same.

They cast their votes for a twelve-hour boss,  
And strike for an eight-hour day;  
Which cheers me so, that I overflow  
With mirth, and reduce their pay.  
They strike like men, but they vote like scabs,  
And land in the big bull-pen;  
And I laugh ha! ha! by my int'rests are  
The same as the workingmen.

—J. E. Nash.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen decided to hold its next convention at Mobile, Ala., on the first Monday in June, 1913.

The San Francisco Labor Council is organizing a Union Label League for the purpose of increasing the demand for the union label.

P. F. McCarthy, secretary-treasurer of the National Quarrymen's Union, was found dead in his office, at Barre, Vt. McCarthy died of paralysis. He was born in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1870.

An excess of liabilities over assets of \$708,616 is shown by the preliminary report of the receiver of the Werner company, publishers, of Akron.

The South Cleveland Banking company, which followed the Werner company into the hands of a receiver, loaned \$1,128,000 to the publishing concern.

The bank held \$570,000 in bonds of the Akron company.

A proposed new working agreement, which will call for a wage increase of 20 per cent, has been adopted by the International Jewelry Workers' convention in Boston, Mass., and will be presented at once to the jewelry manufacturers throughout the country. The convention also demands improved working conditions.

After adopting a constitution and bylaws, electing officers, and selecting Peoria, Ill., as a meeting place, the first convention of the Illinois Brotherhood of Thrashermen adjourned June 22nd. L. L. Newton of Pontiac is president. The purpose of the organization is to further legislation for good roads and bridges through Illinois and to arrange prices for thrashing.

The coal operators of the northern fields of Colorado are planning to start a second "Colorado War" on organized labor.

The miners of the Northern Coal and Coke Company, who are at present out on strike, have furnished Governor Shafroth copies of affidavits by Thomas and William Burt, two miners, in which they plainly state that the company intends to incite riots and thus break the strike.

Officers of the Brickmakers' International Union plan a protest to the brick trust against cutting down the number of employees to raise the price of brick. According to William Van Redegraven, the brickmakers' international secretary, the brick trust has purchased yards and closed them, and at least 20 per cent of the yards are idle. Fifteen years ago there were 6,000 brickmakers in Cook County in keen competition. Now only about 2,500 brickmakers are employed, it is asserted.

State officers of the Illinois Mine Workers here are jubilant over the resignation of W. G. Hartshorn, member of the executive board of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, which immediately preceded his signing an agreement with the miners under which the Electrical Coal Company of Danville will soon start to work. Hartshorn is president of the company. The mine employs 200 men. Other mines which have signed up in the last two days are the South Oakwood Coal Company of the Danville district and the Hanford Coal Company of Franklin County.

At least 50,000 men are idle as the result of the strike on the Northeastern Railroad of England. Thirteen thousand railroad employees are now out, 4,000 additional men having quit work recently. In addition, more than a dozen factories and collieries have closed. All traffic along the Northeastern is paralyzed.

Notice was served July 20th on the corporation by the labor leaders that 30,000 more men will go out to-morrow unless the officials promise to end the "present tyrannical methods of employment."

All work on two immense docks at New Castle was stopped and the strike is rapidly spreading.

The Havemeyer Sugar Refinery was shut down July 9th, because of the threatening attitude of the foreign born strikers. John F. Poole, superintendent decided upon a shutdown after the drivers informed him that they were afraid to go to work. This order affects more than 3,000 men.

Word reached the refinery from the Wall street office of the American Sugar Refining Company to keep the refinery shut down for an indefinite period. This report had it that the officials of the company had become so thoroughly disgusted with the labor troubles among the foreign born employees that the management has determined to drive them out of all the factories. It was said that the company will take its time in selecting an entire new set of men.

## WILL REFUSE TO PAY.

Acting on the advice of Samuel Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor, the two hundred or more defendants—mostly labor unions and officials—in the famous Danbury haters' case, in which a jury in the United States court several months ago rendered a judgment of \$222,000 in favor of D. E. Loewe & Son of Danbury, have positively refused payment. Damages were automatically trebled under a clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. Attorney Walter Merriitt, acting for Mr. Loewe, will take steps to have the United States Circuit Court force the banks to pay.

## STRIKE AT H. P. NELSON'S.

Pianodrom of Chicago, Ill., was more than surprised to learn that on Saturday morning, July 16th, the employees of the H. P. Nelson Piano Company had gone on strike. The surprise was even greater when it was learned on Monday morning, July 18th, that the strike had been settled, the company conceding all the demands of the strikers including a nine-hour workday. The story of the strike as told by one of the employees is as follows: For some time past H. P. Nelson, president of the company bearing his name, has endeavored to reduce the wages of his employees despite the ever increasing cost of rents, foodstuffs and other necessities of life, the Fly finishers in particular being subjected to numerous reductions. Our informant tells us that within the last few months no less than three reductions have taken place in this department and when the offer of a fourth reduction was made the men in one accord packed up their tools and quit. The men of the other departments upon being informed what had taken place in the Fly-finishing department and being fearful of reductions in their own departments struck in sympathy. Once outside of the factory an impromptu meeting was called in the prairie, there being no meeting halls to be had in the vicinity, at which it was resolved not to return to work unless the offer of reduction was withdrawn and the hours of work reduced to nine.

It seems that Mr. Nelson's foremen, acting no doubt, upon instructions would inform the men after each reduction that they might work an hour or so longer, thus make up what they had lost through the reduction. The result of this plan was a workday of 14 hours and Sunday workday of 6 and 7 hours. This inhuman strain, of course, began to tell on the physical condition of the men when therefore a further reduction was offered with a prospective still longer workday the men, as stated at the beginning, went on strike. A settlement was reached Monday, July 18th, and at 5 o'clock that p. m. the factory whistle for the first time since the organization of the Nelson Company made it known to the world at large that a nine-hour work-day had been established in their factory.

The writer in answer to a telephone call visited the factory on Monday morning, July 18th. This is what we found: Two Patrol wagons, 14 police in uniform, 8 special detectives from the Pinkerton Agency and superintendent Sodergren, running around like so many wild sheep. We couldn't help but indulge in a hearty laugh. Further comment is unnecessary.

A pricking conscience sometimes causes desperate resolves.

## GIRLS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

The Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics makes public the fact that Maine wants 10,000 girls for housework. The bureau says there are 10,000 homes in the state in which there is a demand for a competent girl who is willing to work for good wages under congenial and healthful conditions.

"Girls are needed," the bureau says, "to maintain the standards set in the days before the store, the office and the factory made such inroads on the supply of women workers. It is estimated that there are from 10,000 to 13,000 positions awaiting girls at this time. The wages are equal to or better than those paid in stores and many offices. First class girls are offered from \$3 to \$6 a week and all reasonable privileges."

Homes in nearly all the cities of Maine have for several months been advertising for girls and without avail in many instances. The servant problem has become so serious that the labor bureau is endeavoring to assist in the matter.

# ALL UNION PIANOS HAVE THE LABEL

**WELL, WELL, WELL, HERE WE ARE AGAIN!**

**16th Annual Prize Distribution  
Picnic and Midsummer Festival**

—BY—

# **Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers**

of Chicago, Local Union No. 1

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1910**

**ELM TREE GROVE**

N. 65th Ave. and Irving Park Boulevard

**TICKETS 35 CENTS A PERSON**

All tickets presented at the Grove entitle holder to a chance on One High Grade Piano and a Beautiful Union Made Gold Watch

All North Bound Cars transfer on Irving Park Blvd. to Grove

Music by Bredfield's Band

**LOOK—\$500.00 IN PRIZES—LOOK**

1st Prize—One Bush & Gerts Union Label Piano, value \$350.00, on exhibition at Bush Temple of Music, Clark St. and Chicago Ave.

2nd Prize—Union Made Gold Watch from R. Petersen, Jeweler, on exhibition at 2644 North Avenue.

## **CASH RACE PRIZES**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Men's Race, free for all, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$2.50.       | 5. Ladies' Race, free for all, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$2.50.         |
| 2. Men's Race, Union Men only, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$2.50.     | 6. Ladies' Race, Trade Unionists only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$2.50. |
| 3. Men's Race, Piano Workers only, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$5.00, 2nd prize \$2.50. | 7. Ladies' Race, Married Ladies only, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$3.00, 2nd prize \$2.00.  |
| 4. Boys' Race, 13 to 18 years, 100 yard dash. 1st prize \$2.00, 2nd prize \$1.00.     | 8. Ladies' Race, 13 to 18 years, 75 yard dash. 1st prize \$2.00, 2nd prize 1.00.         |

## **GRAND BOWLING PRIZES**

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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### ADVERTISING RATES

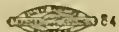
#### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch.	\$ 1.00
Six inches.	5.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

#### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



The Label, the Union Label, should be first and foremost to union men.

Straw hats can now be purchased bearing the Union Label. For union men this should prove welcome news.

The Buck Stove and Range Company has capitulated, the several years' fight for fair wages and fair conditions has been won. "Perseverance, thou art indeed, a Jewel."

The decision of the International Executive Board from which the Joint Executive Board of New York City appealed to the membership at large was sustained by a majority vote.

Organization work is going merrily on in the majority of our locals, and what is better, these efforts are meeting with decided success. Has your local taken any steps in this direction? If not, why not? Inquire at the next meeting of your local.

P. F. McCarthy, a prominent labor man of Barre, Vt., was found dead in his office some days ago. In the death of Brother McCarthy the labor movement of Vermont sustained a very serious loss. Brother McCarthy was one of the most active workers in the Vermont labor movement.

An amendment prolonging the period of the low initiation fee until January 1st, 1911, has been submitted by Local Union No. 5, of Brattleboro, Vt. Local unions favoring the amendment are requested to second same and forward their second to the International Office at the earliest possible opportunity.

The Bath Tub trust is in trouble. The United States' government wants to know by what right this new octopus of commerce enjoys an existence. Good luck, Uncle Sam, but while you are investigating this particular criminal do not forget to investigate and punish the many other trusts—brothers in crime.

Pressburg & Co., piano manufacturers, of New York City, another one of these later date wind corporations, has gone to the wall. Some wise minds attribute this failure to the rapid increase of the automobile industry. We beg leave to differ with this view. As stated on previous occasions, concerns built on sand may be expected to crumble, however slight the jar.

Our members will soon be called upon to exercise their right of suffrage. An election for members of the State and National Legislature is close at hand. A judicious use of the ballot in your selection of Representatives is earnestly advised. Shun the candidate whose party has been responsible for the onerous conditions under which the wage-workers are compelled to exist.

When the trades unionists of Milwaukee want to make a request or submit a protest to the city fathers they will not have to knock at the back door of the council chamber, like tramps asking for a hand-out, nor will they have to crawl on their bellies to get a hearing, says an exchange. They will be among friends who represent the people, and are there to serve them and not to carry out the orders of corporations and of corrupt party bosses.—Dubuque Labor

#### KEEP AT IT.

It affords us great pleasure to be able to report a steady growth in the membership of our organization. The past two or three months have been very productive. But we must not stop at this, we must go on until all employees of the musical instrument industry are enrolled. The slogan should be:

#### KEEP AT IT.

Our advice to prepare for the coming harvest has been given heed, in some quarters, at least. We hope the movement will continue until organization among our craftsmen becomes universal, therefore,

#### KEEP AT IT.

It has been demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that if the workers desire shorter hours of work, longer wages and more humane factory conditions, they, themselves, must make the effort; they must continue until the goal has been reached. That means to

#### KEEP AT IT.

The generosity of the average employer is not such as to allot to the worker a just share of his earnings. They would rather reap without the necessity of performing labor themselves. The workers' lack of organization permits them to reap where the worker sows. Change the conditions, organize yourselves thoroughly, and until this is done

#### KEEP AT IT.

There are more thieves in business than followers of the Golden Rule. It therefore behooves the worker to keep watch over his interests, not only temporarily, but continuously. Say what you like, you will lose in the end if you do not organize for self-protection and

#### KEEP AT IT.

The men who offer their all to a progressive world, as do the workers, are entitled to enjoy the advantage progress brings. The money class looks out for its share and makes sure of getting it. The working class, if equally alert to their interests, would have no cause for complaint, therefore,

#### KEEP AT IT.

No justifiable reasons can be assigned for the low wages and long working hours prevailing in part of the musical instrument industry, except the failure of the workers to organize. Musical instruments are classed as a luxury and

as such their manufacturer need not depend on starvation wages. Organize and get living wages and

#### KEEP AT IT.

The profit derived from the musical instrument industry as a whole is sufficiently large to take good care of all its component parts. They are sufficient to warrant the payment of double the wages at present received by the workers. We could get it if we would organize, and,

#### KEEP AT IT.

Indifference on the workers' part leads the unscrupulous employer to appropriate for himself the profits created by the worker and which are the worker's under all laws of equity. To shake off this indifference, to put our shoulder to the wheel and organize is one thing, and the second is to

#### KEEP AT IT.

Don't wait until the seven lean years are again upon you to show your discontent; now is the time when profit may be had. Think it over; think of your home and family; for their sake if not for your own, organize and

#### KEEP AT IT.

### ORGANIZE.

There are recessions and progressions of the trade union movement just as there is an ebb and flow of the tide. The movement is helped on in days of prosperity and retarded in days of adversity, but gaining wisdom and experience in periods of adversity it rushes on to new heights with each recurring period of prosperity. An examination of the reports of membership submitted to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated national and international unions for the past two decades would seem to indicate that the growth in membership has been in cycles; that is to say, the increase has been much greater in some years than in others. This fact may be attributed to a number of circumstances, but it is due principally to the state of trade as it is affected by industrial activity or stagnation. In running over the periods which mark the most rapid progress in the years gone by and comparing industrial conditions then with the state of trade now, it would seem that we have reached another of those psychological moments when the work of organization should take on new impetus, and unless all signs fail the present and the next year should see our organizations in a stronger and better condition financially and numerically than ever before.

It goes without saying, of course, that labor organizations do not grow automatically. They do not evolve from struggling, impotent unions into strong, effective organizations as caterpillars evolve into butterflies or as boys evolve into men. While it is true that in some trades having strict union shop agreements the organizations may recruit new members and gain strength without any special effort being put forth by the members or representatives of such organizations, yet a union that depends for its success or progress entirely upon either its label or upon those who come forward unsought and unbidden is not likely to enjoy a large measure of success or to become an important factor in the family of unions comprising the American Federation of Labor.

Nothing in this world is worth having that is not worth fighting for, and if the organizations of labor are to attain their greatest strength, if they are to rise to their fullest possibilities, everyone—officers, organizers, members alike—must put forth some earnest effort every one must be willing to make some sacrifice to bring within the fold of the union every man eligible to membership. And a good union man will not cease in his efforts when his own trade is organized; because there can be no real security, no permanent and lasting progress

until all the workers in all the trades are members of their respective unions, and united under the standard of the American Federation of Labor.

During the present period of ascending wages and industrial activity an extraordinary effort should be made to perfect the organizations in the partially unionized trades and to establish new unions in the unorganized districts. There are, of course, tremendous obstacles in the way and great opposition is to be overcome, but the history of past efforts and successes should give us courage and confidence to move on to new victories and greater achievements. Indeed it will be found in the future, as it has been in the past, that not the least of our difficulties will be the indifference of our own members and, in some cases, the inexplicable hostility of the unorganized workmen.

It is, of course, much easier to dilate upon our failures than to present a specific method of bringing the unorganized into communion with the organized workman, yet we may all profit from the experience of others, and perhaps it would be advantageous if men having long experience in the labor movement should give the benefit of that experience to one another.

The usual method of organizing wage-earners is through public meetings, at which addresses relative to the subject are delivered, through correspondence, publications, etc. In other words, the work of organization devolves, in a large measure, upon the salaried officers, the business agents, and, to a lesser extent, the local committees. And yet it is safe to say that no system of organization can prove so effective as one wherein the individual member of the union takes an active and substantial part. Let each member be ever alert and constant in a determination to make his union a tower of strength, a protection to himself, his fellow-workers, and a blessing to the community, and all workmen in the vicinity who are employed at the trade will be brought within the fold of that union. Unfortunately, however, there are too many trade unionists who feel and act as though in paying their dues and assessments they have discharged their full responsibility and that no further effort should be required of them. Is it any wonder that thousands of workmen fail to join the union when they observe so much indifference on the part of those already holding membership?

If the 3,000,000 organized workmen of this country could be awakened to a sense of their personal responsibility; if each one of them should become imbued with a realization of his own strength, and if these forces were applied intelligently and enthusiastically, how long would it be until every man and woman working for wages be a member of the union? If every union man should constitute himself an organizer and should give even one evening each week to the work of organization, if he could single out one non-union neighbor or acquaintance and persist in an effort to organize that man, what a short time it would take to unionize all the workers of our country! And if all were organized, how much less difficult it would be to secure higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of life and labor! What has been written may not prove a contribution to the work of organization. Indeed, it is but an introduction to the relation of an experience which may prove of value.

Some twenty years ago in a western camp in which resided about 1,800 miners, there was instituted a local union with thirteen members. When this union was formed it was the hope and expectation that in a short time all the men employed in the mines would make application for membership therein, but to the surprise and disappointment of the thirteen charter members weeks rolled by and no applications were received. In order to create interest and enthusiasm mass meetings were decided upon, picnics

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

were given, and various methods usually followed in such cases were adopted to build up the organization. Speakers were brought to the camp—at no little expense to the handful of members—and while by these means some men were induced to join they maintained their membership for only a short time and then dropped out. This situation continued for several years, the union building up occasionally and then falling back to its original status. Finally, one night, after the whole situation had been canvassed, a member arose in the meeting making the statement that as there seemed no hope of establishing permanently a strong, effective union, the charter should be surrendered and the work of organization abandoned. A feeling of gloom and despair pervaded the atmosphere, when another member arose and expressed himself as not being in sympathy with the proposition to surrender the charter, stating that before such a course were resorted to he wished to offer a motion that each one of the thirteen members be instructed and notified that if any one of them failed to bring to the next meeting a candidate for membership he should be expelled from the union. The motion was adopted by a unanimous vote. At the next meeting, one week later, each of the old members was present and, to the delight of all, each one of them had brought with him a candidate for membership. The union now had twenty-six members. Encouraged by the success of this experiment, a resolution was adopted to the effect that any one of the twenty-six failing to bring with him to the next meeting a candidate for membership should be expelled from the union. When the next meeting convened, each of the twenty-six presented a candidate for initiation. This process was continued with more or less regularity—although not always with the same degree of success that had attended its introduction—until practically all the men in the camp were members of the union.

It goes without saying that this system might not work so well in other industries or in another community, and, of course, there are few organizations that would permit the expulsion of a member for refusing or failing to bring in a new member; but without reference to the penalty for failure, the application of this principle of individual effort would prove most effective wherever it were tried. Indeed, it was largely due to this means that over 50,000 miners were organized in the anthracite fields during the summer of 1905. At any rate, the plan is worth trying and the prize is worth striving for.

Let each man feel that he is an important part of the labor movement, that he is personally responsible for its success or failure. Let us, individually and collectively, resolve that the years of 1910 and 1911 shall mark an epoch in the growth and progress of the labor movement of our country.

JOHN MITCHELL.

#### ORGANIZED LABOR IN GERMANY.

By Hans Fehlinger.

According to the latest statistics available the total number of trade union members in Germany, 2,382,401, distributed as follows: Sixty centralized unions, 1,831,731 members; 28 Christian trade unions, 344,956 members; 25 Hirsch-Duncker unions, 105,633 members; 39 other unions, 100,081 members. The centralized trade unions were founded by Socialists. Originally they rejected the idea of combining trade union functions with friendly insurance work. The trade union was only there to conduct the "class-struggle" on economic grounds, and in the eyes of many Socialists the real mission of the trade union was to be the subordinate professional branch of the Socialist political organization. The allowance of some traveling-pay and a modest funeral benefit were the only friendly institutions which most of these unions could for many years present as an inducement to enlist, and low contributions were thought indispensable in order not to frighten the uneducated workmen away. In many cases this opposition to the more costly friendly benefits is also explained by the fact that in a number of German cities municipal or corporation insurance against sickness, inherited from the time of the guilds, was compulsory on the workman. Later on, the Imperial insurance laws founded great national agencies of insurance against sickness, accident and invalidity outside the trade union. But the principle of no friendly benefit prevailed only for a time. After a while one centralized union after another introduced benefits of a more pronounced kind than mere traveling and funeral pay. In 1908 this group of unions expended for traveling benefit 1,184,000 marks, removal allowance 290,000 marks, unemployed benefit 8,134,000 marks, sick benefit 8,474,000 marks, superannuation benefit 420,000 marks, funeral benefit 666,000 marks, contingent benefit 509,000 marks, strike benefit 4,750,000 marks, assistance to other trades 69,000 marks, legal aid 327,000 marks, victimization benefit 1,440,000 marks, etc. (1 mark is worth about 23 cents).

The Hirsch-Duncker trade unions are among the eldest of German labor organizations. They were founded in the sixties of the last century in opposition to the unions then organized by Socialists, and they have on their programme the promotion of harmony between employers and employees. In spite of considerable protection on the part of some leaders of the then powerful Liberal party and their press, they did not make much headway; the greater number of the employers and the mass of the workpeople alike put little confidence in them.

A larger force than the Hirsch-Duncker unions are the Christian trade unions. Of these, 22 unions with 264,519 members were, at the end of 1908, united in a general federation of Christian trade unions, whilst six Christian unions with 80,437 members proceeded on independent lines. The latter are practically mere benefit societies; of the former several show some fighting spirit. But the real fighting force of trade unionism in Germany is represented by the centralized unions affiliated to the "General Committee of Trade Unions" at Berlin (President, Mr. C. Legien).

The "General Committee" of the centralized unions publish interesting figures concerning labor disputes and their results. In 1908, the last year for which statistics are available, the total number of disputes was 5,659, and 2,052 of them caused stoppage of work (strikes and lock-outs), involving 126,883 persons. Of all stoppages, 891 ended in favor of workpeople, 398 were compromised, and 678 ended in favor of employers, the results of 49 stoppages remained unknown and 36 disputes of this kind

Continued on page 10

## CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, Mass., July 9, 1910.

The open "Auld Lang Syne" meeting held by Local No. 19 on June 28 was an unqualified success. We had a good attendance, a good time, good music and a goodly number of applications.

Perhaps the brightest feature of the evening was the work of the Contestable Quartette (three violins and cello), who rendered a splendid musical programme that was much appreciated by our members and their numerous invited guests.

The past month has been one of progress for Local No. 19. New members have joined our ranks in a steady stream, and for this much we are thankful. But at the same time the rate of increase should be faster, and it will be faster if every member will lay hold and do what he can for the cause.

There never was a better time for active work. The piano workers of Boston are disgusted with present wages and conditions of labor.

There is not a man whose eye falls on these lines who does not know of one or more non-union men who are everlastingly complaining of their lot.

Seek them out and dose them freely with little pills like the following:

"Kicking is no earthly use unless you have an organization behind the kick."

"Organize first, kick afterwards, and you will get results."

"No man has any right to complain of present conditions unless he is making some effort to improve them."

"The deplorable conditions at present existing in the piano industry are due, first, last and all the time, to the non-union man; therefore every complaint a non-unionist utters is, in reality, a shot aimed at himself."

"To remain unorganized is to lose control over the value created by your labor, and when you do that, you might just as well hand over your purse to your employer for him to divide with you as he pleases, and you have no kick coming if he leaves you barely sufficient to keep your body and soul in the same suit of clothes."

Take these little pointers and drive them into your kicking non-unionist as forcibly as you can and he cannot fail to see the falsity of his position. He will be ready to make out an application if you only put it up to him in the right way. Try it.

CORRESPONDENT OF LOCAL NO. 19.

Springfield, Ill., June 16, 1910.

The coal miners of Illinois, numbering approximately 72,000, have been idle since April 1st. After about four months of joint conferences with our employers in the attempt to reach a wage agreement, during which time we offered all that within reason could be expected of us, we failed to reach a settlement; negotiations were broken off and a strike formally declared May 21st. We are asking for an increase in the mining rate from three to six cents per ton, 5.55 per cent advance on all other labor, and that the operators comply with the provisions of the State Mining Law in regard to the shot firers. Considering the increase in the cost of living since 1903—our wages being the same up to the first of April, 1910, as they were at that time—our demands are, to say the least, exceedingly modest.

Since negotiations have been broken off, we have signed contracts for two years with a portion of the coal mine owners, and between twenty and twenty-five thousand of our members have returned to work who are now paying a

ten per cent assessment, but 45,000 of our men are still on strike, and it seems to be settling down to a long, bitter struggle—a test of endurance.

The large Railroad Corporations, Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance have rallied to the assistance of the coal mine owners, and pledged them their moral and financial support, and have guaranteed to stand behind them in the struggle to the last ditch. The operators have also invoked the aid of their allies—the courts—and innumerable blanket injunctions have been issued restraining us from striking, talking to strike breakers, or inducing them in any way to join with us.

We are determined to win this struggle, no matter how long it takes or what the cost, but we want to do it with the least possible suffering on the part of the women and children, and we are appealing to organized labor to render us what assistance they can at this time. We would like to have you make as liberal a donation as you can, and assure you that every penny will be spent to the very best advantage.

Send all donations to Duncan McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., 505 Farmers' National Bank Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Fraternalty yours,

J. H. Walker, President  
Greece Lawrence, Vice-President  
Duncan McDonald, Sec. Treas.  
Robert Osborne  
Arthur Shields  
James Lord  
Daniel Clark  
Bernard Murphy  
Peter J. Wilson  
Paul J. Smith

State Executive Board,  
District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.

Chicago, July 20, 1910.

Well, well, well, here we are again, Sixteenth Annual Prize Distribution and Mid-Summer Festival of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers of Chicago, Local Union No. 1. This is the greeting observed in many of this city's show windows. The picnic committee is making hereulean efforts to have No. 1's annual celebration made known to all the workers of this great cosmopolitan city. Thousands of posters are being distributed for this purpose.

Lest you forget, the day and date—Sunday, August 7th, 1910, Elm Tree Grove.

Trade for the month showed a decided falling off, most of the factories are working but half time, others have taken advantage of this slump to close their factories for a week or more to indulge in the annual pastime of stock taking. The present slump is but a regular annual occurrence and is not indicative of what the fall will bring forth. I believe now, as I did some months ago, that the coming fall will be the busiest of any we have had for years. Everybody get ready to reap the harvest.

The Newman Brothers Piano Company is having some internal trouble. While the firm is evidently solvent, a receiver was nevertheless appointed, so as to conserve the financial interests of the firm, which apparently became jeopardized through internal friction. The disagreement lies between the younger and older members of the firm. An infusion of young blood into this old time organization can, in my opinion, be anything but harmful to future progress.

There has been something doing during the past month. Aside from the Piano Varnish Finisher's mass meeting, which proved such a tremendous success and at which a local union composed of piano varnish finishers exclusively, was formed, the unexpected happened, the employees of the H. P. Nelson Piano Company went on strike. The strike was but of short duration, the men quit work Saturday morning, July 16th, and returned to work on Monday

morning, July 18th, the firm conceding the demands of the strikers for a nine-hour work-day. The Nelson concern has defied progressive society ever since its inception by working its employees from 10 to 14 hours per day, including Sundays. These employees felt they were becoming old before they became young, hence the strike for more humane hours of work.

The proposition to levy a 5-cent assessment in favor of the striking chauffeurs of this city as mentioned in my last month's letter, was carried by the referendum vote of the affiliated unions of the Chicago Federation of Labor. This means that every member of Local Union No. 1 will be required to pay one 5-cent assessment toward this cause. Our advice is to pay this assessment as soon as possible, as the money is needed.

My next letter should be a corker, replete with interesting news of the trade. The air is full of uncertainties. Get next month's Journal.

CORRESPONDENT OF NO. 1.

Continued from page 10

were not yet ended at the close of the year. In 3,607 cases trade movements involving 449,434 persons terminated without stoppages of work.

In consequence of all labor disputes 59,324 persons had their working time shortened and 236,641 persons obtained increased wages, while 175,687 persons were otherwise benefitted. Of all persons, benefitted, 52,784 had their working time shortened and 207,631 had their wages increased without stoppage of work. As in previous years, the number of work-people whose changes of hours or rates of wages were preceded by strikes and lock-outs formed only a small fraction of the whole.

Unemployment among trade unionists decreased considerably during the last year. In March, 1910, the proportion of members idle on account of lack of work was 1.7 per cent, as compared with 3.5 per cent in March, 1909. In general the volume of unemployment in Germany is much smaller than in the United States or in Great Britain.

The favorable state of trade induces many foreign workmen to migrate to this country, the effect being that in certain occupations wages are kept very low. In Prussia there exists since December, 1908, for all foreign workmen the so-called compulsory proof of identity. Originally this proof of identity had applied only to agricultural workers from Eastern Europe. Subsequently it was extended to all agricultural and industrial workers from Russia, Austria, Hungary and the neighboring countries in the East; the new law applies this system of control—which has been adopted also by a number of other German states—to foreign workmen of Latin and Anglo-Saxon nationality. A measure intended at first only to render the breach of contract by foreign agricultural laborers impossible, or more difficult, it has now become the means of a strict police control for foreign workmen generally upon entering Prussian territory. On his entry into Prussia every such worker is supplied with a card for the insertion of the details of his employment, and which must be stamped at the police office. The nationality of the foreign workmen is indicated by the color of the cards themselves—different colors being set apart for different nationalities. The cards are issued at certain frontier offices on the strength of home papers of identity, these frontier offices being under the control of a Central Bureau in Berlin.

OF COURSE IT IS.

A Swede entered a postoffice in the Northwest and inquired:

"Ban any letters for me today?"

"What name, please?"

"Ay tank de name is on de letter."—Everybody's Magazine.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Indorsement of members of Congress because of their attitude toward organized labor will be discontinued by the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

The Supreme Court of California, on June 25, rendered a decision upholding the validity of the bond issue for the construction and operation under municipal ownership of the Geary Street Railroad of San Francisco. The question has been pending for many years.

\* \* \*

The Colorado anti-coercion law, enacted twenty years ago, which provides that no employer shall discharge an employee because he belongs to a labor union or attends labor meetings, has been declared invalid in a suit against a mine company before Judge Sullivan in Mesa county.

\* \* \*

Joseph Winkler, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, local No. 10, A. F. of M., was held in contempt of court recently by Judge Walker in the Circuit court and fined \$400. A fine of \$600 was also imposed upon the federation. The contempt proceedings grew out of an alleged violation of an injunction issued in 1906 on behalf of the Musicians' Union of North America.

\* \* \*

Union motormen and conductors of Columbus, O., have just won a most notable victory by the passage of an ordinance in the city council which practically bars all future invasions of strike-breakers imported by street car companies. The ordinance states that neither motormen or conductors shall be allowed to operate cars without ten days' previous experience in the city of Columbus.

\* \* \*

Charles Oberwager, well known in labor circles in New York and one of the youngest leaders in the east, has won his degree of master of laws at the New York university and will hereafter devote his attention to the legal phase of labor questions.

Mr. Oberwager was for several terms president of the Central Federated Union of New York and vicinity and has done much toward the solution of the child labor problem in this country. He has contributed liberally to the magazines on labor questions.

\* \* \*

The right of members of labor unions to decline to work with employees who have withdrawn from the union was argued in the Supreme Court of Illinois, June 22nd, in the case of Kemp against division 241, of Chicago, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Alschuler & Richards of Chicago appeared for the labor men and John L. Elson represented the men who withdrew from the union. Notice was served on the Chicago Railways Company by the union that they would not continue to work with employees who had withdrawn from the union. The Circuit Court declined to issue an injunction to prevent the men from quitting work. The Appellate Court reversed the decision of the lower court and the case was taken to the Supreme Court on a certificate of importance.

\* \* \*

Citing a number of incidents to show the damage wrought by the chauffeurs' strike, the Valden W. Shaw Automobile Company, of Chicago, Ill., filed a bill for an injunction in the Circuit Court yesterday asking that the officers

of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 727, also known as the Auto Livery Chauffeurs No. 727, be restrained from interfering with their business.

The defendants named are Thomas J. Farrell, general organizer; Joseph Blake, vice-president, and acting president of the local; George M. Scott, business agent; Emmet Flood, general organizer, and a number of employees named as pickets.

The company charges that ill-smelling odors and chemicals have on several occasions been placed in the La Salle Hotel and attributed by the management as due to the chauffeurs' strike. The hotel's auto livery is supplied by the Shaw Company.

\* \* \*

Announcement was made by the interstate commerce commission June 27th that United States District Judge Page Morris, holding court in Iowa, had decided that the federal law regulating the hours of service of train crews on interstate railroads was constitutional. The attorneys for the defendant—the Illinois Central Railroad—attacked the constitutionality of the law on thirteen different grounds. Their principal reliance, however, was upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the employers' liability cases. The court held that the extra half hour necessary for preparing a train for a trip made the train crew "on duty" during that time, and that the time must be included in the sixteen hours of permitted service out of every twenty-four hours. It was the first decision by any court upon the constitutionality of the law and the first judicial interpretation of its provisions.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

A preliminary injunction obtained by a firm of East Cambridge (Mass.) wood workers, who have the contract for the interior work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morning-side Heights, New York, restraining the joint district council of New York of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and their individual officers from interfering with the plaintiff company's work on the cathedral, has been made permanent by Judge Ward of the United States Circuit Court.

The judge's decision declares that the right of workmen to unite for their own protection is undoubted, as well as their right to strike peaceably because of grievances.

"But," says the court, "this right to combine for the purpose of calling out the workmen of other employers who have no grievances, or to threaten owners, builders and architects that their contracts will be held up if they or any of their subcontractors use the complainant's trim, is another affair.

"To take the converse of the proposition, will the defendants admit that employers may combine to prevent any employer from using union labor? May the employers agree not to sell to or contract with any one who deals with an employer who uses union labor?

"Either of these propositions is destructive of the right of free men to labor for or to employ the labor of any one the laborer or employer wishes."

### ADOPT ARBITRATION.

The formulation of a plan to prevent all local troubles has been announced at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Labor leaders and representatives of the Employers' Association have agreed to submit all labor disputes to a Board of Arbitration. Employees will continue to work pending the decision of the Arbitration Board, whose rulings will be final.

### GRAND TRUNK STRIKE.

A strike of all the conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk Railway system went into effect at 9:30 p. m. July 18th.

A committee representing the men has been in Montreal for some time negotiating with the company. The committee demanded the adoption of the standard territorial wage, but President Hays refused it.

A strike vote was taken last week over all the system and the men were practically unanimous for a strike unless their demands were granted.

The ultimatum of the men was made known to President Hays at a final conference, but he absolutely refused to grant the demand and the conference was broken off and a strike was called. More than 4,000 men are involved in the strike.

System affected—Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; home office, London, England; total mileage, 4,745.50 (exclusive of the Grand Trunk Pacific).

Yardmen, trainmen, baggagemen and conductors on strike, about 4,500.

Shopmen affected, about 5,000.

Men remand standard wage scale now in effect on Eastern railroads in United States, known as the B. & O. scale.

Company offered flat increase of 18 per cent and standard scale about 1913, when grain traffic of Grand Trunk Western is expected to be begun.

Men's defense fund totals \$1,000,000.

Promised by unions, \$350,000 a month.

In addition, the Central Vermont system, operating 536 miles of road, is affected, the Grand Trunk controlling it through ownership of a majority of the stock.

### UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 14, President, S. Walsacjek; Vice-President, John Russell; Financial Secretary, J. A. Elmi; Recording Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, Treasurer, A. Heilman, Jr.; Ser. at Arms, John Walz; Judiciary Committee, T. Cabasino; F. Werns; Finance Committee, M. Amarosa, F. Hopkins; Delegates to Executive Board, J. Walz, C. Vinci; Delegate to C. F. U., F. Hopkins; Trustees, Thos. J. Burke, M. Amarosa and F. Werns.

Local Union No. 16, President, J. J. Rempfer; Vice-President, A. Lintner; Financial Secretary, Ferd. Wenderoth; Corresponding Secretary, George Becker; Ser. at Arms, Thos. Price; Treasurer, Thos. Green; Finance Committee, A. Lintner, L. Lawrence, A. M. Ferguson; Trustees, E. Messmer, L. Lawrence, M. Mendoza; Delegate to Executive Board, A. Lintner; Delegate to Bronx Labor Council, A. Lintner.

Local Union No. 26, President, Chas. Schmidt; Vice-President, Otto Schallentraeger; Financial Secretary, H. Raube; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Krueger; Ser. at Arms, Adolph Rapp; Delegate to Executive Board, Wm. Krueger; Trustees, F. G. Speyer, Adam Fischer; Finance Committee, Chas. Schmidt, J. P. Roos, A. Zappoli.

Local Union No. 32, President, J. V. Dille; Vice-President, Axe Lungren; Corresponding Secretary, Philip Rottman; Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn; Treasurer, Louis Bohn; Ser. at Arms, Carl Zwilling; Trustees, O. Sutter, Al. Meckbach, Finance Committee, C. Zwilling, A. Bastardy; Delegate to Executive Board, O. Sutter.

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Editorielle Notizen.

Die sonnigen Tage haben sich — endlich eingestellt.

Wenn besten Sonnenschein sollte die Organisationsarbeit flüster von hatten gehen als je.

Wenn Sie sich jenen Sommeranzug kaufen, bitte, haben Sie wohl acht, ob das neue Gewand ein Union Label trägt. Es reimt sich nicht, wenn man bloß mitdreht, wenn Alles für das Gewerkschaftlerleben jubelt und dann nachher dem „Scab“-Weesen in die Hände arbeitet.

Da nun die vielbeschäftigte Saison vor der Thüre ist, sollte auch jeder Gewerkschaftler sich anheischig machen, dahin zu wirken, daß die Zukunft seiner Zutrittsgebühren sich günstiger gestaltet.

Die Harmonie der Gedanken mit der Handlungsweise ist durchaus erforderlich, wenn man ein Unternehmen erfolgreich durchführen will. Dies läßt sich denn auch auf das Gewerkschaftlerthum anwenden und es paßt speziell auch auf unsere Union. Erfolgreich gesichert werden kann, muß Einigkeit erzielt werden.

Der Arbeitertag naht. Bestimmen wir uns einmal und prüfen wir unsere für die Organisation vollbrachten Leistungen des Jahres. Stellt sich wohl ein günstiger Ausweis heraus? Haben wir etwas Nennenswerthes geleistet zur Aufrechterhaltung und Kräftigung unseres Verbandes? Wenn nicht, warum nicht?

Wir haben bisher geduldig auf die Meldung gewartet, daß die politische Haltung des Vollzugsausschusses der American Federation of Labor dem Kongreß der Vereinigten Staaten Veranlassung gibt zu handeln.

Würde der Präsident Gombers wohl die Güte haben, sich auf die Meldung zu bestimmen?

Einige geschickte Klaviermacher mögen willig sein, ihre Körper- und Geisteskräfte für Löhne aufzuopfern, die ihnen kaum ein menschliches Dasein gewähren; Andere protestieren jedoch beständig. Wollen Sie nicht, armer unterdrückter Mitarbeiter, sich bemühen, die Ketten abzuschütteln und sich den Protestlern anschließen, die im Vorrath stehen, auf Löhne hinzuwirken, die das Leben lebenswerth erscheinen lassen? Ueberlegen Sie sich die Sache einmal.

Es gibt kaum ein Handwerk von irgend welcher Bedeutung, in welchem die Arbeiter organisiert wurden, das sich nicht bedeutender Lohnerhöhungen erfreut. Eine auch nur oberflächliche Durchsicht der Tageszeitungen bestätigt diese Angabe. Die Klaviermacher und Orgelbauer, Leute, die ganz besonderes Geschick besitzen müssen, beantragen sich noch immer mit Hungerlöhnen, deren sich die Arbeitgeber schämen sollten. Man weiß aber die Ursache.

Wenn New York thut sich mit einer „Social Justice League“ hervor, deren Zweck es sein soll, die sozialistische Partei zu zerstückeln und nach allen vier Winden zu zerstreuen. Die Liga besteht aus zusammengekauften eigennützigen und ihre angeführten Vorurtheile. Diesen Bedauernswerthen unter unseren Freunden möchte dieses Blatt den folgenden Rath ertheilen: Wollen Sie die sozialistische Partei ausrotten, so müssen Sie zunächst das soziale Uebel vertilgen.

Wir entnehmen Breckdenbeids die Nachricht, daß 300 Zigarrenfabrianten sich verbunden haben, um den Tabaktrust zu bekämpfen. Ein empfehlenswerthes Unternehmen. Zu bedauern ist, daß diese Bewegung nicht schon längst ins Leben gerufen wurde. Der Zigarrentrust ist vor allen andern verdammungswürdigen Monopolen der Gummierlöcher, die er halbwüchsigen Knaben und Mädchen bezahlt. Wir wünschen dem Verbands den besten Erfolg.

## Eine letzte Warnung.

Da wir im Laufe der Zeit von allen Seiten über die unverantwortlich niedrigen Löhne der Instrumentindustrie befragt worden sind, so haben wir dieser Angelegenheit eine Reihe von Zeitartikeln gewidmet.

In diesen Artikeln erklärten wir uns mit unsern Korrespondenten völlig in Uebereinstimmung in Betreff der unansehnlichen Thatsache, daß Instrumentenmacher weit unter dem Preise bezahlt werden. Wir gingen weiter, wir wiesen auf den enormen Unterschied hin, der beispielsweise zwischen den Löhnen der weniger geschickten Schreiner und Anstreicher und denjenigen der Klaviermacher und Orgelbauer besteht. Wir wiesen auch darauf hin, wie dem Uebel abzuwehren und menschenwürdige Löhne zu erzielen seien. Um unsern Standpunkt zu beweisen führten wir das Beispiel der Schreiner und Anstreicher an, die, ehe sie sich organisierten, ebenfalls lange Arbeitsstunden und niedrige Löhne hatten.

Wir ertheilten den Angestellten der Instrumentindustrie den Rath, sich das Beispiel der Schreiner und Anstreicher zu Anke zu machen, wir riefen ihnen, sich zu organisieren, da nur durch Organisation eine Wendung zum Besseren bewerkstelligt werden kann.

Dies sieht bombastisch.

Mein was hat man mit unsern Rathschlägen gethan?

Haben sie Früchte getragen?

Sind Schritte gethan worden entweder von einzelnen Männern oder Gewerkschaften, um den ertheilten Rath in die That umzusetzen?

Wenn so, mit welchem Ergebniss?

Die folgenden Fragen sind in dieser Angelegenheit vor Allem wichtig; sie sollten durch Thaten beantwortet werden.

Selbst wenn Sie bereits einen Versuch gemacht, aber nicht erfolgreich gewesen sind, sollten Sie Ihre Bemühungen forsetzen.

Der Lohn ist zu werthvoll, um ihn sich durch Mangel an Beharrlichkeit zu verliern.

Die internationale Union ist den Lokalgewerkschaften und deren Mitgliedern entgegen gekommen, indem die Eintrittsgebühren von \$5 auf \$2 herabgesetzt wurden.

Dieser Vortheil sollte ausgenutzt werden.

Durch die Wahrnehmung dieser Gelegenheit wird es sich in nächster Zeit entscheiden lassen, ob die Löhne der Angestellten der Instrumentindustrie höhere Löhne erhalten sollen oder nicht.

Diese Frage kann allein von den Arbeitern selbst entschieden werden.

Die Arbeitgeber bestreiten garnicht, daß die gegenwärtigen Löhne nicht gerecht sind.

Von den einzelnen Arbeitgebern kann man indes nicht erwarten, daß sie aus freien Stücken höhere Löhne zahlen werden als ihre Konkurrenten.

Sollten sie sich dazu entschließen, so würde das für Viele verhängnißvoll werden, denn sie würden genöthigt werden, ihr Geschäft einzustellen.

An neun Fällen aus zehn würde derjenige Konkurrent, der uns am freundlichsten gesinnt ist, am meisten zu leiden haben.

Diese Seite der Frage sollte gebührend beachtet werden.

Diejenigen unter unsern Mitgliedern, die das Glück haben, in Union-Werkstätten zu arbeiten, sollten dahin wirken, daß weitere Union-Werkstätten ins Leben gerufen werden.

Wenn diese Mitglieder ihre Stellungen zu schätzen wissen und der Hoffnung leben, weitere Lohnerhöhungen zu erlangen, so müssen sie bei der Gründung weiterer Union-Werkstätten behülflich sein.

Die Löhne werden niemals, weder in unserer Stadt noch sonstwo, in angemessener Weise erhöht werden, so lange nicht die Mehrheit der Arbeiter organisiert ist.

Darum behaupten wir mit Recht, daß die Frage, ob die Löhne erhöht werden sollen oder nicht,

einzig und allein von den Arbeitern entschieden werden kann.

Wenn es Ihnen mit Ihren Lebensarten ernst ist, wenn Sie wirklich glauben, daß Sie zu einer Lohnerhöhung berechtigt sind und eine Lohnerhöhung wünschen, so müssen Sie sich rühren und irgend einen Versuch machen, ihren Wunsch erfüllt zu sehen.

Dies können Sie dadurch bewerkstelligen, daß Sie sich daran machen und Arbeiter ihres Fachs organisieren suchen.

Es bleiben Ihnen noch einige Wochen, innerhalb derer Sie thatkräftige Versuche machen können.

Bis zum 1. August wird die niedrige Gebühr beibehalten werden. Nachdem werden die Eintrittsgebühren wieder \$5 betragen.

Dies ist die letzte Warnung, der letzte Hinweis auf die unumgängliche Nothwendigkeit zur Thätigkeit in dieser Sache. Wenn Sie jetzt nicht die Schulter ans Rad setzen, werden Ihre Hoffnungen auf höhere Löhne sich im Laufe der bevorstehenden Saison schwerlich erfüllen.

Es sei denn, daß Sie mit aller Macht an Werk gehen und nicht ablassen, bis eine Organisation zu Stande gekommen ist, werden ihre Hoffnungen auf höhere Löhne vergeblich sein.

Eine letzte Warnung — organisieren Sie!

## FORM UNION LABOR PARTY.

Union delegates who founded the union labor party or Arizona completed a preliminary organization for the constitutional convention early.

Following are a few of the things which organized labor of Arizona will try to embody in the state constitution:

Universal and equal man and woman suffrage.

Popular election of senators.

Initiative, referendum and recall.

Short term for judges.

A one house legislature.

The taxing of property at its full value.

State to have power to take over property at assessed valuation.

State to have the right to engage in industrial pursuits.

Anti-injunction clause.

The provision for an adequate employers' liability law.

Government by enacted law, federal and state.

Abolishment of the fee system in the courts.

State to have the right to seize the property of any person, partnership, firm, corporation that does not comply with the law of the state.

State to defray the expense of the defense as well as of the prosecution in criminal cases.

The power to declare laws unconstitutional to rest only with the people by a referendum vote.

No private police or detectives to be permitted.

Six months' residence in the state to qualify citizen to become an elector.

No law to be passed that in any way limit the franchise of citizens.

Amendment to the constitution to be by majority of the people on the initiative of either the legislature or the people.

## HOPE-JONES SUED.

A civil action was brought by Andrew W. Voght against the Hope-Jones Organ Company to recover money which the plaintiff claims was due him for expenses and loss of time in going to North Tonawanda to be employed in the manufacture of organs. The case was discontinued because it is claimed that the action had not been brought against Robert Hope-Jones as an individual. Voght was employed in the old factory in this city before it went into the hands of a receiver, and it is claimed that Hope-Jones asked him to go to North Tonawanda. It is alleged that when Mr. Voght arrived at North Tonawanda he was informed that his services were not wanted. He returned to this city and the action was commenced. According to the attorney several other skilled workmen who went to that place from Elmira were told that their services were not needed.



# Departameto Italiano



I balsamici giorni di estate sono finalmente arrivati.

\* \* \*

Con l'aiuto del bel tempo, il lavoro di organizzazione dovrebbe progredire più che mai.

\* \* \*

Quando vi comprate l'abito di estate non dimenticate di dare una occhiatina per vedere se porta la cartina dell'unione.

Non fate come quelli che gridano evviva all'Unionismo e poi sono promotori di lavoro anti-unionista.

\* \* \*

Essendo vicinissimi alla stagione attiva tutti nostri sforzi dovrebbero unirsi e congiungersi finché si ottenga un migliore e più luminoso avvenire per i lavoratori del nostro mestiere.

\* \* \*

L'armonia nel pensiero ed azione è la chiave necessaria a tutte le imprese se queste debbono riuscire vittoriose. Detta regola si applica a tutte le organizzazioni di mestieri ed anche alla nostra propria organizzazione. Vi deve essere unità per poter fare progressi!

\* \* \*

La Festa del Lavoro (Labor Day) si sta avvicinando. Facciamo il bilancio, per vedere i frutti del nostro lavoro fatto per la nostra organizzazione durante l'anno. Ci Mostrerà il libro mastro un guadagno a nostro credito per lavoro fatto per la solidarietà degli operai del nostro mestiere? Nel caso negativo, di chi la cagione?

\* \* \*

Noi abbiamo aspettato pazientemente l'annuncio della piega politica del Consiglio Esecutivo dell' American Federation of Labor, il quale farà strabiliare il Congresso.

Sarebbe il Presidente Gompers così gentile di informarci al riguardo?

\* \* \*

Alcuni abili operai addetti alla fabbricazione dei pianoforti sembrano disposti a dare la loro abilità fisica ed intellettuale per paghe completamente inadeguate all'esistenza umana; altri operai invece protestano costantemente. Vorrete voi infelici, poveri schiavi moderni cercare di scuotere il giogo ed unirvi con i contendenti per cercare di ottenere paghe adeguate che rendano la vita passabile, sì o no? Pensateci seriamente.

\* \* \*

Non vi è quasi nessun mestiere considerevole il cui operai non siano organizzati e le cui paghe non abbiano aumentato considerevolmente. Una rapida esame della stampa giornaliera corroborerà la veridicità della nostra asserzione. Invece gli operai fabbricanti di piani forti e di organi, uomini di abilità superiore, continuano a vegetare meschinamente con paghe infime che dovrebbero fare arrossire tanto i padroni, quanto gli operai. Vi è una ragione per un tale stato di cose.

\* \* \*

La città di New York ha portato in ballo una lega di giustizia sociale (Social Justice League) il cui obbietto è quello di estermine il socialismo ai quattro venti. Tale lega è composta di una agglomerazione eterogenea di individui ignoranti ed egoisti. Gli sguidati amici di tale lega, questo Giornale desidera dare il seguente avviso: Se voi intendete di estermine il Partito Socialista, dovete estermine prima gli esistenti mali sociali.

\* \* \*

Da alcuni telegrammi della stampa abbiamo rilevato che i venditori di sigari in numero di 300 si sono organizzati con lo scopo di combattere il "trust" dei sigari. Ciò è degno di lode bastanza da essere impiegati in fabbriche union-

ed è solo da rammaricarsi che tale movimento non sia principiato molto tempo fa. Il trust dei sigari, più di tutti gli altri trust, merita l'esacrazione di qualsiasi donna ed uomo di cuore, per l'impiegare con paghe irrisorie ragazzi e ragazze di ancora tenera età.

Noi di tutto cuore desideriamo che l'organizzazione abbia un meritato successo.

## UN ULTIMO AVVISO.

A causa dell'importunità di molti membri della nostra organizzazione che hanno scritto a questo ufficio riguardo lo strano prevalere di paghe meschinissime per gli operai delle industrie degli strumenti musicali, noi abbiamo pubblicato parecchi articoli di fondo su tale soggetto.

Nei nostri articoli di fondo noi siamo stati pienamente di accordo con i nostri corrispondenti nelle loro asserzioni che i salari pagati agli operai delle industrie musicali sono al disotto dello stato normale. Dico anche di più, ed illustrammo il contrasto tra le paghe pagate ai falegnami ed ebanisti, mestieri in cui si richiede meno abilità e quelle pagate ai fabbricanti di pianoforti e di organi.

Indicammo anche una via per l'ottenimento di paghe migliori e come un esempio citammo la storia dei falegnami e dei pittori i quali al principio lavoravano lunghe ore, guadagnando paghe meschine, fino a che si organizzarono.

Noi consigliamo gli operai addetti alla fabbricazione degli strumenti musicali di seguire le orme dei falegnami e dei pittori e li consigliamo ad organizzarsi, poichè è soltanto per mezzo dell'organizzazione che si può effettuare un miglioramento nelle paghe e nelle ore di lavoro.

Ciò è un fatto stabilito ed irrefutabile.

Però che cosa avvenne dei nostri consigli? Apportarono dei frutti?

Sono stati fatti passi tanto da singoli membri, quanto dall'unione locale per mettere in pratica i nostri consigli? Se sì, quali risultati si ottennero?

Queste sono tutte domande importanti e le quali dovrebbero essere risposte con l'azione. Anche nel caso che voi abbiate uno sforzo e non siate riusciti dovreste continuare nella vostra via.

La ricompensa è troppo importante perchè si possa perderla a causa di mancanza di costanza e di perseveranza.

L'Unione Internazionale ha dato alle unioni locali ed ai rispettivi membri un grande aiuto ed incentivo riducendo la tassa di ammissione da \$5.00 a \$2.00.

Questa è una opportunità la quale nessuno si dovrebbe lasciar sfuggire.

Ed è avvantaggiandosi di questa opportunità che si metterà in campo un fattore importante nella decisione riguardo le paghe ed i salari degli operai dei strumenti musicali, se dovranno essere aumentate o no.

Un aumento nel salario degli operai dipende interamente dagli operai stessi.

E la giustizia di un aumento non viene nemmeno discussa dai padroni.

Però i padroni individuali non possono aumentare i salari di molto di più di quelli pagati dai più prossimi concorrenti.

Se ciò facessero in molte circostanze dovrebbero ritirarsi dagli affari.

In nove casi per ogni dieci il manifatturiere più favorevole alla nostra organizzazione ne soffrirebbe.

Questa fase della questione dovrebbe essere studiata completamente.

Quelli dei nostri membri che sono fortunati ab-

iste dovrebbero interessarsi assai di creare altre fabbriche anche unioniste.

Se essi apprezzano la loro posizione, e se essi cercano di realizzare più buoni guadagni, debbono aiutare nell'organizzazione delle fabbriche non ancora unioniste.

I salari non saranno mai aumentati in proporzioni adeguate tanto nella nostra, quanto in altre organizzazioni senza la preponderanza degli operai delle industrie nella quale gli operai sono organizzati.

Per conseguenza ciò che concerne un aumento di paga, di riceverla o no, rimane esclusivamente da voi, dal lavoratore.

Se voi veramente date il pieno significato alle vostre espressioni, se voi vi sentite onestamente giustificati, e se voi lo desiderate veramente, dovete fare qualche sforzo per l'ottenimento di un aumento di paga.

Tale sforzo consiste per voi di andare nelle prime file e di fare il vostro dovere completo organizzando gli operai del vostro mestiere.

Vi sono ancora poche settimane nelle quali degli sforzi con buoni risultati possono essere fatti.

Fino al primo di Agosto prevarrà la riduzione della tassa di ammissione, dopo quella data si dovrà pagare invece la vecchia tassa di \$5.00.

Vi sono ancora poche settimane che ci separano dall'Autunno, la stagione attiva, durante la quale i lavoratori del nostro mestiere dovrebbero profittarne.

Questo è un ultimo avviso ed ammenochè voi non contribuirete a fare la vostra parte di lavoro, ed a farla ora, le visioni e le belle speranze di un aumento di paga andranno in fumo.

Ammeno che voi non lavorate con energia e decisione in uno sforzo supremo per l'organizzazione, le vostre speranze per migliori salari saranno invano.

Un ultimo avviso: ORGANIZZATEVI.

## TOUGH ON ALDRICH.

A strike of laborers on the country estate of Senator Aldrich, Warwick Neck, R. I., where a great stone residence is being erected, is on. The strikers demand \$1.75 a day, an increase of 15 cents. They declare that the cost of living made it impossible for them to get along on less wages.

To this petition some one added:

"Owing to increase in the price of commodities under the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill."

## AND THE WORLD ORGANIZES.

A strike of rag pickers is the latest labor trouble threatening the New York public. Organizers now are forming a union, according to an announcement, and a strike for higher wages is contemplated within a few weeks.

"In this trade," the announcement explains, "there are boss rag pickers who make contracts for the cuttings at clothing factories and employ men and women to sort them. The people who sort the rags in cellars are the worst paid workers to be found anywhere, and, in addition to this, the work is unattractive and by no means healthy.

"For this reason the pickers whose union is to be known as the Clipsorters' Union, want a union wage scale."

# LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA.

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS.

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Gulsinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eller's Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
B. Platt & Co.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO.

DENVER—  
Columbine Music Co.  
W. H. Irion.

### CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

### GEORGIA.

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDaho.

MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

### ILLINOIS.

AURORA—  
W. F. Helms.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Broe.  
CHICAGO—  
Joseph Gerts, 2237 N. Sacramento Ave., Telephone, Irving Park 280.  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln Ave.

CARMIL—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
W. M. Ewing.  
CLINTON—  
Miss Renah Miles.  
CAPRON—  
Alex. Vanzo.  
DANVILLE—  
Port Poage.  
ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
EFFINGHAM—  
R. E. Sharp.  
FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
E. D. Allington.

GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GENESE—  
Wm. Stein.  
GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.  
HENRY—  
Duke Broe.  
KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.  
MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Janson & Joosten.  
PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.  
STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.  
SORENTO—  
Mitchell & West.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
L. M. Locke.  
WALNUT—  
Chas. W. Ross.

### INDIANA.

BRAZIL—  
C. S. York.  
ELWOOD—  
U. G. Kingman.  
FORTVILLE—  
J. W. Hudson.  
FORT WAYNE—  
Prof. A. Joost.  
GREENSBURG—  
Frank C. Stout.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.  
LOGANSPOUT—  
J. C. Bridge.  
LAWRENCEBURG—  
A. J. Hassmer.  
LA FAYETTE—  
William A. Pitts.  
LINTON—  
Will H. Sherwood.  
LEBANON—  
J. E. Stevens.  
OSCEOLA—  
Mrs. S. J. Catterson.  
PRINCETON—  
A. W. Lagow.  
VALPARAISO—  
W. F. Lederer.

### IOWA.

ALBIA—  
T. C. Hammond.  
ALGONA—  
Wehler Brothers.  
ALTON—  
Jos. Schnee.  
AMES—  
C. E. Holmes.  
ATLANTIC—  
L. Stoutenberg.  
BLOOMFIELD—  
Schafer & Sons.  
CRESTON—  
I. J. Molby.  
CLARION—  
Jesse Smith.  
CLARINDA—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
CEDAR RAPIDS—  
Waltz Music Co.  
DECORAH—  
Worth Music House.  
DENISON—  
A. J. Bond.  
EMMETTSBURG—  
Herman Marks.

FORT MADISON—  
Edw. Ebinger.  
GLENWOOD—  
L. S. Robinson.  
HAMPTON—  
Hampton Music Co.  
IOWA CITY—  
W. Hughes.  
INDIANOLA—  
Haldemann & Co.  
LAURENS—  
Levi Dean.  
MANSON—  
Paul Hohberger.  
MARCUS—  
H. H. Niemann.  
OELWEIN—  
Hintz Brothers.  
PLEASANTVILLE—  
F. H. Spaltl.  
POSTVILLE—  
J. N. Lithold.  
RED OAK—  
Jas. Illingworth.  
RADCLIFFE—  
Radcliffe Mercantile Co.  
SHENANDOAH—  
E. L. Benedict & Son.  
SIOUX CITY—  
F. D. Tuttle.  
WAPELLO—  
C. W. Johann.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARDMORE—  
E. B. Luke.

### KANSAS.

ABILENE—  
W. H. Broughton.  
BELOIT—  
G. W. Harbaugh.  
BERN—  
F. G. Minger.  
CLAY CENTER—  
R. L. Broughton.  
COFFEYVILLE—  
Coffeyville Music House.  
CONCORDIA—  
J. H. Bland.  
CHANUTE—  
Griffin Music House.  
DODGE CENTER—  
P. H. Young.  
ELDORADO—  
Cal. D. Fisk.  
EUREKA—  
J. G. Baxter.  
EMPORIA—  
Emporia Music Co.  
FREDONIA—  
T. W. Lieurance.  
GREAT BEND—  
Hooper Drug Co.  
HUTCHISON—  
Hoe Music Co.  
IOLA—  
John V. Roberts.  
JEWELL—  
J. H. Bland.  
JUNCTION CITY—  
Durland-Sawtell  
Furn. Co.  
KANSAS CITY—  
U. L. Means & Co.  
LEAVENWORTH—  
Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
LORRAINE—  
R. E. Koppenhaver.  
MANHATTAN—  
Harry Smethurst.  
McLOUTH—  
J. K. French.  
NEWTON—  
Newton Music Co.  
NORTON—  
Norton Mercantile Co.  
OTTAWA—  
Jacob Cook.  
SYRACUSE—  
W. F. Daggett.

SALINA—  
B. H. Tipton.  
SEDAN—  
D. R. Keeney.  
SEVERY—  
W. E. Bidwell.  
SYLVAN GROVE—  
G. F. Thiemert.  
SYLVIA—  
J. E. Gorham.  
TOPEKA—  
A. J. King.  
WELLINGTON—  
French & Hitchcock.

### KENTUCKY.

BARDWELL—  
W. L. Moyer.  
LEXINGTON—  
The Milward Co.  
**MAINE.**  
GARDINER—  
W. E. Moody.  
**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
BOSTON—  
Houghton & Dutton.

A. J. Freeman, 521 Wash-  
ington St.  
WORCESTER—  
Seth Richard & Co.

### MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—  
Starr Corless.  
GRAND RAPIDS—  
E. P. Sullivan.  
JACKSON—  
Hough Music Co.  
KALAMAZOO—  
W. H. Warner.  
MANCELONA—  
A. H. Gruber & Co.  
ST. JOHNS—  
C. C. Warner.

### MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA—  
B. H. Knatvold.  
ANOKA—  
F. L. Folsom.  
AUSTIN—  
M. J. Keenan.  
CANBY—  
Canby Music Store.  
CANNON FALLS—  
F. F. Edstrom.  
FAIRMONT—  
C. A. Krahmer.  
LITTLE FALLS—  
Walter Folsom.  
LIVERNE—  
J. A. Harroun.  
MINNEAPOLIS—  
F. G. Bird.  
MANKATO—  
Haugen-Meier Co.  
RED WING—  
Martin Olson.  
RED WOOD FALLS—  
C. D. Thompson.  
ST. JAMES—  
Ned A. Peck.  
STARBUCK—  
T. H. Thompson.  
ST. CLOUD—  
John A. Flindt.  
ST. PAUL—  
A. Swanson.  
SPRING VALLEY—  
P. R. Jorris & Son.  
TRACY—  
G. A. Fitch.  
WABASHA—  
F. H. Hurd.  
WINONA—  
J. E. Burke.  
WORTHINGTON—  
T. A. Palmer.  
WASECA—  
R. T. Miller.

### MONTANA.

MISSOULA—  
Healy Piano Co.  
ANACONDA—  
J. P. Stagg.  
BILLINGS—  
J. G. Bates.

### MISSOURI.

APPLETON CITY—  
Watkins Music &  
Notion Co.  
CAPE GIRARDEAU—  
Excelsior Co.  
CENTRALIA—  
W. D. Hulén.  
DE SOTO—  
Hamilton Specialty Co.  
EXCELSIOR SPRGS.—  
J. Q. Craven.  
FREDERICKTOWN—  
E. H. Webb.  
HIGGINSVILLE—  
Hoefel & Meinershagen.  
JEFFERSON CITY—  
T. G. Burkhardt.  
KANSAS CITY—  
J. G. Holt Co.  
LANCASTER—  
C. G. Duckworth.  
LAMAR—  
Rhodes Music Co.  
LOUISIANA—  
Parke Music Co.  
MOBERLY—  
Goetze Piano Co.  
MARSHALL—  
H. F. Nichols.  
MEMPHIS—  
W. E. Cone.  
MONROE CITY—  
J. J. Dimmitt.  
MONTGOMERY CITY—  
Gill Music Co.  
NEVADA—  
J. H. Kaylor.  
NEVADA—  
H. E. Stevens.

<b>NEOSHO—</b> E. R. Matters.	<b>NEW YORK.</b>	<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>	<b>TENNESSEE.</b>
<b>ROCKPORT—</b> A. E. Helmer.	<b>BROOKLYN—</b> Anderson & Co., 370 Fulton	<b>ANADARKA—</b> J. M. Youngblood.	<b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.
<b>RICH HALL—</b> H. M. Booth.	<b>BUFFALO—</b> Robert L. Loud.	<b>CHEROKEE—</b> L. H. Burr.	<b>MEMPHIS—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.
<b>ROLLA—</b> John W. Scott & Co.	<b>CANTON—</b> G. E. Sims.	<b>ENID—</b> Asher & Jacobus.	<b>FOUNTAIN CITY—</b> J. V. Ledgerwood.
<b>SLATER—</b> Schaurer & Hill.	<b>NEW YORK CITY—</b> Hazelton Bros., 68 University Place.	<b>OKLAHOMA CITY—</b> J. W. Luke.	<b>TEXAS.</b>
<b>SIKESTON—</b> G. A. Garner.	<b>MONTICELLO—</b> A. A. Moran.	<b>WEATHERFORD—</b> Hester Brothers.	<b>AUSTIN—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co., of Texas.
<b>ST. JOSEPH.</b>	<b>NIAGARA FALLS—</b> J. C. Schwackhamer.	<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	<b>DALLAS—</b> Bush & Gerts Piano Co. of Texas.
<b>ST. JOSEPH.</b>	<b>ROCHESTER—</b> J. W. Martin & Co.	<b>ALBION—</b> E. A. Collins.	<b>FORT WORTH—</b> Cummings, Shepard & Co.
<b>ST. CHARLES—</b> St. Charles Music Co.	<b>SCHENECTADY—</b> Geo. A. Cassidy.	<b>HARRISBURG—</b> Kirk, Johnson & Co.	<b>PARIS—</b> Henry P. Mayer.
<b>ST. LOUIS—</b> Kleekamp Bros. F. Beler & Son.	<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	<b>NEW CASTLE—</b> J. A. Breckenridge	<b>SAN ANTONIO—</b> Wray Brothers Piano Co.
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>	<b>TRENTON—</b> Bronson Piano Warerooms.	<b>PITTSBURGH—</b> J. M. Hoffman & Co., 537 Smithfield St. Henricks Piano Co., Ltd. 611 Smithfield St.	<b>UTAH.</b>
<b>COLUMBUS—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—</b> B. H. Halsted.	<b>PHILADELPHIA—</b> J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut St. Litt Bros.	<b>OGDEN—</b> H. C. Wardleigh.
<b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>	<b>SCRANTON—</b> J. W. Guernsey.	<b>SALT LAKE CITY—</b> Daynes & Romney.
<b>MERIDIAN—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>FARGO—</b> Stone Piano Co.	<b>SOUTHPORT—</b> C. A. Burdick.	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>VICKSBURG—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>OHIO.</b>	<b>WILKESBARRE—</b> W. Guernsey.	<b>CHARLOTTEVILLE—</b> W. C. Payne.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>	<b>ASHVILLE—</b> J. C. Welton.	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	<b>DAYTON—</b> Ruebush-Kleffer Co.
<b>BROKEN BOW—</b> Ryerson Bros. Co.	<b>BALTIMORE—</b> Hansberger Bros.	<b>PROVIDENCE—</b> E. C. Billings.	<b>WISCONSIN.</b>
<b>GOTHENBERG—</b> George W. Erb.	<b>COLUMBUS—</b> W. L. Skeels.	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>	<b>ASHLAND—</b> Ashland Music Co.
<b>HOLDREGE—</b> D. W. Hillsbeck.	<b>CLEVELAND—</b> Hart Piano Co.	<b>ABERDEEN—</b> Harms Brothers Piano Co.	<b>BARABOO—</b> Chas. Wild Music Co.
<b>HOOPER—</b> John F. Helme & Son.	<b>EATON—</b> W. O. Gross.	<b>CLARK—</b> Arthur Ainsworth.	<b>EAU CLAIRE—</b> Mrs. N. D. Coon.
<b>HOWELLS—</b> E. Taborsky.	<b>FREMONT—</b> Chas. Miller.	<b>DEADWOOD—</b> Fishel & Co.	<b>LAKE MILLS—</b> L. H. Cook.
<b>HARTINGTON—</b> H. D. Spork.	<b>HAMILTON—</b> H. E. Pilgrim.	<b>DE SMET—</b> Sherwood Music Co.	<b>MILWAUKEE—</b> Boston Store. Rose, Schiff, Weierman Piano Co.
<b>KEARNEY—</b> Lucian Smith.	<b>LEBANON—</b> E. Trovillo.	<b>HURON—</b> D. O. Root.	<b>OSHKOSH—</b> S. N. Bridge & Son.
<b>LOUP CITY—</b> Max A. Jeffords.	<b>MADISON—</b> Bates Music Co.	<b>MITCHELL—</b> J. Llewellyn Morgan.	<b>RACINE—</b> Wiegand Bros.
<b>LINCOLN—</b> Prescott Music Co.	<b>MARION—</b> Will T. Blue.	<b>PARKER—</b> B. J. Palmer.	<b>RIVER FALLS—</b> G. A. Rasmussen.
<b>NORFOLK—</b> C. S. Hayes.	<b>NELSONVILLE—</b> F. M. Morris.	<b>REDFIELD—</b> Geo. A. Sabin.	<b>STOUGHTON—</b> E. J. Kjolseth Co.
<b>NORTH PLATTE—</b> C. A. Howe.	<b>SALEM—</b> F. P. Brown.	<b>SIoux FALLS—</b> F. T. Williams Co.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>
<b>O'NEIL—</b> G. W. Smith.	<b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller.	<b>VERMILION—</b> Lotze & Co.	<b>TACOMA—</b> D. S. Johnston Co.
<b>OMAHA—</b> W. E. Richards.	<b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton.	<b>YANKTON—</b> J. P. Nelson.	<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>PAWNEE CITY—</b> Wherry Bros.	<b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.		<b>MANNINGTON—</b> Stewart & Wise.
<b>WAYNE—</b> Johnson & Johnson.	<b>OREGON.</b>		
<b>WAHOO—</b> Anderson & Thorson.	<b>PORTLAND—</b> Eller's Piano House.		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE.

June, 1910.

## RECEIPTS.

## International Office Expenses.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 2.....	50.69
Local Union No. 4.....	35.00
Local Union No. 14.....	50.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	100.00
Local Union No. 32.....	50.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00

## Supplies.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 4.50
Local Union No. 5.....	4.05
Local Union No. 19.....	1.81
Local Union No. 21.....	1.40
New York Joint Executive Board.....	12.00

## Hatters' Five-Cent Assessment.

Local Union No. 14.....	\$ 12.50
Local Union No. 19.....	1.00
Local Union No. 34.....	3.35
On Hand June 1st, 1910.....	189.06

Total Receipts.....\$790.36

## Expenses.

Telephone Service.....	\$ 1.25
Ad. Labor Advocate.....	3.00
Charges on Checks.....	2.00
R. R. Fare and Expense of Int. Prest. to New York.....	82.00
500 2-cent Stamps.....	10.00
400 1-cent Stamps.....	4.00
60 5-cent Stamps.....	3.00
10 10-cent Stamps.....	1.30
Telegram.....	.60
Papers for Office.....	3.01
Steel Seals, Nos. 6 and 7.....	3.90
Journal Postage.....	11.96
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	150.00
H. G. Adair, Printing.....	150.00
Typewriter Ribbon.....	1.00
Express Charges.....	1.15

Alf. Stetefeld, Special Organizer.....	\$3.75
Rent for Office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00

Total Expense.....	\$621.62
Total Receipts.....	790.63
Total Expenses.....	621.62

On Hand July 1st, 1910.....\$168.74  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 5, of Brattleboro, Vt.  
Amend Article 4 of the Constitution by striking out the words August 1st, 1910, in amendment recently adopted, and insert January 1st, 1911, Section to read:

Section 5. All applicants for membership may be elected upon their own statement upon the payment of an initiation fee of two dollars (\$2.00) for a period of twelve months, beginning January 1st, 1910, and ending January 1st, 1911.

Local Unions favoring the above amendment will kindly second same and forward second to this office so same will reach this office not later than September 6th, 1910.

Continued from page 4

strike, the members not apparently being aware of the benefit accruing to the industry generally through the effort made at that time.

At the convention of the National Piano Manufacturers held in Richmond, Va., in May, a paper was read in which the writer used the words, "Build upon resolves and not upon regrets." This would be a good motto for our Toronto brothers, and I hereby commend it for their use.

The first thing undertaken was to revive the interest of those members who have steadfastly in the past tried for better conditions.

There is a larger field to cover, but we are

meeting with success, and though slow at first, results are coming faster as we extend our influence. The large number of young men who have become journeymen during the past four years are responding and every meeting of the locals shows both new members and re-instated members to hand.

## KINGSTON, ONT.

On June 20th I broke away in order to visit Kingston to instruct the officers there in their duties.

I found our Kingston members in good shape and firmly convinced of the need of organization. The protest made against reductions early in the year and which was to protect certain contractors was effectual, although the very men who were benefitted are now antagonistic to the union and are trying to intimidate their employees.

I found wages low, hours for summer months 9 per day and 5 on Saturday. Owing to numbers of the members and officers being at military camp I did not see all; and owing to arrangements made in Toronto I was unable to remain as long as I ought, but intend to return to Kingston as soon as possible, as there is work to do that is necessary for the strengthening of the local and for the welfare of the members.

A. E. STARR, Organizer.

## DEATHS.

GUSTAVSON—Brother Carl Johan Gustavson, June 11th, 1910, aged 47 years, member of Local Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

MUTH—Brother Philip Muth, June 26th, 1910, aged 36 years, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Moorefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Bayliss St. near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WALTER HUTCHISON,  
34 D'Arcy St., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
9th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	2.00
Expense book .....	2.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	3.00
Canceling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.46
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.35
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 123rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, M. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 80 S. Main Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

London, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 7 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Forresters' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Merrill, 78 Oak Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Dennis, 78 Oak Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christman, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, John A. Ehni, 1564 2nd Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 309 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 218 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, W. Krueger, 659 7th Avenue, Long Island City. Financial Secretary, H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Temple, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Avenue.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main Street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 377 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 8 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Boland, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 17 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Dwyer, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchter St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 20 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clotthey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Street. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 E. 4th Avenue. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whiston, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Street. W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffrey, 23 Defoe Street, Financial Secretary, W. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purdie, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 214.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

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PIANO ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
**UNION MADE**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF  
AMERICA

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1910.

No. 7

### ME AND ANDY AND JOHN.

Me and Andy and John  
Are givin' a lot away  
To colleges here and libraries there—  
We're helpin' 'em every day.  
There's John—he's smilin' a happy smile  
And writin' the checks against his pile;  
And Andy—biddin' the world have peace  
And wishin' the wars would somehow cease;  
And me—I'm doin' my hours o' toil  
To pay the bills for the steel and oil.

John and Andy and me—  
We're certainly helpin' some  
With money for this and money for that  
As fast as petishuns come.  
There's Andy makin' 'em carve his name  
Upon the libraries for his fame;  
And John—he's teachin' the young to save  
An' givin' advice he always gave.  
And me? I'm helpin' 'em meet both ends  
By chippin' in on the dividends.

Andy and John and me  
Hold wealth as a preshus trust;  
We're helpin' 'em here an' helpin' 'em there  
By shovelin' out our dust.  
There's Andy—busy as can be  
Considerin' plans for a library;  
And John a-whackin' a boundin' ball  
And lettin' his words o' wisdom fall;  
And me! I'm payin' my small amount  
To help 'em both to a bank account.

Me and Andy and John.  
Are givin' our money free;  
The colleges here and libraries there  
Are gettin' it from us three.  
There's John—he's happiest when he gives,  
And he'll be doin' that while he lives;  
And Andy—makin' 'em raise their part  
To build the houses for books and art.  
And me? By ginger! How fine I feel—  
A-payin' the bills for oil and steel!

Wilbur D. Nesbit.

### AN IDEAL WORKDAY.

No effort has yet been made to crystalize thought on the "ideal of a shorter workday." Evolution will from time to time make conditions which will dictate to the thoughtful and progressive mind what should constitute a rational workday.

The onward trend from the condition of the worker toiling in drudgery to the more intelligent method whereby he or she may utilize his or her brain value co-equal with his or her brawn value, indicates that the working men and women, whether in factory, mill or commission house, who are now enjoying a shorter workday than was the custom thirty years ago, are greater producers than formerly, and are producing in a more satisfactory and intelligent way.

About the time that the ten-hour workday became prevalent, the workers, especially in the hardest kind of employment, hoped to see the introduction of eight hours' work as a maximum of toil in a twenty-four hour day, and in many instances the change has not only taken place, but has proved its utility.

When those yet working ten and twelve hours per day have their hours of labor reduced to the eight-hour maximum, the change will carry with it new wishes, greater desires and higher aspirations. Intelligent workmanship begets intelligent thought, and vice versa. So the increased leisure time will be as intelligently applied for social and economic betterment as will be apparent in the improved workday output of the toiler.

With this new condition will come a better citizenship, a desire for a brighter home life, and in time circumstances may make it necessary, in order to measure up the improved civil and mental status, to reduce the standard or recognized working day below the maximum eight hours, but I question if for many centuries the workday will be made shorter than six hours.

The recognized business hours of a number of professions are already placed at about five or six hours per day, and while in several of those professions men and women do certain kinds of work connected therewith outside of their regular workday, the labor, mental or otherwise, is not of a regulation nature, is almost voluntary, at least to the extent of being undertaken or not undertaken in any one day, and may be termed more a labor of love than the customary task or workday allotment of labor.

There should only be such reduction of the actual working hours below eight per day as to give all willing to work opportunity to supply the needs of the public, economically but wisely practiced, and such a reduction can only amount to public or general good when accompanied by the intelligent betterment already referred to and which should be in proportional ratio—that is to say, the workday should only be shortened in proportion to the cultivated tastes of the public for the proper application of the so-called leisure time, because if the ratio failed morality would suffer and the necessary progress to continue anything like ideal life would be destroyed.

We need, therefore, the cultivation of the higher aspirations of human activity, co-equal with the improved ability to produce, and when the two ideas are so interwoven to make the one dependent on the other, an ideal short workday will be established and the process with the desires of the people thus uplifted and thus materially and morally bettered.

This can only come about by evolution in which the tastes of the working people will gravitate from the mere muscular to the mental and muscular, and during which the desire for a beautiful home, life, for art in its better aspect, for a general love of nature and pure and dignified thought, will force themselves so much on the attention of the people that it will

be found necessary to give the higher concepts of life more and more attention, while the laborious duties of life will be less practiced by some, part of the burden borne by others now perforce idle or forming the idle rich, but in any event better divided, and in which all will have greater opportunities, both scientifically to produce and intelligently to consume.—Boston Globe.

### COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY OF SALARIED PERSONS AND TEACHERS.

In Bulletin No. 88 of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, is published a statement of the results of an investigation by the Imperial Statistical Office of Germany of the cost of living of families of wage-earners and salaried (teachers, government officials, officials in private employ, etc.) in that country during 1907 and a part of 1908. There were 852 families included in the investigation, all of which kept accounts of all expenditures for a full year and all but 5 of which had incomes of not more than 5,000 marks (\$1,190). These families contained 3,952 persons, or an average of 4.64 persons per family.

The average annual income of the 852 families was \$521.72, while the average annual expenditure was \$531.70, resulting in an average deficit of \$9.98. It is stated that expenditures are probably reported more accurately than receipts, which may account for part of the deficit. Of the average income \$429.67, or 82.4 per cent, was from the principal earnings of the husband, while 2.7 per cent was from the earnings of the wife, and 1.7 per cent from the earnings of the children. Income from the wife was shown in less than one-third of the families and from the children in one-eighth. Of the average annual expenditure, \$242.17, or 45.5 per cent, was for foods and drinks; \$95.50, or 18.0 per cent, for rent and maintenance of dwelling; 12.6 per cent for clothing, laundry, etc.; 4.1 per cent for heating and lighting; and 19.8 per cent for miscellaneous purposes. The average annual expenditure for meat (including sausage and fish) was \$63.15, or 26.1 per cent of all expenditures for food, and that for bread and pastry was \$39.31, or 16.2 per cent of all expenditures for food; these were followed by milk, 10.1 per cent, and butter, 8.8 per cent.

Of the miscellaneous expenditures the largest was for intellectual and social purposes, being nearly 4 per cent of total expenditures, and amounting on the average to \$21.13, of which \$12.54 was for newspapers, books, and organizations, and \$8.59 for recreation. Expenditures of a provident nature, such as insurance, amounted to \$18.06 per family, for health and physical care \$12.11, and for education \$7.36.

The report shows that the occupation of the head of the family is not only of importance as determining the income, but also strongly affects the amount and character of the expenditures. The highest average family income reported was for families of teachers, \$784.05, followed by that for families of officials of secondary rank,

\$681.10, and of salaried persons in private employ, \$781.12; while for families of unskilled workmen was \$40.90, and the lowest was for families of women not classified, \$378.11. The expenditures for the several classes of occupations corresponded with the incomes, the highest average expenditure being for families of teachers, \$815.57, and the lowest for workmen not classified, \$385.91.

The highest proportion of expenditure for food was shown for families of workmen not classified, namely, 55.9 per cent of all expenditures, while the lowest was for those of teachers, 34.7 per cent. On the other hand, teachers' families devoted 21.0 per cent of their expenditures to rent, as opposed to 17.0 per cent paid by families of workmen of all classes. Teachers also showed the highest proportion of family expenditures for clothing, 14.8 per cent, as against 10.7 per cent for workmen not classified and 10.6 per cent for unskilled workmen. Officials of secondary rank devoted 16.0 per cent and teachers 25.8 per cent of their family expenditures to social, educational, and other miscellaneous purposes, while for workmen not classified only 11.4 per cent was so expended.

Considering the amount of family expenditure by the several occupation classes for various items of food the report shows that the highest average paid was by teachers, \$283.05, followed by officials of secondary rank, \$275.25, while the lowest was by workmen not specified, \$215.29. The amount paid for meat (not including sausage and fish) varied from \$59.49 for teachers' families to \$38.25 for those of workmen not specified, the expenditures for sausage and fish in these families being \$20.95 and \$17.39, respectively. Teachers paid \$30.83 per family for butter and only \$5.21 for suet, margarine, etc., while workmen not specified paid only \$13.93 for butter and \$11.73 for suet, etc., indicating that the latter articles were used by them as substitutes for butter. Other interesting contrasts in expenditure are shown for the several classes.

Data for 522 families the heads of which were clearly wage-earners and for 218 families of salaried persons (officials and teachers) show that as compared with wage-earners' families the average of all expenditures for families of salaried persons was 74 per cent more, for food 22 per cent more, for clothing more than double, for rent nearly double, for heating and lighting about 50 per cent more, and for miscellaneous purposes nearly three times as much. In regard to the distribution of expenditures in these two classes the most conspicuous difference was that 52.0 per cent of the wage-earners' expenditures was for food, as against 36.7 per cent expended by salaried persons for this purpose.

The difference in the standard of living of wage-earners and salaried persons of the same earning capacity is shown in the fact that salaried persons are able to reside in and select small cities or suburbs as places of residence, and they have smaller families and devote a larger proportion of their expenditures to intellectual and social purposes than wage-earners.

Regarding quantity of food consumed, data for 159 wage-earners' and 60 salaried persons' families were secured. The amount of meat, including sausage, consumed per individual in wage-earners' families was 60.63 pounds, as against 74.39 in families of salaried persons, of butter 16.31 pounds for wage-earners and 20.94 pounds for salaried persons, of cheese 8.38 pounds for wage-earners and 5.95 for salaried persons, or potatoes 202.82 pounds for wage-earners and 222.22 for salaried persons, and of milk 111.90 quarts for wage-earners and 146.67 for salaried persons.

The average family expenditure for alcoholic beverages of 155 wage-earners' families reported was \$20.51, of which \$18.84 was for beer, \$0.51 for wine, and \$1.19 for brandy, while the average expended by 60 families of salaried persons was \$17, of which \$13.63 was for beer, \$2.18 for wine, and \$1.19 for brandy.

#### CHICAGO FEDERATION ACTS.

Some time ago, in pursuance to a resolution adopted, the Chicago Federation of Labor appointed a committee of twelve on political action. At a recent meeting this committee made its report as follows:

"The Political Action Committee recommends that the Chicago Federation of Labor go on record favoring independent political action.

"With that end in view, we advocate the immediate formation of ward and precinct organizations in the city of Chicago.

"We further recommend that a permanent committee on political action be established by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"We also recommend that all central bodies in the state be invited to co-operate along the lines before mentioned."

Regarding the fall elections the committee decided to make no recommendation or indorsements until after the publication of the nominees for the primary elections.

"We request the Chicago Federation of Labor to supply the committee with records of the last political action committee.

"We suggest the following as to platform for a labor party:

"Direct party nominations.

"Election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

"Election of all judges by direct vote of the people for terms not exceeding six years.

"Old age and disability pensions.

"An adequate employers' liability law and the repeal of the fellow servant and implied risk acts.

"To secure sanitary inspection of mines, factories and dwellings and all conditions of labor.

"To abolish child labor.

"To secure the election of the Chicago Board of Education by direct vote of the people.

"To secure public ownership of all public utilities.

"To secure the prohibition of gambling in stocks and the necessities of life.

"To have municipal work performed directly by the municipality without intervention of the contractors.

"To secure the abolition of the fee system in all public offices.

"To secure the abolishment of the tenement-house and sweatshop systems.

"The initiative, referendum and the right of recall.

"To bring about the correction of the present system of selecting grand jurors whereby all classes of citizens may be represented thereon."

After much debate it was decided to modify the report of the committee by submitting three questions to a referendum vote of the members of the affiliated local unions, the decision so rendered to be the guidance for future action. The questions submitted are:

First—Shall the Chicago Federation of Labor indorse and co-operate with the Socialistic Party?

Second—Shall an Independent Labor Party be formed?

Third—Will you abide by the decision as rendered by a majority vote?

The local unions are now voting on these propositions, and from what we can learn the proposition for an Independent Labor Party will be adopted by an overwhelming vote.

The object of the Chicago Federation of Labor seems to be to bring about political unity among the 200,000 or more members, and this can only be done in the judgment of the majority of the active men by the formation of an Independent Labor Party.

Our organization, having declared in favor of the formation of an Independent Labor Party at the last convention held in Chicago, Ill., of course is heart and soul with the independent movement.

#### IRWING MINERS' PRAYER.

A serious struggle is going on in the coal fields of Irwing, Westmoreland county, Pa., where the miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, have been on strike for the past several months for living wages and conditions. The coal barons, realizing their defeat, have asked for and have received the assistance of the judiciary, so readily granted nowadays to oppressors of labor. Sweeping injunctions became the order of the day. The most severe of all injunctions issued was the edict promulgated by the Hon. Judge McConnell, who forbade the striking miners to march on the highways or to pass any of the mines. When the strikers were evicted from the companies' shacks a farmer gave them permission to put up tents for the shelter of women and children, but this kind old fossilized judge forbade them to occupy the farm. So sweeping are the injunctions the strikers almost violate them by breathing.

Recently, however, the strikers succeeded in finding a way to express their desires, despite the injunctions, by issuing the following prayer. It remains to be seen whether it is a crime to pray to God for relief from tyranny and exploitation:

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us.

"O, Lord! we forgive the honored judges of Westmoreland county who have issued injunctions to deprive workmen of the rights and liberties guaranteed all men by the laws of the commonwealth, even though they were influenced to do so by the coal corporations, whom they may be indebted to for their positions. We also forgive the thugs, assassins and anarchists and other tools of the coal corporations who are so debased and devoid of manhood as to accept employment, inflicting the cruelest punishment on helpless men, women and children by evicting them from their homes, by brutally murdering and assaulting them because they have engaged in a peaceful strike to compel the coal corporations to give them sufficient compensation for their labor to live.

"Forgive them, O Lord! for they know not what they do. Forgive, O Lord! the men higher up, the mine owners, stockholders and their families, if their hands are reddened with the blood of the defenseless men and women who were foully murdered in the struggle for political and industrial freedom.

"Forgive them, O Lord! forgive the coal barons who are using the wealth we have created for them while we were wage-slaves in their employ to compel us to return to work at wages and working conditions that are unbearable. Forgive the coal barons who have created palatial homes for themselves and families with the wealth we have created, and who have evicted helpless men, women and children from the hovels we lived in and paid exorbitant rents for, and where we lived for so many years, good, willing slaves to the coal corporations.

"O Lord! we forgive the coal operators who are responsible for the destitution, want, suffering and hardships the miners, with their wives and children, are obliged to undergo in their struggle for liberty, which to us means bread.

"O Lord! forgive the patriotic citizens and business men who seem to lack the moral courage to raise their voices in protest against numerous outrages committed against striking miners and their families by the hirelings of the coal corporations.

"Forgive, O Lord! the ministers of the gospel who have remained passive and silent and watched the tyrants oppress the poor members of their flock. O Lord! arouse the slumbering spirit of patriotism that prevails among the citizens and clergymen; inspire them with a desire to exact justice for the millworkers, and relieve themselves from the moral and political dominations of the coal corporations of Westmoreland county.

"O Lord! we know that while here on earth your sympathies were with the poor and oppressed; strengthen and assist in this unequal battle for justice and freedom. Inspire this great array of striking miners and lend us assistance and support as you did the great army of George Washington in the struggle for American independence; assist us as you did the army of Abraham Lincoln in the battle for the preservation of the Union, and lead us on to victory. Amen."

## UNION PIANOS

### Bear the Label

**STEINWAYS IN TROUBLE.**

Charles H. Steinway, of Steinway & Sons, sent word to the New York offices from Hamburg, Germany, where he is at present, that he had found it necessary to discharge 250 employees of the foreign factory, owing to the labor troubles which have been experienced there for some time past. Mr. Steinway also declared positively for an "open shop" and intimated that if necessary the plant would be closed until competent men could be secured to take the place of those who have been threatening to strike, or else remove to another locality.

Herman Irion, auditor for Steinway & Sons, who recently returned from his annual inspection of the European establishments, stated last week that a crisis was to be expected any time, owing to the dictatorial attitude which the employees had taken. The question which these men raised was similar, to a certain extent, to the "open" or "closed" shop controversies between labor and capital in this country, and the trouble first arose when Steinway & Sons started to increase their output, and for that purpose employed new men whom it was learned were not Social Democrats.

"The Social Democrats are not an organization in the sense of a labor union," stated Mr. Irion, "but are a political party with the largest representation of any party in the Reichstag, and it is only by making combinations with other political groups in the chamber that the Imperial Government can compel the passage of measures necessary to its general policies."

"The Social Democrats are extremely radical in their demands, which extend to the manner of living as well as business. When the trouble arose we informed the agitators that if we were pushed to the limit Steinway & Sons would remove their factory from Hamburg. This seems to have had no effect. However, we will undoubtedly do so, though as our interests in that country are so large we would much prefer to remain in Germany."

"It is a matter of important interest in this connection to state that the headquarters of the Social Democrats in Berlin refused to sanction the attitude of the striking men in the Hamburg factory, as the officials in Berlin claimed such a strike would not be endorsed either by public sentiment or the press."

"We are now crippled insofar as the output from the Hamburg factory is concerned, especially as regards the export trade, and unfortunately the New York factories cannot afford any relief in the matter."

"With Mr. Steinway present in person at the seat of the trouble, however, we know that the best arrangements possible will be made, and although the situation is one to be much regretted, we believe that the course which we have adopted is the only one that was left open for us."—Musical Age.

(Note.—This undoubtedly is a very much garbled and mixed version of the troubles at the Steinway & Sons' Hamburg piano factory; we have, therefore, commissioned our German correspondent to procure complete details for publication in next issue of the Journal.)

**FORM LABOR PARTY.**

Prominent labor officials in New York City recently announced the formation of a labor political body known as the Federated Labor Party. Headquarters have been established at 249 East Fifty-seventh street.

The platform demands:

Rigid and impartial enforcement of the eight-hour and prevailing rates of wages law; the child-labor law; the compulsory education law; the law relating to contract prison labor; a law to be enacted prohibiting the introduction of

prison made goods into this state; a law requiring sanitary inspection of all mines, tunnels, workshops and dwellings; the law requiring the payment of wages in lawful money; the employers' liability law and the compensation laws.

The enactment of legislation, state or national, which will accomplish:

Public ownership and operation of all public utilities; a municipal ice plant; postal savings banks; postal express; prohibition of the use of injunction in labor disputes; a national eight-hour law; abolition of the Electoral College, and direct nomination and election of President, Vice-President, United States Senators, judges and all elective offices.

**DO NOT "COTTON."**

With the recently compiled statistics, proving that 48 per cent of the women between the ages of 24 and 28 are unmarried in Boston, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald has taken up the cudgel of reform in behalf of what he considers a most serious and alarming condition.

Mayor "Fitz" says: "The men and women of Boston do not 'cotton' to each other. They are not on a par; naturally the girls are ahead of the boys. The trouble is that the women and men are not on a par mentally. The only opportunity a man has of an education is along professional lines. Woman has more advantages in a mental education. In many instances they would have to give up comfortable salaries to accept the smaller ones of the intended husbands."

The mayor believes trade schools the solution of the Boston "marriage problem."

**NEW LABOR DAY SCHEME.**

Organized and unorganized labor doesn't mix in Indianapolis, not any more than it does anywhere else, and Mayor Shank has been notified of this fact.

The mayor had big plans for a gigantic industrial parade on Labor Day, when non-union labor was to be given a place in the line of march. The plan was severely censured as soon as it made its appearance before the Central Labor Union.

Of perhaps fifteen speakers on the subject, none was found who favored it, the burden of the one-sided argument being that union men cannot march in a Labor Day parade side by side with non-union men and in company with products of non-union shops.—Baltimore Leader.

**LABEL PIANOS WIN.**

B. Platt & Co., the well-known Los Angeles firm of piano dealers, has completed a sale, after unusually strong competition, of several Bush & Gerts union label pianos to the Union Labor Temple in this city. That institution is now exclusively equipped with these instruments. As all of the trade unions of Los Angeles are members of this organization and as there was a large committee appointed for the selection of the piano, B. Platt & Co. justly feel quite proud over the sale, and expect to be able to reap great benefits therefrom. In anticipation of increased demand for this line, the piano house has placed orders for several carloads of Bush & Gerts pianos and player pianos.

**INDIANS STRIKE.**

For the first time in the history of Arizona there is a strike among the Indians. Recently thirty-five Indians quit work on the Center street bridge beams because the contractor was trying to force them to work over eight hours a day. The Indians say the contractors wanted them to work sixteen hours.

**NEWLY INCORPORATED.**

Massachusetts Piano Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass., pianos; capital, \$100,000. President and treasurer, A. P. Dolan, Boston.

\* \* \*

Lawson Piano Company, Bronx, N. Y., manufacture musical instruments; capital, \$250,000. Incorporated by Frank Lawson, 746 Forty-third street.

\* \* \*

Lockwood Piano Company, New York; manufacture pianos, organs, etc.; capital, \$15,000. Incorporated by Harry M. Hyer, 149a Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

\* \* \*

Kingslee Piano Company, New York; manufacture pianos, piano players, etc.; capital, \$1,000. Incorporated by Henry Lindeman, Samuel Lindeman, and others.

\* \* \*

The Standard Music Company, Chicago; capital, \$10,000; manufacture and dealing in musical instruments and publishing and dealing in music; incorporators, H. Louis Kisskalt, W. F. Creede, L. Kisskalt.

\* \* \*

National Piano Company, organized at Portland, Ore., for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in pianos, organs, etc., with \$300,000 capital stock, of which \$500 is paid in. Officers: President and treasurer, Joseph A. Mahoney, of Cambridge, Mass.

\* \* \*

New York Attachable Player Action Company, New York; piano players, etc.; capital, \$6,000. Incorporators: Ray W. Scott, 399 Mott avenue, Bronx; John Christman, 172 East 95th street, New York; Henry Christman, Middlehope, Orange Co., N. Y.

**THE JOKESMITH.**

Motherly Hostess—"Our modest establishment has only one bathroom, so we all have to arrange when to take our turn. What time would you like to have your bath?"

Nervous Youth (who means well)—"Oh, your time is mine, Mrs. Brown."

Marion, who had been taught to report her misdeeds promptly, came to her mother one day, sobbing penitently.

"Mother—I—broke a brick in the fireplace."

"Well, that is not very hard to remedy. But how on earth did you do it, child?"

"I pounded it with father's watch."—Human Life.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused.

Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me!"

"But why not?" some one asked finally.

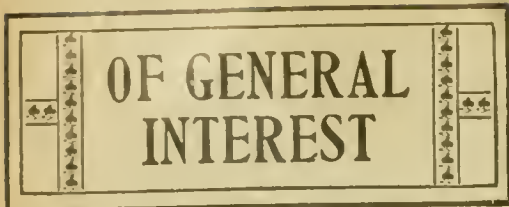
"Because," he responded, "they have threshin' machines down there, an' it's bad enough here, where it's done by hand."

A gentleman lying on his death bed was questioned by his inconsolable prospective widow. "Poor Mike," she said, "is there anythin' that wud make ye comfortable? Auntythin' ye ask for I'll get ye."

"Plase, Bridget," he responded, "I t'ink I'd like a wee taste of the ham I smell a-boilin' in the kitchen."

"Arrah, go on," responded Bridget. "Devil a bit of that ham ye'll get. 'Tis for the wake."

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
BEAR THE LABEL**



According to census reports just published, the states claiming the largest number of saloons to population were Texas, Wisconsin and New York, while Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Nebraska claimed the smallest number in proportion to the people to be supplied.

New England, New York and Baltimore mill owners, bankers and capitalists recently incorporated the International Cotton Mills Corporation under the laws of New York, with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 seven per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$10,000,000 common stock.

John Lohray, of Cincinnati, O., has a nose which, though already six and three-quarters inches long and three and one-half inches wide at its widest point, refuses to stop growing. The doctors say it is a species of elephantiasis. The only way to stop the growth is to amputate the organ, which will be done. Lohray is a cooper and says he has the largest nose in the world.

The population of Canada on March 31st, last, was 7,489,781, according to the estimate of the census department announced August 18th.

The increase during the year is estimated to have been 305,307, or a little over 4 per cent. Since the last census, taken nine years ago, it is estimated that Canada's population has increased by 1,918,956, or 35 per cent. The next census will be taken in June, 1911.

Thirty-one persons were robbed in Chicago during the month of July, according to a statement relative to crime made by Chief of Police LeRoy T. Steward. Besides the robberies there were 267 burglaries and 473 thefts reported during that period. Other crimes reported made a total of \$46 during the month. Chief Steward says the figures show a decrease over same month of last year.

Sir Ernest Cassel, of London, England, who was financial adviser to the late King Edward, has donated \$1,000,000 as a philanthropic fund to help needy English seeking work in Germany, and needy Germans seeking work in England. The endowment is made as a memorial to King Edward, with the hope that it will promote Anglo-German peace.

Frank W. Nohling, president of the Kenosha Mercantile Company, and wealthy teacher of Socialism, killed himself in his offices August 12th, cutting his throat. Nohling left a letter intimating that he had lost money entrusted to him by Socialistic organizations in speculation. He was widely known as a founder of night schools and libraries for workmen and spent much of his fortune to advance Socialism in this and other cities. He was a native of Rockford, Ill.

Mexico's working class makes many attempts to organize, but is met at every turn by the rifles of the Dictator Diaz. An organization of railway workers had its president, Felix Vera, arrested on trumped-up charges time after time, to end in his final disappearance while in prison. Operatives in the cotton plant mills, who in desperation dared to strike, have been shot down, as at Rio Blanco. Those unions of carpenters who exist in the City of Mexico are forced to

meet in secret. Other organizations dare not even consider striking for better pay, but are compelled to confine their efforts to maintaining mutual benefit systems that will not annoy their employers.

The National Independent Political League was organized at Atlantic City recently by a convention of negroes, with branches in twenty-three states, twenty of which were represented at the convention. The most bitter denunciation was that of the Brownsville affair, which was laid at the door of Theodore Roosevelt. In the address to the country issued by the convention there is called attention to "the fact that to-day no civilized country on earth can parallel the United States in the wholesale murder of innocent men, in the social persecution of the weak, in religious discrimination and proscription, and in the helplessness and inefficiency of the judiciary."

The Riker & Hegeman Company is the name of a new corporation which represents the merged interests of the drug concerns of Hegeman & Company and the William B. Riker & Son Company, of New York City, which will control retail stores operated in competition in this city.

It also is intended to establish a string of stores in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and increase the number of Riker places in Boston. The authorized capital of the new concern is to be \$15,000,000.

John H. Flagler, president of the Hegeman concern, is to be president of the new corporation, and Alfred Cosden, now president of the Riker company, will be first vice-president. George Ramsay, vice-president of the Hegeman company, will be second vice-president; Frederick H. Pouch, treasurer of Hegeman & Co., treasurer; and Edward D. Cahoon, treasurer of the Riker company, secretary.

#### IMMIGRANT COMMISSION REPORT.

The Immigration Commission on August 12th made public its report dealing with immigrants in the bituminous coal mines of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It finds that more than two-thirds of the foreign born employees are from southern and eastern Europe, the largest number being North Italians. About one-half of these immigrants has been in the country less than ten years. Over 83 per cent of the South Italians and more than 78 per cent of the Magyars have been here less than ten years.

Before coming to the United States a majority of the mine employees had been farmers or farm-laborers, only 30 per cent having had experience in any kind of mining. Fully a third of the immigrants cannot speak English, but most of them are able to read in some language.

It is found that the earnings of employees eighteen years old and over average \$2.49 per day or 42 cents higher than in the Pennsylvania field. The average yearly earnings of heads of families is given as \$172, while the foreigners averaged \$144. Only a small per cent of the wives of foreigners added to the family income by keeping boarders.

#### THE EARNINGS OF JAPS.

The workers of the United States, especially in the East, seem to be divided on the question of Asiatic exclusion. A Western man, in order to inform himself as to what the Japanese were receiving in their home country, sent for the following list, giving a fair index of the wages paid in Japan. The list follows.

Trade.	Rate per day.
Carpenters . . . . .	29c
Plasterers . . . . .	30c
Stonecutters . . . . .	34c
Bricklayers . . . . .	37c
Paperhangers . . . . .	28c
Shoemakers . . . . .	27c

Tailors . . . . .	23c
Jewelers . . . . .	25c
Farm laborers . . . . .	16c
Laborers, operatives in factories . . . . .	3c to 10c
Coal miners . . . . .	12c
Factory employes (male) . . . . .	15c
Tobacco factory employes (female) . . . . .	10c
Farm laborers (male) with food, per year . . . . .	\$16.00
Farm laborers (female) with food, per year . . . . .	\$8.50

The report also cites the following interesting facts: American ships are coaled in the harbors of Japan by men, women and children receiving from 3 to 12 cents per day.

Many American ships and liners, and occasionally American transports, and small war vessels, are docked, scraped, painted and repaired by Japanese labor, the painting being done for the greater part by women working for 10 and 15 cents per day.

Six small vessels were built by Japanese labor for the American navy in the Philippines. This was a sub-contract re-let from a Hong Kong firm.

#### ATTENTION, MOTHERS.

Babies doped with soothing sirups containing harmful drugs are particularly liable to infantile paralysis and kindred diseases, according to Dr. L. B. Kebler of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., Dr. Kebler made public a list of thirteen soothing sirups which he calls "baby killers," and which the public is warned against using. The list of preparations, together with the harmful ingredients, follows:

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup (morphine sulphate).  
Children's Comfort (morphine sulphate).  
Dr. Fahey's Pepsin Anodyne Compound (morphine and sulphate).  
Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup (morphine and chloroform).  
Dr. Fowler's Strawberry and Peppermint Mixture (morphine).  
Dr. Groves' Anodyne for Infants (morphine sulphate).  
Hooper's Anodyne, the Infants' Friend (morphine hydrochloride).  
Jadway's Elixir for Infants (codein).  
Dr. James' Soothing Syrup Cordial (heroin).  
Koepp's Baby's Friend (morphine sulphate).  
Dr. Miller's Anodyne for Babies (morphine sulphate and chloral hydrate).  
Dr. Moffett's Teethina Teething Powders (powdered opium).  
Victor Infant Relief (chloroform and cannabis indica).

Another that Dr. Kebler calls a "killer" is Jaynes' carminative balsam.

Dr. Kebler has suggested that druggists enter into an agreement not to sell these harmful drugs except upon prescription from a physician. An attempt is to be made to have a resolution of this character adopted at the next meeting of the National Retail Druggists' association.

#### SAW-DUST POST.

Troubles are coming in pairs for "Grape Nuts" Post. Last week the apostle of good citizenship and foe of the "labor trust" plead guilty to the charge of slugging a newspaper man in Battle Creek, mention of which intellectual demonstration was made in this paper two weeks ago. The judge fined Post \$10 and costs. This was had enough, but his cup of sorrow was filled when his printers, employed on the "Inquirer," demanded an eight-hour day and threatened to quit. This put Post in a bad hole, as the rival newspaper, the "Journal," has been under the eight-hour system for some time. Post and his paper are not the best-loved institutions at present, and the sawdust merchant was smart enough to see the point. The Toledo "Union Leader" learns that the "Inquirer" printers won their case, and we can now expect another screech from Post on "How My Hands Caught Me Napping."—Cleveland Citizen.

## TRADE NOTES

W. L. Means, Joseph Means and W. J. Pearsons, of Sterling, Kan., have purchased a considerable interest in the Corl piano factory of Jackson, Mich. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000.

Changes in the organization of the Moline Piano & Organ Company, Moline, Ill., became effective last week, Julius Johnson and G. W. Johnson disposing of their stock in the concern to Johannes Peterson and J. L. Magnuson.

Jacob Brothers Company, New York City, who own the large plot of ground next to the Kroeger, Behning and James & Holmstrom factories in the Bronx, will shortly erect a six-story factory building on the vacant plot. It is probable that the new factory will be put up, not for the use of Jacobs Brothers Company, but for renting purposes.

G. F. Abendschein, vice-president of the Staib-Abendschein Company, together with his wife and daughter, left last week for a six weeks' sojourn in Europe. Mr. Abendschein plans to visit Switzerland, the Rhine, Paris, Boulogne and Berlin. When the vice-president returns President Abner Staib will take his annual vacation.

Fire which threatened the Moller pipe-organ factory in Hagerstown, Md., with destruction, was discovered in the engine-room by the night watchman, who, in making his rounds, found a large pile of shavings burning. The Western Enterprise Fire Company was summoned by telephone, and arrived in time to check the flames before they had gained much headway.

The Massachusetts Piano Company, of Boston, Mass., with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been organized by Charles P. Dolan for the purpose of manufacturing pianos.

Charles P. Dolan, the moving spirit of the new company, was formerly connected with Chickering & Sons and other well-known piano houses. He is a musician of ability, and in addition to his piano genius operates one of the largest tuners' and piano makers' supply houses in the country.

The old Lindemann & Sons Piano Company, after a lingering existence, has been sold to John Wanamaker, as was intended would be the case several weeks back. The "deal" was closed recently by Manager J. B. Woodford, of the big department house. The name has been valuable, but H. and S. G. Lindemann long ago gained such prominence that the title now practically is monopolized by that concern.

The majority of the creditors of the Thompson Music Company and Thompson Piano Company, it is said, have signified their intention of accepting the offer of six per cent cash on their claims and the payment of all expenses of the administrator. Negotiations are now in progress for a lease on the former quarters at 346 Wabash avenue to continue the business of the company as soon as the legal formalities are discharged and bankruptcy dissolved.

The A. C. Cheney Piano Action Company, of Castleton-on-the-Hudson, is planning to devote an entire building with 20,000 square feet of floor space to the manufacture of player actions.

The structure will be model in every respect, and it is expected that a large demand will be created for the new player action, owing to the high standard which has been maintained for the other products of this well-known concern. It is stated that the business of 1910 for this concern has shown so far a 10 per cent increase over the business for any similar period during any previous year, and the prospects for future expansion were never brighter.

On August 1, 1910, a consolidation was effected, combining the interests of the Briggs Piano Company and the Merrill Piano Manufacturing Company, to be known as the National Piano Company. The same men that have been prominent in the affairs of the above separate concerns will manage the future of the new company—viz.: C. C. Briggs, president; F. M. Kilmer, treasurer; A. L. Jewett, first vice-president and general manager; G. E. Mansfield, second vice-president; and C. H. Kilmer, secretary. There are no radical changes contemplated in the new policy. The various grades will be manufactured in a separate way, so as to keep them distinctive, as heretofore. A full line of grands, uprights and players will be produced.

The Tammany Organet Company, of New York City, of which John McTammany, reputed inventor of the modern player piano mechanism idea, is the head, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities stated at \$10,950 and assets of \$6,000, consisting of \$5,000 in stock and \$1,000 in office fixtures. The principal creditors are John McTammany, treasurer, \$10,000 for money loaned; Fanny McTammany, Worcester, Mass., \$10,000, judgment; Isaac K. Funk, \$1,000, secured; Charles A. Mullen, \$3,500 in notes; Adolph Sambolina, \$3,500 loans; and Dr. Charles A. Renourd \$3,500 loans. Sheriff Shea has received an attachment against the company for \$1,279 in favor of Ballard & Alvord.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the formation of a large company to manufacture an automatic player organ invented by Frank Seman, of Binghamton, N. Y. It is said that Syracuse people are interested in the company and that the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce is lending every effort to organize the company. It is also said that the new organ is most simple in its mechanical operation and is played by the same principle as that adopted in the player piano—viz.: music rolls. Special rolls for the purpose are manufactured by Mr. Seman. It is declared that the new automatic organ will retail from \$2,000 to \$3,600 and upward.

### BIRTHDAY OF THE PIANO.

The piano, as we understand it to-day, is close to 150 years old. The early history of the instrument is shrouded somewhat in mystery. Cristofori is credited with being its inventor, and the date is set down as 1710. Nowhere is to be found a description of this instrument other than mention of it and that it was worked by striking the strings. The instrument was developed out of the clavichord and harpsichord.

The first use of a piano in public was at Covent Garden, London, on May 28, 1767, and from this on the history of the piano can easily be followed. Previous to that time experiments were being conducted in various parts of Europe, notably in Germany. It was Johannes Zumpe, a German, who made the instrument that was used in Covent Garden. He had carried the industry from Germany to London, where he set up a workshop.

Until 1771 no special attention had been paid to the pianoforte by composers. During this year, however, Muthel, of Riga, composed a duet for two harpsichords or two fortepianos, as the pianoforte was at first interchangeably called. Three sonatas by Muzio Clementi, which were

published in 1773 in London, are considered the first strictly pianoforte music.

At the first use of the piano in public at Covent Garden, mentioned above, the play bill of "The Beggar's Opera," being presented at that theatre, announced "Between the first and second acts Miss Brickler will sing a popular song from 'Judith,' accompanied upon a new instrument called the fortepiano, by Mr. Dibdin." The first piano solo played in public was upon this same instrument in London, on June 2, 1768, by John Christian Bach.

One of the men who, more than any other, assisted in the development of the piano was John Broadwood, a Scotchman. He first adapted pedals to the instrument in 1783. The first metal to be employed in the construction of the pianoforte was used about 1785, in steel arches, and in 1808 Broadwood first applied iron tension bars situated above the strings, an arrangement which exists even now.

In 1800 the upright piano was patented by John Isaac Hawkins, of Bordentown, N. J., Sebastian Erard, whose action in the harp has remained unchanged for a century, in 1808 began developing a double escapement action, which he finally improved in 1821, when his nephew, Pierre Erard, procured a patent for it.

About 1820 there occurred a great evolution in pianoforte construction. Composers had taken to the instrument with enthusiasm. They desired more brilliancy and more force, and the action of the piano was constantly foregoing a change. It had assumed a comparative perfection, but the framing was still in a crude state. The compensating frame of Allen was gradually improved until Alpheus Babcock, of Boston, in 1825, patented a square pianoforte, having an entire frame of cast iron. Babcock's idea assumed a more practical form in the hands of Conrad Meyer, of Philadelphia, in 1833. Jonas Chickering, of Boston, applied the iron frame to the grand pianoforte. In 1833 overstringing was introduced in square and upright pianos. The upright piano began to become popular early in the seventies, induced by want of space in the small houses that then were being erected, and this instrument has practically taken the place of the square piano, with the grand piano still in use for large parlors and for concert work.—Detroit Free Press.

### FROM THE BOSTON GLOBE.

The piano and organ workers of Boston and vicinity are again thoroughly organized, it was stated at a recent meeting of Boston Union 19. International Vice-President F. H. Murray, of this city, who has been directing the effort, stated that with the members admitted or reinstated during the past couple of months and the applications already in hand for the next meeting, it would be difficult to name a man in the trade who is not connected with the union. The satisfactory adjustment of the trouble at one Cambridge factory was reported.

Representatives from Cambridge Union 44, Wakefield Union 39 and Church Organ Workers' Union 21 suggested that the Greater Boston Joint Council be again formed. The meeting approved and a call for the delegates to the council will be issued as soon as the plans can be made by a special committee.

Alfred Stetefeld, of Church Organ Workers' Union, spoke on his recent organizing tour of Pennsylvania, where he formed two unions.

### TARIFF ON PIANOS.

A new tariff bill is now occupying the attention of the Swedish Legislature, under the terms of which it is proposed to increase the duty on upright pianos from 150 to 175 kronen each, and on grand pianos from 200 to 250 kronen each. Should there be an automatic playing apparatus attached to a piano it is proposed to levy an extra duty of 100 kronen on each instrument to which it is so attached.

# UNION MATTERS

## AWAKE AND SEE.

Arise and wake, you man of toil!  
Arise and wake and see  
That the oppressors you can foil,  
And through this task be free.

Aye, rise and look about you, man;  
And look you far and wide,  
And everywhere you look you can  
Awaken a new pride.

Your giant frame must straighten out  
For you full power must feel  
To know the truth, to work, to shout  
For Freedom's common weal.

The Street Car Men's Union of Columbus, O., on August 17th offered to submit to the City Council, in reply to its invitation, all differences with the rail-light company for arbitration and abide by a decision of the council, provided the company would do the same.

\* \* \*

A permanent arbitration board composed of twelve representatives each of labor and capital was formed at San Francisco on August 4th. The board is organized under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Labor Council and Building Trades Council.

\* \* \*

By unanimous vote the delegates to the International Typographical Union changed the pension laws of the organization so that a union printer who has been in good standing for twenty years and becomes disabled may draw \$1 a week benefit. This takes care of disabled printers who could not get into the union printers' home until they reach the age limit of 60 years.

\* \* \*

The United Hatters have put another scab concern to sleep. The Seitz Company, at Newark, N. J., was one of the fifty-eight concerns that made a fight against using the union label and wanted the open shop. Now the Seitz factory has gone out of business. A new firm will take control and use the union label.

\* \* \*

A general strike of union employes in the Salem (Mass.) shoe factories has begun, and it is expected that more than 1,000 workers will quit their benches. The strike came as a result of a meeting of the United Shoe Workers of America, at which it was voted to declare a general strike if a conference failed to bring about an adjustment of troubles between the union and the L. G. Shaw & Dunham Company. The chief issue is the demand of the union that several employes be reinstated.

\* \* \*

The threatened fight between the German ship-builders and their employes began in earnest on August 11th, when, in accordance with the decision reached August 8th, many firms locked out 60 per cent of their workmen, and as the unions have retaliated by calling out the remainder of the men, all the big ship yards will be idle.

The strike, which originated at Hamburg, spread rapidly, the trouble reaching Kiel, Stettin, Bremen, Lubeck, Danzig and other places.

\* \* \*

Preliminary steps to forming a new trades union organization of the 8,000 laundry workers in Chicago were taken recently at a meeting held under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League at 275 La Salle street. The meet-

ing was attended by laundry workers who will spend their time in creating sentiment among this class of labor. "Fred H. Graham, president of the national organization of laundry workers, will come to Chicago soon and aid in our efforts," said Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union. "The one object that both the laundry workers and the laundry owners have in common is the elimination of Chinese and Japanese labor."

\* \* \*

The following are the principal features of the award filed August 17th by the Board of Arbitration, which has been considering the demands of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Southern Railway Company for an increase in wages and better working conditions:

Increase in wages of 8 per cent.

Fifteen-day vacation each year, with pay for employes in service over two years.

Where two telegraphers are employed, the working day shall consist of ten hours.

Where three or more telegraphers are employed, the working day shall be nine hours.

The telegraphers shall be excused from service on Sundays and legal holidays "when practical."

\* \* \*

Open mutiny manifested itself in the ranks of the Columbus (Ohio) night police detail on August 12th, when 35 of 140 patrolmen stepped from the ranks on being ordered by Mayor Marshall to board street cars for duty against the striking motormen and conductors. The mutineers, Mayor Marshall announced, would be dismissed from the force.

The mayor ordered the police to duty on cars in an effort to arrest persons who have assailed crews and passengers nightly with stones, bricks and bullets.

Included in the thirty-five who refused to board the cars are some of the oldest and best-known men on the force.

\* \* \*

The eight-hour day for freight conductors and trainmen, and the mileage basis for passenger train crews, are the two most important propositions which will be submitted to the vote of 80,000 conductors and trainmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as a result of a recent convention held at St. Louis, Mo.

The crews will seek the equivalent of a 20 per cent increase in wages, the concessions to be requested from the carriers to be in the form of improved rules and conditions of work.

## AUSTRALIA PUSHING AHEAD.

Australia's Federal Parliament has 44 representatives of the Labor Party to a combined 31 of all other parties, and its Senate contains 23 labor members to a total of 13 opponents.

Two prominent planks of the Labor Party's platform are for the breaking up of large estates by taxation and a modification of the Compulsory Arbitration Act. The Federal Parliament meets September 1st.

Immediately after the great Australian labor victory the newly-elected Labor Premier Fisher drew attention to the need of a daily labor press, saying, "We must have a press of our own for the lasting success of the new party."

Acting upon this advice Australian workers, who now have two daily papers in operation, are gathering funds to establish a third daily paper with a capital of \$500,000 behind it.

## WHAT FIRM IS THIS?

In a write-up of Britton, a town north of Oklahoma City, the Oklahoma City "Times" says: "The Shakedown Company of Chicago is contemplating locating a piano factory at the junction of the interurban and Santa Fe. The plant will have a capital of \$200,000 and will employ over three hundred men."—Presto.

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

Toronto.

The work of organization was continued in Toronto through the entire month of July. Meetings were hard to get owing to the heat and vacations, though initiations and reinstatements continued.

A thorough canvass was carried out through the month aided by some of the Toronto members and was apparently very successful.

The efforts, however, of all interested are necessary if the work is to proceed. The canvass method is, of course, slow and meetings must be held where a large number of men is to be reached.

The effort was never more needed than now. The Toronto employers in the piano industry repeatedly turn down requests for advances in wages.

Faced with the continued increase in the cost of living and no corresponding increase in wages the lot of the piano worker here is becoming one of struggling to maintain respectability and provide for his family.

While other industries are meeting the inevitable with increasing wages, the piano industry in Toronto sets itself against justice and consideration.

Wake up Piano workers! Large monetary returns are going to the employer; the struggle to live keener with yourselves and a deaf ear presented to even a moderate request for living wages.

And you are working very hard for the little you get.

The output from the factories must be most satisfactory to those who employ you. It is increasing while your recompense does not.

It will only come to you by the power of organization.

Voluntary, perhaps, but in no other shape will you be considered.

Kingston.

Ten days were put in with Local No. 6 the beginning of August. Membership increased, local put in shape for working. Some clouds dispelled and an effective organization results demanding only justice and fair treatment at all times.

E. A. STARR, Organizer.

## A BOXERS' UNION.

The horny-handed sons of fistiana in and about London, England, have gathered together for the purpose of organizing a union to be allied to the other labor unions of the United Kingdom. Just at present the high-brows of the gentle pastime are keeping aloof from the project.

The objects of the union, briefly stated, are: To protect boxers from grafting promoters, to fix minimum scales of wages according to classes, which will be regulated by the drawing power of each boxer; to bring about the recognition of boxing as an art, and not, as some people think, a degrading pastime; to treat all classes the same, and to act as an employment bureau.

Another feature of the idea is to insist upon competent referees being engaged by all clubs and promoters. The scheme is backed by "Boxing," the sprightly little weekly devoted exclusively to the interests of the sport.

## ENGLISH SAILORS STRIKE.

The strike of 250,000 sailors in England threatens to paralyze the commerce of the world. Pickets have been sent to every port in the world to prevent men from enlisting unless the demands of the union are granted. The movement was brought about to defeat the object of the Shipping Federation, composed of ship owners of Great Britain, Germany, Norway and Denmark, which organized last October and is now establishing branches in all of the ports of the world to combat the demands of seamen.

## REPORT OF SPECIAL ORGANIZER.

Leaving Boston as per instructions on Thursday, June 16th. I arrived in the evening at Brattleboro, Vt., and being met by committee of Local No. 5 at the depot, we proceeded to Grand Army Hall, where a special meeting was held. A goodly number of the brothers were present and after being introduced to the officers and various brothers, I was called on for remarks. I stated my views on the trades-union movement and encouraged the new local on the great good it could do to help along the cause. I was glad to see the members, for they are indeed a fine body of intelligent and enthusiastic union men, and I believe that a strong local has been well started in Brattleboro. As requested by our International President I examined the financial books of the local, and can truly say that I never saw books kept in better shape than these—clean, neat and accurate. I gave the Financial Secretary a few suggestions which were gratefully received. I left Brattleboro on Friday for Philadelphia, where I arrived at 8 p. m., tired and hungry. I looked up Brother Holmes of Local No. 2, as I desired information of him in regard to Hagerstown, Md., my destination, but could not find him as he had moved from address I had, just having married and going into housekeeping. Too late to see him that night, I found him the next day at his work. He invited me to his new home and I then received the information I wanted and which the brother could supply, as he had recently been employed at the Moller organ factory there. Leaving Philadelphia late at night, I arrived at Harrisburg, Pa., and after a three hours' wait for a connection to Hagerstown I got to my destination early Sunday morning. After a good breakfast in hotel, I rested a few hours, and then started out to find the men whom Holmes recommended me to call upon. It being a nice, clear, warm day, these men were outing, and not until evening could I find one of them, this one was a former member of the local at Hagerstown; a local which had fallen by the wayside on account of its strike of six or seven years ago. We had a long talk, and while admitting that a local was necessary in the shop, yet he would not at present join one, but would render me assistance to get one organized. I called on him the next day and he introduced me to four others of the Moller shop, one of whom was a former member of the local at Woodstock, Can., and one formerly of Locals 21 and 2. Arrangements were then made to invite about 40 men to come to a meeting on Wednesday evening. I submitted a list of the workmen that I had managed to procure, to these men, and was advised as to whom and whom not to invite, and after a conference of two hours I felt encouraged at the outlook of starting a local. Not being able to get notices printed in time to mail the same, I wrote to all of the men on the list a personal letter, stating that plans were on foot towards a betterment of their wages and hoping they would come to see me in regard to same. Halls in Hagerstown are scarce, and not getting one I was obliged to hire a large room in the hotel for the meeting. Well, the time of the meeting came, but the crowd did not show up as I anticipated, only eight came, one of whom was not invited and one that I was told to be careful about in speaking unionism. He did not stay long, but he heard the object of my visit, and then left. Another had to attend a society meeting, so that I only had a half dozen to speak to and confer with. After a good long discussion, in which I ascertained the real situation of pay and conditions of the organ shop, it was agreed to call another meeting on Friday evening, and these men promised me faithfully that I could rely on at least twenty good men being present, as they would use their personal influence towards getting the same to attend. Each of the men seemed fully aroused to the necessity of an organization of the shop, for

they stated that it was awful to get along on their small wages and something must be done to better their conditions. I doubt if lower wages are paid in any organ shop in the country than what was told to me that Moller's shop paid. Believing these men to be sincere I again took renewed courage and arranged for a meeting on Friday evening. Thursday, while absent from the hotel, on my arrival back, I was told that the Superintendent of the factory had called for me and had left word he wished to speak to me. Then I felt that the "cat was out of the bag," and some spy had probably given the whole thing away to the boss. I dropped a line to the Superintendent, saying if he wished to see me I would be at the hotel at a stated hour, and would hear what he wished to say. He did not call but "phoned" me, and then handed out to me some official figures from the office in regard to the pay of the men, saying that quite a few got \$25.00 per week and upwards, and all were as well paid as any in any northern shops, and that I was in great error in saying that their men received the lowest wages of any organ builders in the country. He also took pains to inform me that a good number of the men owned their own houses, and that only the pleasantest of relations existed between the employer and the employees. And also told me how poor Mr. Moller was when he started in business, and it was only by his own hard efforts that he had made a success, and of course he was obliged to hire labor as cheaply as possible to compete in the trade, and to hold his success. Asking me questions about my plans and how long I intended to remain in Hagerstown. I told him a 'phone was not suitable to me for a discussion, and my plans were not out for publication. He then stated in a true spirit of **Friendship** and **Honesty**, that I should call on him in the factory and he would show me their pay roll to prove his statements in regard to wages. I declined his kind invitation and "rang off." It was quite clear to me then that the meeting of the evening would prove a failure, for no doubt the men had been spoken to by the boss and their feet would get chilled and they would not be able to walk to the meeting. After waiting around for an hour after time of meeting was to be held, and not a solitary man showing his face, I started out to hunt up a few of them, but they were out, and one whom I saw in the distance, saw me first and when I got there he had suddenly disappeared. I kept a good lookout for any straggler on the street, and late at night I saw one, and, overtaking him, I asked for an explanation, which he reluctantly gave and which was as I had anticipated, namely, the old bluff "If you join a union you lose your job," and it worked to perfection as is usually the case. I can not understand how a man can so quickly lose his manhood and independence at just one word from the boss, the eight or ten who spoke so strongly of a union and that they would truly join, that they did not fear the boss, etc., fell down as soon as a word was spoken by the powers from the office. I would think they would be glad to get fired off of such a poor paying job, especially at this time, for the farmers were complaining of their inability to get help to harvest their abundant crops. If men would only stand up and show they had backbone, the boss would not work that old stale bluff any more. I told those men to beware of that bluff, and show their true manhood, for I guaranteed no self respecting organ builder from any other shop would think of taking their poor pay jobs.

Late at night I retired feeling truly disappointed at my unsuccessful attempt to at least get the men together in a meeting and let me try to convince them that their only hope for better wages and conditions lay in thorough organization. Concluding that it would be useless at the present time for me to make any further move towards forming a local, that it

would prove an unnecessary expense to our International Union to tarry longer, I made arrangements to start for Boston on Saturday afternoon, where I arrived in the evening of Sunday. I think that I aroused the men of the shop and no doubt they will think more of their deplorable conditions, and let us hope the time will not be far distant when they will knock at our door of unionism and ask for admittance.

In conclusion I will say to all organ builders who may read these lines, that unless you bestir yourselves and work hard to help build up the locals of our trade, the day will surely come when the master builders will say to you, "that on account of the competition of the Moller Company and their getting labor so cheaply, you will have to work for that low standard of wages or lose your job." How will you like it, organ builders, to work sixty hours per week at 15 cents per hour, the average wage of the Moller shop? Their best men on the road get \$18.00 per week and \$8.00 for hotel expenses, and not one cent for any overtime. Some outside men put in 12, 15 and more hours per day to finish a job, for a time limit is set on every organ to be erected. These men must erect, tune and finish the job. Just think, you organ men who are first-class, as you say, that the poor hod carrier who does not even buy any tools to work with, gets 35 cents per hour in Boston and double pay for overtime. Do you get that pay? They, the hod carriers, know what unionism means, and that is how their pay is better than yours. I truly hope that the day is not far distant when the organ men will rise to the level of the hod carriers of Boston. Wake up, brothers, join the union, work hard to get the others in, and success will surely be yours.

ALFRED STETEFELD,  
Special Organizer.

## UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 1.—President, John Ahlgren; vice-president, Chas. Dold; corresponding secretary, Theo. Schlicht; financial secretary, Frank Helle; treasurer, Thomas V. Podzimek; conductor, Henry Schmisser; sergeant-at-arms, John Gustavson; reading clerk, Theo. Schlicht; Journal correspondent, Thos. V. Podzimek. Executive Board—R. Newman, Al Sombke, Rudolph Teloke, Fred Nelson, Albert Graiziger, John Gustavson, N. P. Hanson. Finance Committee—Theo. Schlicht, R. W. Ericson, John Jones. Trustees—Al Sombke, John E. Stoneberg, Fred Nelson. Delegates to Central Body—Chas. Dold, John Jones, Thos. V. Podzimek. Delegates to Label League—John Ahlgren, Henry Schmisser, Theo. Schlicht.

Local Union No. 39.—President, G. E. Mannell; vice-president, P. O'Leary; corresponding secretary, R. J. Whitton; treasurer, C. Corti; conductor, J. Young; Sergeant-at-arms, W. Brophy.

## FORBIDS CONTESTS.

Assistant Attorney-General Goodwin has issued an order to the Cleveland authorities, asking them to stop the advertisements in the Cleveland daily papers of certain forms of piano contests. It is understood that this order applies particularly to the advertising contests as conducted by the Bailey Company and the A. B. Smith Company.

**UNION PIANOS**  
**Bear the Label**

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1417 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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All communications intended for this Journal should be addressed to editor.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Display Ads	PER. ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Six inches, . . . . .	5.00
Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



The Buck Stove and Range Co. capitulated.—  
"There's a reason!"

And the Grand Trunk strikers won their battle.—  
"Perhaps there's another reason!"

Next we will hear from our good old friend saw-dust Post.—  
"The man without a reason."

While we wait for Post let us help him along by purchasing only goods bearing the union label.—  
"You should do this for various reasons."

If you will watch the political shell-game closely, now being played by the higher-ups in the two old parties, you will note that the poor sucker always guesses the shell minus the pea.

To our members and those employed in the musical instrument industry: You are receiving about half the wages your work calls for; the employer knows this to be a fact, but as long as you are satisfied he is willing to pocket the other half. Think it over!

Doesn't a piano worker look foolish working for 30c or 33½c an hour for nine hours a day, and an ordinary calciminer working but eight hours per day at 65c per hour? Say, boys, where is your brain, your grit, your backbone, or whatever you may call it? Has it all turned into yellow?

Rubbernecks are rubbering into Aldrich's rubber trust, the elasticity of which, according to Senator Aldrich, is such as to defy the most minute rubbering of political and other rubbernecks. This tariff tinkering is a great scheme if one but understands it and has a chance at it.

We view with much regret the interneecine strife with which the United Mine Workers' International Union of America seems to be afflicted. This grand and powerful organization might do better than to waste its strength in

internal squabble during a time when the organization's needs spell unity.

The amendment prolonging the low (\$2.00) initiation period submitted by Local Union No. 5, of Brattleboro, Vt., having received the constitutional number of seconds, has been submitted to a referendum vote of the members. All votes must be at the International office on or before September 15th to be counted.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, the largest central body in the world, has entered the political arena with a vengeance. The members of the affiliated local unions are now voting whether to indorse the Socialistic Party or to form an Independent Labor Party.

Our judgment is, the Labor Party proposition will win.

Cannon, Aldrich and Ballinger, the three great it's of the present mis-administration, are communing with themselves whether to jump off now or to wait until pushed off. From a stand-patter's view-point, despite the bad omen, this must appear as a very perplexing proposition. As far as the public is concerned it makes but little difference, as the funeral cortege has already been arranged, whether it is a jump or a push.

The Columbus (Ohio) police who relinquished their positions rather than follow the orders of the street-car barons to club and shoot the striking street-car men who are contending for a fair wage and humane hours of work, presents a new condition which it might be well for the unscrupulous employer not to overlook. Policemen are but human, they are essentially workmen, their interests with men of other calling are identical,—hence a refusal on their part to aid and abet the exploiting employer might be expected at any time.

The assassination of Mayor Gaynor, undoubtedly the best mayor New York City has had for many a day, must be accepted as another blot on the escutcheon of our so-called free country. While we believe in adequate punishment for the assassin we also believe a reconstruction of our political system to be absolutely necessary to avoid future like transgression.

Gallagher, the medium, was after all but a victim of a despicable spoils system.

On another page of this Journal we publish what purports to be an account of the labor troubles experienced by the Steinway Piano Company, of Hamburg, Germany, a branch of the American institution. The story is taken from the "Musical Age," a trade paper published in New York City. It goes without saying that the story is very much garbled, as that is usually the case when sheets subsidised by employers relate labor troubles. In order that our readers may have a fair and correct version of the trouble we have communicated with our correspondent resident in Berlin, Germany, for detailed information. The matter, if received in time, will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Generally throughout the United States and Canada the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, under paid and over-worked, are making preparations to submit for the consideration of the employer a scale of wages, working hours and conditions more in keeping with present necessities. At what date these scales will be submitted we are not at liberty to divulge, but we can and do say that if a spirit of fairness is shown by the employer in his dealings with the employee many headaches and much loss of money and trade will be avoided. Let it be borne in mind by the employer that the laws of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument

Workers' International Union of America provide for arbitration as a means for settlement of all disputes.

If the present ratio of new members enrolled monthly will but keep up for a few months longer the numerical strength of our organization will leave nothing to complain of. This is as it should be,—all persons employed in the Musical Instrument Industry should be part of the organization. The failure of the employee to so belong has brought on all of the onerous conditions with which the industry is cursed, including the unnatural low state of wages.

To know and realize that superior skill is required from the employee of the Musical Instrument Industry, to know and realize that the wages paid for this superior skill is hardly but half that paid to workers in other callings requiring by far less skill, should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of those responsible.

### SOCIALIST INCONSISTENCY.

Elsewhere in this Journal will be found an account of the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor relative politics. It will be noted that the committee of twelve appointed to prepare some plan whereby the united political power of the Chicago wage-worker might be utilized for the wage-worker's interests, brought in a report recommending the formation of an Independent Labor Party, urging immediate steps to be taken in that direction. In deference to the Socialist delegates of the federation the report of the committee was modified to the extent of permitting the members of the affiliated local unions to express their desires on the subject. In fairness to all concerned three propositions were ordered submitted to a referendum vote, as follows:

Shall we indorse and co-operate with the Socialist Party?

Shall an Independent Labor Party be formed? Will you abide by the vote of the majority?

Those sincere in the cause of labor admit the proposition to be eminently fair; it leaves it to the members at large to decide what form the political activity of the Chicago Federation shall adopt, whether Socialistic or Independent. With the submission of the first two questions all seem to be agreed. It is the third proposition which, if approved of, would mean a united movement, to which the "Daily Socialist," the official organ of the Socialist Party, objects. In commenting on the third question this publication advises all Socialists to either ignore or vote in the negative on the question.

From this advice we must conclude that the Socialist Party is opposed to the unification of the wage-workers' political power; or, better, is it a case of the tail trying to wag the dog?

We have met with a lot of presumptuous fellows in our time, but it has never been our privilege to make the acquaintance of such presumptuous inconsistency as displayed by the editor of the "Daily Socialist." We are with you if we can swallow you up body and soul, but if you are going to have anything to say we are against you. This is the expression of the "Daily Socialist," putting it in plain language.

Well, we hope the Chicago trade unionist will vote for a unification of labor's political power, even though it does not meet with the approval of those who have garbed themselves in a mantle of infallibility.

Inconsistency seems to be the jewel highly prized by the Socialist.

### HUMILITY.

Humility may be a virtue, but when it comes to the question of placing a proper value on one's labor, it may involve hardship and become a degradation to those dependent on labor's recompense or on those in competition with humility's wage; no matter how satisfactory it may be to the individual possessor of the alleged virtue.

This teaching of humility has been drummed over and into the wage-earner for so long a time that he sometimes forgets it may cease to be a virtue when the happiness of others, if not himself, is at stake.

A proper appreciation of one's service to others and its value as recompensed whereby to live is surely commendable.

At least it would seem so by the increased value put upon the service of our legislators by recent increases of sessional indemnities; by increased payments to commissions; at church conventions in the raising of the minimum wage, I beg pardon, stipend; by professional men in the raising of their fees; by directors and members of boards of management in increase of wages (of course I mean honorarium) of attendance.

Managers we are informed have had their salaries raised; employers are adding to their allowance for services rendered to themselves, and as the press puts it: "It is all owing to the increased cost of living which makes it necessary, and the increased prosperity that makes it possible."

There seems, however, to be little of this sort of thing coming to the average wage-earner. With the exception of the more thoroughly organized trades, labor seems to be holding itself too cheap.

The humility is manifest. We cannot live as we formerly lived. Each succeeding year sees additional wants and requirements needed by ourselves and our families; the luxuries of yesterday have become the necessities of today.

The voluntary working "cheap" of one man may mean the working cheap of many; of those who wish to maintain their position in life, humble though it be.

The humility of one generation may mean the degradation of the next.

The worker must keep pace with the requirements of our advancing life or be submerged.

We must place a higher value upon our labor if we are to enjoy the benefits of labor's creation and production.

The dignity of labor about which so many "teachers" talk so glibly must become an actuality, measured by its recognition, and the means to enjoy life that is accorded to the one that labors.

Issues of trade papers repeatedly tell us of the understanding arrived at by various rival interests of organization, to effect better financial ends; of the creation of higher values; of the assurance of greater monetary returns.

We are told the present century is to be the century of organization.

With every phase in life, social, political, professional, religious, financial, commercial and industrial organized and all aiming at perfect organization in order to reap greater advantages to itself; labor that needs organization the most, becomes in its humility, easy prey. The dignity of labor only becomes real when it asserts itself. It has never received recognition except through its own organized efforts, sometimes carried persistently over many years before effected and always against the opposition of those organized to keep it down.

The humility of labor can be prevented from becoming degraded only by the power and dignity of understanding; effort understood, effort intelligent and that organized.

Let us get out of the rut, let us get our brothers out of the rut, we cannot expect to raise ourselves to the position of recognition, unless we have our fellows with us. We cannot enjoy any great measure of recompense for labor unless we have raised the labor value of those at our trade. The humility of the other wage-earners pulls us down. Raise the plane and then go higher. Who is to do it? Ourselves and ourselves only. It is not in the interests of any one else; if you want recognition, let us place ourselves in the position to command it. Organize, brothers, organize. Get after your fellows to do likewise, if not for his sake, at least for your own.

A. E. STARR.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

#### THE IDEALISM OF THE PEOPLE.

A New York daily newspaper printed an editorial during a strike of the cloak makers in that city, urging that the factories in which they were employed should be removed from the Fifth Avenue district to the East Side of the city, where the operators lived, not merely because these workers obstructed the sidewalks at the noon-hour when they came out to get a bit of fresh air, but because there was great danger that the spirit of social unrest might be aroused at the sight of the wealthy who did their shopping in the neighborhood. It is quite likely that the editorial did more to develop discontent than the garments and the automobiles of the wealthy.

It does not require the display of the rich to arouse the feeling that there are better possibilities for the workers. There is already existing among the people an idealism which is drawing them on to higher things, and there is probably no class of toilers among whom it is more conspicuous than among these clothing makers, most of whom are Jewish immigrants, and who stand as representatives of the great mass of foreigners in our cities in their desire to better their conditions.

Coming to America, where they breathe the air of democracy, the old clannish instinct soon disappears, for in lodge and labor union they hear of a "brotherhood" which embraces the men of all races and nations; there is no place here for the clans of the fatherland. They are literally compelled to learn the lessons of democracy and solidarity, for in some cases their very existence depends upon a unity of action in the matters of wages and hours and general conditions. It does not take long for them to catch the spirit of the American, and instead of the bitterness which animated them at home, where they were often dominated by a cruel and unjust despotism, they are swayed by an idealism which becomes to them a passion. Like newly liberated men, they breathe in the air of freedom and look up into the skies with fresh hope; then they work and work and work, to transmit their dreams into realities. And they succeed, too. For there is no finer story written than that of the mingling of the best of the old-world races with that of the new, as it is being worked out in the melting-pot of the nations.

The fathers and mothers, sometimes too old to fully realize these better things for themselves, slave their lives away so that the children may come into their inheritance. It is a fact that these immigrants are more eager that their children should have the power and the influence which education gives than are the parents who are native-born. At any rate, they suffer and they sacrifice more so that their own ideals for their children may be brought out. The children are loyal, too, to the trust of the parents. They succeed in business. They make names for themselves in the professions.

Sometimes returning to the old country with

their newer conceptions of life and its fuller meaning, they sow the seed of a healthy discontent among those who remained at home, as they tell the story of their experience in America—the land of ideals and realizations. Thus they become missionaries of a new life, for here they have been truly born again, and who shall say that such births do not come from on high?

Bitter as Maxim Gorky was against America, he nevertheless confessed that here was the paradise of the Russian moujik. One needed simply to see the development of these people in this country, he said, to disprove the theory that it required long generations to emancipate them from the effects of serfdom. There is something in the very atmosphere of America which gives them life and hope, and which raises them out of their stupidity and half-animalism.

It must be evident that the idealism of the foreigner comes very largely from the American workingman, for it is with him that the immigrant mingles most, and from him that he receives much of the impetus to strive. Sometimes the critic of the American workingman imagines that because he does not give verbal expression to these ideals in the orthodox manner, he does not possess them. Indeed, some people seem merely to have discovered that the workingman swears horribly. This is often true; but to limit one's self to such an observation is an evidence of an extremely trivial consideration of the entire subject. The stolid face of the average workingman masks emotions and ideals which would startle the common observer.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Judging by the numerous seconds received to the amendment submitted by Local Union No. 5 of Brattleboro, Vt., it is safe to predict that the amendment which extends the time of the low \$2.00 initiation period to January 1, 1911, will be carried by an overwhelming majority in the referendum vote. Applications, therefore may be received with the understanding that the entire initiation fee will be but \$2.00.

Local unions who have not heretofore done so are requested to at once forward the money collected on the 15-cent label assessment as well as the money collected on the 5-cent Hatters' assessment to this office. Those unions who have sent part are requested to at once send balance. Do not fail to attend to this matter without delay.

In answer to various inquiries received at this office regarding the low initiation fee and the amount to be paid by applicants before initiated, a decision has been rendered as follows: All candidates making application under the new law, \$2.00 initiation fee, may be initiated upon the payment of \$1.00, the same time limit for the payment of the other dollar is granted as prevailed under the old initiation fee, ten weeks. No less than \$1.00 dollar should, however, be accepted with the tender of any application.

In order to have no misunderstanding relative to the low \$2.00 initiation fee it should be borne in mind that this reduction applies only to candidates making application from non-union factories. The same old \$5.00 initiation fee prevails for all candidates making application from union factories.

**LABEL PIANOS  
ARE BEST**

## CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Aug. 15th, 1910.

A strenuous month, is what I promised in my last letter and maybe I wasn't correct in my diagnosis. It proved, indeed, a strenuous month, strenuous all around.

First off the strike of the employees of the H. P. Nelson Co., against penitentiary rules and a 24 hour work-day, which began during the July month and which apparently was settled, but broke out anew, various branches quitting work on account of the installation of strike-breakers. This second strike lasted well into August or until the strike-breakers were discharged. Everything appears serene at the factory at the present time though there is a strong undercurrent of discontent prevailing which may at any time crystallize into a full-fledged strike. It is safe to say that the next strike at the Nelson penitentiary will be conducted in an organized manner and with all the power characteristic of organization.

Another strike of non-union men occurred the first part of this month at the Adam Schaaf Piano factory—isn't it rather strange that while everything is peaceful and quiet at the union factories men employed at the non-union factories should constantly be stirring up strife and trouble? If the bosses of these factories intend to maintain peace they should bar their doors to all non-union workmen—where piece-work was substituted for day-work as a convenience to the men. Under the new system they will not be burdened with as heavy a pay-envelope as they formerly received. The incidental reduction, unavoidable as it was, chopped off about 60 cents in the pay of the coarse rubbers and coaters per case. But it was general gossip among piano men that the Schaaf employes have suffered unnecessarily in being compelled to take home their heavy pay envelope.

It seems a majority of the men felt pleased at this reduction, though some quit, for they returned to work vowing they would dig in so much harder. It isn't money these fellows want, it is work, and little Harry is the one to give it to them.

I am afraid that Harry will soon be bumping up against the same old order of things, a strike every other week.

The Picnic, of course it was a success, a grand success, financially and socially. The weather was fine, though threatening in the morning. A large crowd was present and a goodly sum of the maxima was realized. To be sure the greatest interest centered in the races and drawing for the piano and gold watch, though the bowling alley did not want for customers during the entire day. Our International President being conspicuous as a contender for prizes, contender only. Yes we almost forgot the candy man with the candy wheel, who made things lively for the gentler sex by his liberal distribution of boxes of bonbons and chocolates. Brother Helle impersonated the candy man and successfully, too. I venture to say that Brother Helle dished out more sweets to the gentler sex on this particular day than during his entire past life. As a ladies' man we must all take our hats off to Brother Helle.

The picnic was notable for the presence of many of the old timers, who could be found everywhere intermingled with the newer and more recent acquisitions of the piano industries working force.

Who got the piano and watch? Why, the piano was won by ticket No. 1502 held by Earnest Roeder, 2100 W. Twenty second place, and the watch by ticket No. 767 held by Phil Limanski, 2159 N. Oakley Avenue. A pleasant surprise for both and high appreciated by both.

The picnic was a huge success, so much so, as to cause the union at its regular meeting to order the renting of the same grove for next summer.

Another thing the regular meeting did was to order the renting of Wicker Park Hall for some date during the coming winter. It is the intention of holding one of those popular family affairs, so much enjoyed during the last winter. Popular prices to prevail and everything free.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has done gone and done it; it should have done it long ago, that is, it should have made an effort long ago to control the political structure of the city in the interest of the voter. What is the use of being the possessor of a majority of the votes cast unless those votes are utilized for the purpose of giving the voter control.

The proposition submitted by the federation which should appeal favorably to all union men is the one which plans the organization of an Independent Labor party, or in other words, the unification of the political power of all wage workers.

A vote for unity is a vote for progress.

Oh! the Finishers Union, yes, it is moving forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. At both meetings recently held the roll of membership was augmented to a considerable degree. The union is an established fact, its efficacy will be established within the very near future.

A striking sentence appeared on one of the cards distributed announcing a meeting of this newly formed union. It read as follows: "We want 65 cents per hour, the same as paid the calciminer. Are you with us?"

It is to smile were it not for the seriousness of the case. A calciminer receiving 65 cents per hour and the highly skilled piano varnish finisher but 30 to 33 1-3 cents.

Too much yellow ochre boys—CUT IT OUT.

Correspondent of No. 1.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1910.

Continuous strain of injunctions recently granted against organized labor, the failure of the legislature to enact anti-injunction legislation, the defeat by veto of almost every measure calculated to benefit labor, and the lack of consideration shown organized labor in municipal affairs, impelled the Boston Central Labor Union to take some action in the matter.

As a beginning a preliminary conference was called to review the situation and map out some plan of remedial action. Every local union in Boston elected three delegates to the conference and the first meeting was held July 29 in Wells' Memorial Building.

Our own Bro. Murray, with characteristic initiative, at once took the lead, and at the conclusion of a ringing speech he introduced a set of resolutions pledging organized labor to nominate, support and elect to office union men selected from their own ranks, irrespective of political affiliations; and calling upon all who are affiliated with or friendly to organized labor to disregard entirely political parties and loyally support the cause of labor at the polls.

Later a permanent organization was formed to carry out as far as possible the objects set forth in the resolution and plans were formulated to begin active work immediately.

Regarding the piano trade, although I cannot say that business is good, it is at least fair, and a few weeks hence we will be doing a roaring business.

Once more I can report substantial gains in membership for Local No. 19. Reductions, changes and a general unsettled condition in one of the shops have had their effect in making the men think, and when the workers begin to think they will not long remain aloof from their organization.

And any man, who, by any means, by pen, by tongue, or by tyranny, does rouse the sluggish

thoughts of the tired workers, is helping, however unconsciously or unwillingly, to strengthen the forces of the workers in their struggle for emancipation.

Slowly, painfully, yet patiently, proceeds the struggle of man against the power of mammon. The past is written in tears and blood, the future is dim and unknown, but the final outcome of this world wide struggle is not in doubt.

As freedom has conquered slavery, so truth will prevail over error, justice will triumph over injustice, the light will vanish the darkness, and humanity, disenthralled, will rise resplendent in the glory of universal brotherhood.

Correspondent of Local No. 19.

New York, August, 1910.

Seventy-five thousand cloak and skirt makers are on strike in the city of New York. The response to the call was unanimous. It was not the discipline of a powerful organization that has emptied the factories and sweatshops of this city. On the contrary, starvation wages, night work, tenement-house work, irregular employment, unsanitary shops and the blacklist have almost crushed all spirit of resistance.

The employer in his merciless greed, driven on by cut-throat competition, has utilized the helplessness of the people.

Beyond the gaudy show-rooms of Fifth Avenue hundreds of slaves waste their lives away in endless toil.

And in the tenement houses of the East Side in the late hours of the night, worn-out men, women and children build the beautiful garments for the whole of America.

It is more than a strike. It is a protest to Heaven. It is a cry for bread; it is an appeal for the right to live; it is a spontaneous outcry for justice.

We are helpless unless the public, the great big-hearted public, will come to our aid. It is only three weeks since the strike began, but so destitute is our condition that starvation is already knocking at the door of the striker. Will you permit the employers to starve us into submission? Do you believe them when they talk of Americanism? Does it not sound strange to hear an insolent slave-driver whose soul is in his pocket-book talk of liberty and ideals? The situation is simple. The individual employer in the cloak trade cannot be trusted to deal justly with his employees. The individual employee is powerless to stand up for his rights as a man.

The Union, the only known form of industrial organization of workmen, offers the only solution of the problem. Any concessions that the employers may grant us will only then be a permanent value when there will be an organization which will maintain the improved conditions.

We appeal for prompt financial assistance.

General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

ABRAHAM ROSENBERG,  
President.

JOHN A. DYCHIE,  
Secretary.

This appeal has my most hearty and earnest indorsement. I have been with the cloak and skirt makers since their strike has begun, and know that their struggle deserves the financial support of all fair-minded men and women. Give at once.

JOHN B. LENNON,  
American Federation of Labor.

Send your contributions to John A. Dychie, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.

# LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The Berlin Prefect of Police has forbidden, under severe penalties, the admission of children under 14 years, with or without parents, moving picture shows after 9 o'clock in the evening. The step was taken owing to the immoral nature of the pictures.

A verdict has been rendered by Magistrate Gorman in the case of thirteen charges against the Grand Trunk Railway for violation of immigration laws by bringing in strike-bakers without the necessary \$25, imposed a fine of \$50 and costs in each case, the total being over \$700.

Judge K. M. Landis, of Chicago, who acted as umpire in the controversy between members of the Structural Bridge & Iron Workers' Union and the contracting firm of John Griffiths & Son, ordered the union \$200 for violating its agreement. Twenty-nine members of the union, who were working on an addition to a downtown department store, went out on a strike three weeks ago. They declared that machinists had been engaged to do some of their work. After the arbitration board had failed to agree the matter was referred to Judge Landis.

An employer must compensate his workman for injury, no matter who is at fault. This is the gist of a labor law, operative September 1st, enacted in the closing hours of the New York Legislature at the recommendation of the Wainwright commission, which spent months investigating accidents to those engaged in dangerous employments, and refusal of employers to grant financial relief. Heretofore a workman disabled by accidental bodily injury could get no damages until he could prove the hurt was due to the negligence or fault of the employer and without his own contributory negligence.

The most drastic injunction ever granted against a labor union, forbidding it to continue a strike and prohibiting the payment of strike benefits, has been issued by Judge Hitchcock in the Equity Session of the Superior Court of Boston, Mass. It was granted to the firm of Folsom & Sunergeran. Seven other firms petitioned the court for similar injunctions, directed against the Photo Engravers' Union No. 1 of Boston. Labor leaders denounced the injunction and declared that as a precedent it threatened the life of unions in America. It is believed that a bitter fight will be made to have it decided unconstitutional.

The injunction is against George F. Lewis and other members of the Photo Engravers' Union.

The position taken by the court in the decision is that a strike to be legal must be based on some complaint of the employees themselves regarding the terms and conditions of their own employment, and that a strike instituted by a general body of men where there is no trouble with respect to individual employers, called merely for the purpose of compelling employers to sign an agreement with a labor union, is illegal.

The Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, has decided that a treasurer of a trade union who appropriates money for his own use is guilty of embezzlement, and can be held for a criminal offense. The question came up in the case of Wm. Rhodes, treasurer of Local No.

77, Steam engineers, who claimed he was robbed of his pocketbook containing \$220 of the union's money.

Rhodes' lawyers attacked the embezzlement charge, and insisted that the indictment was defective, for if he was guilty the charge should read "larceny."

The Court of Appeals held that larceny consists of unlawfully taking from the possession of another, and that the taker must commit a trespass. Embezzlement is a breach of trust, and while the union was not incorporated, it is recognized by law, the same as other mutual associations, and that Rhodes was in possession of the funds only by right of his office, which he had abused by taking the money, and was therefore guilty of embezzlement.

The French government threatens, in case of strike, to mobilize the railway workers for military service.

And if these workers refuse to mobilize and choose to strike they do so at the following legal risk:

1. Refusal to respond to the order of mobilization constitutes insubordination with a penalty of from one month to a year's imprisonment.

2. To respond to the order and then to strike afterwards makes a worker liable to from one to two years' imprisonment.

3. To combine the destruction of machinery with non-resumption of work is called refusal of obedience with conspiracy, complicated by sabotage. The law in this case calls for the death sentence.

In England the railway workers are fearful that a similar law, known as the Territorial Forces Act, can be used by the government to force the operation of the railways in time of strike.

The Administrative Council of the National Syndicate of Railway Workers, meeting in Paris, have formulated the following demands:

1. Immediate introduction of weekly holidays.
2. Raise of wages. The minimum to be 1,800 francs a year.
3. A ten-hour working day.
4. Retroactive force of the pension law of 1909.

### DETECTIVE AGENCY AS SLUGGERS.

Disclosures expected to fix responsibility for the greater part of the "sluggings" of union chauffeurs since the inception of the Chicago chauffeurs' strike, April 4th, were recently obtained.

The disclosures involving officers of the Interstate Detective Agency, 324 Dearborn street, in charges of a conspiracy to "slug" members of the chauffeurs' union resulted from a hearing before Municipal Judge Torrison at the Maxwell street court.

Henry J. Hunt, 1601 Wabash avenue, testified that Harry G. Graham and F. C. Dellone, partners in the Chicago offices of the Interstate agency, had hired him to "slug" representatives of the Chauffeurs' Union.

He also asserted that Graham had hired Andrew Walsh, 3317 Lowe avenue, to accompany him and point out the "desirable victims."

Hunt and Walsh were arrested on the night of July 26th, following an attack upon Edward Riley, business agent of the Chauffeurs' Union, at North Fortieth and Howard avenues. In a confession to Captain Storen, of the Fillmore street police, Hunt stated at the time of his arrest that he had never "slugged" any one, but was employed by Graham & Dellone, who were paying him \$7 a day for his work.

When examined by Assistant State's Attorney Brothers, Hunt testified that all the time he was employed by Graham & Dellone he was "double-crossing" his employers.

He said he "merely went through the motions of 'slugging,'" at the same time reporting each morning for the \$7 which was his daily

reward. He was under contract, he testified, to "slug" at least one man a day.

"It's this way," he explained to the court. "Graham designated Riley to me and told me to 'beat him up,' and put him in the hospital. He also assigned Walsh to the job. I met Walsh at the La Salle street station, and went to the place where I was supposed to assault Riley and where I was finally arrested."

Hunt explained how he misled his employers by covering his face with blood to suggest a struggle in the supposed "slugging."

Additional charges were also made against Graham and Dellone when Hunt accused them of attempted bribery, also intimidation.

He asserted in court that four days following his arrest a bribe was held out to him by Graham, who advised him to accept \$700 and promise not to appear in court and testify against him. Charles Frederick, 3311 Lowe avenue, a union chauffeur, supported the charges of Hunt by testifying that he was a witness to the attempted bribery.

### CONVENTION CALL.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Auditorium, City Hall, Fort Whitney, Ontario, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 12, 1910, and continuing on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th of September, in Fort William. On Thursday, the 15th of September, the convention will convene in the Finnish Labor Temple, Port Arthur, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Among other matters which will be considered are the following:

1. The immigration laws.
2. The Belcourt Bill, to destroy international trade unionism, which may be brought forward again next session.
3. The eight-hour bill and its present position. Determined opposition has been made to this bill, and labor must keep alive to secure its passage.
4. The act respecting co-operation.
5. Effect of the amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.
6. The Technical Education Commission.
7. The Anti-Combines Bill in its relation to the trades-union movement.
8. Proposed amendments to the Elections Act, to make election day a public holiday, etc.
9. Payment of wages on railways fortnightly, and many other features.

Never more than now has there been greater necessity for vigilance in safeguarding the rights of labor. Organized bodies on every hand are contesting for their own protection, and in this regard labor no longer has the field to itself. If labor is to receive its portion it will have to keep watchful every hour of every day.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GLOCKLING, Pres.

GUSTAVE FRANCO, Vice-Pres.

P. M. DRAPER, Sec.-Treas.

Executive Council Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

112 Florence Street, Ottawa, Canada.

### FAVORITE FICTION.

"No Trouble to Show Goods."

"I Wish the Reporters Would Let Me Alone; I Hate Newspaper Notoriety!"

"I Got This Corn, Doctor, by Wearing Too Loose a Shoe."

"A Dollar Is All I Can Spare You This Morning, Maria; Got to Pay a Life Insurance Premium."

"Guaranteed Under the Pure Food Law."

"No, I'm Not the Least Bit Superstitious, But—"

"Why, Aunt Nancy, How Glad I Am to See You!"

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Editorielle Notizen.

Das „Label“, das „Union Label“ sollte dem Gewerkschaftler über Alles gehen.

Man kann jetzt Strohhüte erwerben, die mit dem „Union Label“ versehen sind. Das sollte für Gewerkschaftler eine willkommene Nachricht sein.

Die Buck Stove and Range Co. hat capituliert; der mehrjährige Kampf um höhere Löhne und angemessene Arbeitsbedingungen ist siegreich ausgefochten. Verständigt, du bist in der That ein Junkel.

Die Entscheidung der Internationalen Vollziehungsbehörde, gegen welche die Gemeinschaftliche Vollziehungsbehörde von New York bei der Mitgliedschaft Vernunft einlegte, wurde durch ein Mehrheitsvotum aufrecht erhalten.

Das Werk der Organisation schreitet in den meisten Lokalverbänden munter vorwärts. Das Beste aber ist, daß die gemachten Bemühungen unterschieden erfolgreich sind. Hat Ihr Lokalverband in dieser Richtung auch schon Schritte gethan? Bitte, befragen Sie sich doch in Ihrer nächsten Sitzung.

B. J. McCarthy, ein hervorragender Arbeiterführer von Barre, Vt., wurde vor einigen Tagen tot in seinem Bureau aufgefunden. In McCarthy's Tod beklagt das Arbeiterinteresse in Vermont einen schweren Verlust. Bruder McCarthy war einer der eifrigsten Männer in der Arbeiterbewegung in Vermont.

Der Lokalverband No. 5 von Brattleboro, Vt., hat in Vorschlag gebracht, daß die Ärtist, während welcher die niedrige Eintrittsgebühr besteht, bis zum 1. Januar 1911 ausgedehnt werde. Gewerkschaftliche Verbände, die dieser Maßregel geneigt sind, belieben die Tatsache, daß sie den Vorschlag unterstützen, sobald als möglich dem Internationalen Bureau mittheilen zu wollen.

Der Badelwammentrust ist in Köthen. Die Bundesregierung will wissen, mit welchem Rechte dieser neue Handels-Klopis eigentlich besteht. Viel Glück zu diesem Streben, Onkel Sam! Aber während du dich der Unterbindung dieses Gesetzes übertreter widmest, vergiß nicht die vielen andern Trübs — seine Komplikationen.

Preßburg & Co., Alabierfabrikanten von New York, eine andere dieser modernen windigen Korporationen, ist pleite gegangen. Gewisse kluge Leute schreiben dies Kalbiment dem mächtigen Aufschwung der Automobilindustrie zu. Wir schließen uns dieser Ansicht nicht an. Wie schon wiederholt gesagt, Unlernachmannen dieser Art, die auf Sand gebaut sind, werden durch den geringsten Stoch gestürzt werden.

Unsere Mitglieder werden nächstens aufgefordert werden, von ihrem Wahlrecht Gebrauch zu machen. Mitglieder der Staats- und Bundesgesetzgebung werden in kurzer Zeit erwählt werden. Eine sorgfältige Abgabe Ihrer Stimme zur Erwählung eines Abgeordneten ist ersichtlich zu empfehlen. Weiden Sie jene Kandidaten, die für die bisherigen bedauerlichen Arbeiterverhältnisse verantwortlich sind.

Wenn heutzutage Gewerkschaftler in Milwaukee der Stadtrath einen Wunsch unterbreiten wollen, so brauchen sie nicht an die Hinterthür des Stadtraths zu klopfen, wie Landirreiker, die um eine milde Wabe anhalten, ebenso wenig brauchen sie auf dem Banke zu rutschen, wenn sie gehört werden wollen, sagt ein Weisheitsblatt. Sie werden sich bei

diesen Gelegenheiten Freunden gegenüber befinden, die das Volk vertreten und dazu da sind, den Willen des Volkes zu erfüllen, aber nicht, um die Befehle von Korporationen und korrupten Parteiführern entgegen zu nehmen. — „Dubuque Labor.“

## Weigern sich zu zahlen.

Auf den Rath Samuel Gompers' und anderer Beamten der American Federation of Labor hin haben die zwei hundert oder mehr Angeklagten in dem bekannten Fall der Kutmacher von Danbury, meistens Gewerkschaftler und Union-Beamte, nachdem die Bundesgeschworenen vor mehreren Monaten auf ein Zahlungsurtheil in Höhe von \$220,000 zu Gunsten der Firma D. C. Loewe & Son von Danbury erlaunt hatten, sich entschieden geweigert, Zahlung zu leisten. Die Summe war laut dem Sherman'schen Anti-Trustgesetz von selbst verdreifacht worden. Der Anwalt Walter Merritt wird im Interesse Loewe's Schritte thun, um das Bundes-Appealgericht zu veranlassen, die Beamten zur Zahlung zu zwingen.

## Läst nicht loder!

Es gereicht uns zur großen Freude, daß wir im Stande sind, beständigen Fortschritt in dem Wachstum der Mitgliederzahl unserer Verbindung berichten zu können. Während der letzten zwei bis drei Monate ist bedeutender Fortschritt zu verzeichnen. Allein wir dürfen nun nicht einhalten. Wir dürfen nicht ruhen bis die sämtlichen Angeklagten der Musikinstrumenten-Industrie beigefügt sind. Unser Lösungswort sollte sein:

### Läst nicht loder!

Unsere Ratschläge bezüglich der bevorstehenden Ausdehnung unseres Verbandes sind in manchen Kreisen auf guten Boden gefallen. Wir hoffen, daß die Bewegung fortschreiten wird bis unser Verband alle unsere Arbeitsgenossen in sich schließt, dann

### Läst nicht loder!

Es steht über allem Zweifel fest, daß Arbeiter, die die Zahl ihrer Arbeitsstunden verringern und menschenwürdige Fabrikverhältnisse eingeführt sehen wollen, sich selber ins Zeug legen müssen; sie dürfen ihre Bemühungen nicht einstellen bis das Ziel erreicht ist. Das heißt also:

### Läst nicht loder!

Die Freigebigkeit des Durchschnitts-Arbeitsgebers ist nicht von der Art, daß er aus eigenem Antriebe dem Arbeiter einen gerechten Antheil am Gewinn zukommen läßt. Diese Herren möchten lieber nur einheimen, ohne in die Lage versetzt zu sein, Arbeitern zulässigen Lohn zahlen zu müssen. Die Vernachlässigung der Arbeiter, sich zu organisieren gestattet ihnen, da zu ernsten, wo die Arbeiter gefast haben. Andern Sie dies Verhältnis, organisieren Sie sich auf fester Grundlage; bis das erreicht ist,

### Läst nicht loder!

Im geschäftlichen Verkehr giebt es mehr Diebe als Soldate, die die goldene Regel befolgen. Es ist daher an dem Arbeiter, seine eigenen Interessen wahrzunehmen und zwar nicht nur zeitweilig, sondern fortwährend. Sie mögen einwenden was Sie wollen, Sie werden schließlich den Kürzeren ziehen, wenn Sie nicht zu Ihrer eigenen Stellung sich organisieren und das Wort beherzigen:

### Läst nicht loder!

Die Leute, die Alles was sie sind und haben der fortschrittlichen Welt zur Verfügung stellen, sollten sich auch der Vortheile erfreuen können, die der Fortschritt mit sich bringt. Die Besitzer lassen sich ihren Theil nicht entgehen. Die Arbeiter würden sich eben so wohl berechtigter Vortheile erfreuen, wenn sie ihre Interessen wahrnehmen und würden keine Ursache zur Klage haben; darum

### Läst nicht loder!

Außer der Tatsache, daß sie sich nicht organisieren kann kein sichhaltiger Grund angegeben wer-

den, warum die in der Instrumenten-Industrie beschäftigten Leute ihre gegenwärtigen niedrigen Löhne erhalten und übermäßig lange Arbeitsstunden haben. Musikinstrumente werden als Luxus angesehen. Die Fabrikanten haben da keinen Grund, Hungerlöhne zu zahlen. Organisieren Sie sich und erhalten anständliche Löhne.

### Läst nicht loder!

Der Gewinn, welcher von der Instrument-Industrie erzielt wird, ist hinreichend, um die daran theilhaftig sind, sicher zu stellen. Sind hinreichend, um doppelt so hohe Löhne zu zahlen, wie jetzt bezahlt werden. Wir würden auch doppelt so viel erhalten, wenn wir uns organisierten; darum:

### Läst nicht loder!

Es ist die Gleichgültigkeit des Arbeiters, die gewissenlosen Arbeitgeber dazu veranlaßt, sich Gewinne anzueignen, die nach allen Regeln Billigkeit dem Arbeiter gehören. Diese Gleichgültigkeit abschütteln und die Schulter fest gegen das Organisationsrad zu stämmen, ist Eins; das Andere ist:

### Läst nicht loder!

Warlet nicht bis die sieben mageren Jahre derkehren und euch in Noth bringen; jetzt ist Zeit, da auch Gewinne offen stehen. Ueber Euch die Sache. Denkt an Eure Familie! Ihetwillen, wenn nicht um Eurer selbst will organisiert Euch und

### Läst nicht loder!

## Wollen den Kampf fortsetzen.

Die American Anti-Boycott Association hat 21. Juli bekannt gegeben, daß sie sich weigert, Kampf mit der American Federation of Labor der Buck Stove and Range Co., die sich für geeinigt haben, einzustellen. Ein Anwalt der Gesellschaft Namens Walter Gordon Merritt, klagt, die Anti-Boycott Association sei eine wei Partei in dieser Angelegenheit und übernehme Gerichtsälle auf Wunsch der Compagnie und dem speziellen Verständnis, daß sie bis zur höchsten Instanz fortgeführt werden sollten und die Compagnie auf diesen Zweck hinarbeite.

## SHIRTWAIST POLICE.

The Milwaukee City Council health committee an August 10th approved an ordinance permitting policemen and firemen to wear shirts and discard coats in hot weather if they desire. The order of the Socialist Committee also applies to motormen and conductors of street cars, regardless of any rule of the employers.

## CONSIDERED ASSAULT.

“Assault with intent to inflict great anguish with an instrumental discord” was a charge filed at Omaha, Neb., against Ben Mond by a neighbor, W. A. Rile.

Raymond was convicted and assessed \$10 costs by Judge Crawford of the Municipal Court.

Mr. Rile testified that he had been annoyed the continuous piano playing of the Raymond family, they starting in the morning and keeping the thumping up until late at night.

## BEFORE AND AFTER.

He taught her how to dive and float  
When they were at the shore.  
He taught her how to steer a boat  
And lots of other lore.

They're married now and he must learn  
To meet her every whim.  
She very kindly takes her turn  
At teaching things to him.

# Departamento Italiano

a marca, la marca dell'Unione dovrebbe essere la cosa principale per gli unionisti.

possono comprare ora cappelli con la marca dell'Unione. Per gli unionisti, ciò dovrebbe essere una notizia piacevole.

La ditta "Buck Stove and Range Company" ha capitolato. La lotta durata parecchi anni per avere migliori paghe e condizioni è stata vinta. La Persistenza è davvero una grande cosa."

La decisione dell'Ufficio Internazionale Esecutivo, dalla quale l'Ufficio Esecutivo Aggiunto a Città di New York appellò ai suoi membri una grande maggioranza, fu sostenuta.

Il lavoro di organizzazione sta andando innanzi significativamente nella maggior parte delle nostre unioni locali, e ciò che è ancora meglio, è il fatto che gli sforzi stanno incontrando vittoria. La nostra unione locale ha fatto alcun passo in tale direzione? Se no, perchè no? Investigate la cosa alla prossima riunione della vostra unione locale.

Signor P. F. McCarthy, prominente nel movimento del proletariato, in Barre, Vt., fu trovato morto di vita nel suo ufficio alcuni giorni fa. La morte del nostro fratello McCarthy il segretario di Vermont, subisce una grave perdita. Il fratello McCarthy era uno dei più attivi lavoratori nel movimento operaio del Vermont.

Un emendamento che prolunga il periodo dell'ufficio della riduzione di tassa di ammissione al 1 Gennaio, 1911, è stato iniziato dalla Unione Locale No. 5, di Brattleboro, Vt. Le unioni locali che favoriscono l'emendamento sono pregate di inviare il loro assento all'ufficio internazionale, il più presto che sia possibile.

Il trust delle bagnarelle sta passando guai. Il governo degli Stati Uniti desidera sapere con quale diritto questa nuova sanguisuga del commercio ha diritto ad esistere. Noi aguiamo una fortuna allo Zio Samuele, però mentre che investigando questo nuovo trust, non dovrebbe punire gli altri.

I fabbricanti di piano-forti Pressburg & Co. di New York, un'altra di quelle corporazioni, tutto ciò e niente arrostito, sono andati falliti. Alcuni uomini che si reputano saggi hanno attribuito il fallimento di quella ditta al rapido aumentare dell'industria degli automobili. Noi non la pensiamo a tal modo. Come abbiamo detto altre volte le ditte basate su arena, debbono per forza fallire, per quanto piccola possa essere la cassa.

I nostri membri saranno prontamente chiamati a esercitare il loro diritto di votare. Sono prossime le elezioni della Legislatura Nazionale e Statale. Ciò che noi consigliamo è di fare una serio uso della scheda votiva e dell'urna nella scelta del vostro Rappresentante. Non data il vostro voto, al candidato il cui partito politico è responsabile per le precarie condizioni sotto le quali i lavoratori sono costretti a lavorare per vivere, innanzi.

Quando gli unionisti di Milwaukee vogliono fare una richiesta o desiderano di porgere una protesta ai consiglieri della città, non hanno bisogno di bussare alla porta di dietro del Consiglio

Municipale, e di chiedere la grazia, come dei vagabondi; nemmeno hanno essi bisogno di inchinarsi e di strisciare come vermi per poter avere udienza. Essi invece vanno come amici, da coloro i quali rappresentano il popolo, ed i quali sono là non come strumenti corrotti delle corporazioni, ma come fratelli del popolo.

## CONTINUAZIONE DI LOTTA.

Il giorno 21 Luglio fu annunciata la declinazione della American Anti-Boycott Association, di abbandonare la sua parte nella lite sorta tra la American Federation of Labor e la Bucks Stove and Range Co., tra i quali ultimi si venne ad un recente accomodamento.

In una dichiarazione il Sig. Walter Gordou Meritt, consulente legale dell'Associazione, dichiarò che questa organizzazione è un altro partito interessato nella lite, facenti cause a richiesta della compagnia, e che ha supplito a tutto le spese con l'intendimento che addiverrebbero ad una conclusione finale, e che la compagnia agirebbe a tal fine.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

E per noi una fonte di piacere ed il riferire un continuo aumento nel numero dei nostri membri della nostra organizzazione. Gli ultimi due o tre mesi sono stati assai produttivi. Però noi non ci dobbiamo limitare a ciò, noi dobbiamo proseguire fino a che tutti i membri delle industrie di strumenti musicali siano sulle file, e la nostra parola d'ordine dovrebbe essere.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

Il nostro consiglio a prepararsi per la prossima raccolta è stato ascoltato, almeno in qualche parte. Noi speriamo che il movimento, continuerà fino a che la nostra organizzazione tra i praticanti del nostro mestiere, diverrà universale, per conseguenza.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

E' stato dimostrato al di là di ogni possibile dubbio, che se i lavoratori desiderano di lavorare un numero inferiore di ore, e di percepire delle paghe più buone, e di lavorare sotto più umane condizioni nelle fattorie, essi stessi, gli operai debbono fare sforzi per ottenere ciò che desiderano. Essi debbono continuare fino a che la meta non sia stata raggiunta. Il che significa.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

La generosità del comune padrone non è tale da permettere all'operaio di percepire l'intero ammontare del suo guadagno. Essi invece sarebbero contenti di raccogliere i risultati, senza la necessità di fare il lavoro loro stessi. La mancanza di organizzazione tra gli operai permette a loro di raccogliere i frutti dei campi arati con le fatiche degli operai. Cambiate queste condizioni. Organizzatevi completamente, e fino a che voi non raggiungerete il vostro scopo.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

Evidentemente vi sono più ladri nel mondo affaristico che non vi siano onesti. Per conseguenza ciò costringe l'operaio a salvaguardare i suoi interessi, non solo temporaneamente, ma continuamente. Dite ciò che volete, voi perderete alla fine, se non vi organizzerete completamente per la vostra protezione, e fino a che non farete come vi diciamo noi.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

Gli uomini che offrono il loro tutto ad un mondo progressivo, come fanno gli operai, hanno diritto a godere i vantaggi che tale progresso

apporta. La classe che è dietro al denaro, stà sempre guardando per la sua preda, e l'acchiappa sicuramente. Anche la classe lavoratrice se sarà così attenta ed all'erta ai suoi interessi, non avrà ragione da lagnarsi, quindi.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

Non si può assegnare alcuna ragione giustificabile che valga a censurare la paghe meschine e le lunghe ore di lavoro prevalenti nelle industrie degli strumenti musicali, eccetto la mancanza da parte degli operai ad organizzarsi. Gli strumenti musicali sono classificati come strumenti di lusso, e come tali i loro manifatturieri non hanno bisogno da dipendere su salari che bastano appena a non morir di fame.

Organizzatevi, ottenete delle paghe che vi permettono di vivere e.

## SIATE PERSISTENTI.

I guadagni derivati dalle industrie degli strumenti musicali, sono sufficientemente grandi da garantire il prendere discreta cura dei suoi componenti. Essi sono tali da permettere il pagamento di paghe il doppio di quelle che gli operai ricevono presentemente.

Noi potremmo ottenere tali paghe, se ci volessimo organizzare e se noi volessimo.

## ESSERE PERSISTENTI.

L'indifferenza da parte degli operai conduce i padroni non tanto scrupolosi ad appropriarsi per loro stessi i profitti dagli operai, ed i quali sono i suoi secondo le leggi dell'equità. Cessando di essere così indifferenti, cercando invece di mettere le nostre spalle alle ruote del veicolo della nostra organizzazione e cercando di farlo camminare, sarebbe la prima cosa che si dovrebbe fare. La seconda sarebbe di.

## ESSERE PERSISTENTI.

Non aspettate che i sette anni magri di carestia, siano nuovamente sopra di voi, per farvi manifestare la vostra scontentezza. Ora è il tempo di agire, quando se ne può cavare un risultato. Pensateci. Pensate alla vostra casa ed alla vostra famiglia, se non per voi, almeno per loro, organizzatevi e.

## RIFIUTERANNO IL PAGAMENTO.

Basandosi sul consiglio di Samuele Gompers e di altri alti ufficiali dell' American Federation of Labor, le due cento e più parti citate, la maggior parte delle quali, unioni di lavoro e relativi ufficiali, nel processo famoso dei cappellai di Danbury, nel quale un giuri della Corte degli Stati Uniti, parecchi mesi fa, emise un verdetto, ordinando il pagamento di \$222,000 a favore della ditta D. E. Loewe & Son di Danbury, i condannati si sono rifiutati a pagare. Tale risarcimento di danni fu assolutamente triplicato sotto una clausola della legge contro i trust di Sherman.

L'avvocato Walter Meritt, difensore del Signor Loewe, farà passi presso la Corte del Circuito degli Stati Uniti, per forzare le banche ad eseguire il pagamento.

## PAPER MAKERS GAIN.

Wages of thousands of paper-mill workers in New Hampshire, New York, Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts were advanced an average of five per cent August 1st, by the International Paper Company. The advance was one of the conditions of the agreement which ended the protracted strike in several states last spring. All future differences are to be submitted to arbitration.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

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Boston Store.

Rose, Schiff, Weierman

## OSHKOSH—

S. N. Bridge &amp; Son.

## RACINE—

Wiegand Bros.

## RIVER FALLS—

G. A. Rasmussen.

## STOUGHTON—

E. J. Kjolseth Co.

## WASHINGTON.

## TACOMA—

D. S. Johnston Co.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

## MANNINGTON—

Stewart &amp; Wise.

## A PEACEFUL STRIKE.

One of the most peaceful strikes on record was conducted by the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods in their efforts to gain the eight hour day. During the entire period of cessation of work no disturbances are recorded.

The hours of employment in the saddlery industry prior to the strike varied from nine to ten, and the wages the lowest received by any skilled mechanics. The average yearly wage being less than \$12 per week.

While their efforts to establish the eight-hour day proved unsuccessful, nevertheless, it resulted in putting into effect a universal nine-hour day.

Notwithstanding the peaceful attitude of the Leather Workers during the entire trouble they were bitterly opposed by the National Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, who declared early in the strike that their doors would be forever closed to members of the brotherhood. This, however, only had the effect of making the men the more determined, and they decided rather than submit to such overbearing tyrants they would leave the trade, and no less than 1,000 secured employment at other occupations.

The Saddlery Association in order to get even decided to hire boys and unskilled labor and teach them the trade in three or four weeks; this, however, proved a dismal failure and the individual firms began to break over and offered a compromise of nine hours with a substantial increase in wages, which was accepted by the brotherhood.

There are still a few firms holding out to their

own detriment. An officer of the Brotherhood recently stated that they have only a small number of men still on strike, but that they felt confident that when business picks up they will also make terms with the organization, and a universal nine-hour day will be the result of their efforts.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE.

July, 1910.

## RECEIPTS.

## International Office Expense.

Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 175.00
Local Union No. 5.....	25.00
Local Union No. 14.....	50.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00

## Supplies.

Local Union No. 5.....	\$ 10.45
Local Union No. 21.....	.25

## Sundries.

Local Union No. 41, Hatters' 5c ass't....	2.40
Local Union No. 17, Buttons.....	1.95
On hand July 1, 1910.....	168.74

Total Receipts .....\$ 658.79

## EXPENDITURES.

Ad. Singers' Program.....	\$ 17.50
Two Reams Typewriter Paper.....	1.85
Rubber Mat.....	.35
Paper for Office.....	3.01
Ad. "Galesburg Labor News".....	4.80
400 1c Stamps.....	4.00
200 2c Stamps.....	4.00
60 5c Stamps.....	3.00
30 10c Stamps.....	3.00
Correspondent.....	5.00
Journal Postage.....	2.97

Telegrams.....	1.26
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	1.50
Sundries.....	5.50
W. G. Adair Printing Co.....	150.00
Donation.....	1.00
Assistance in Office.....	15.00
Office Rent.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00

Total Expense .....\$ 485.09

Total Receipts.....	\$ 658.79
Total Expense.....	485.09

On hand August 1, 1910.....\$ 173.70  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local Union No. 5, of Brattleboro, Vt.  
Amend Article 4 of the Constitution by striking out the words August 1st, 1910, in amendment recently adopted, and insert January 1st, 1911, Section to read:

Section 5. All applicants for membership may be elected upon their own statement upon the payment of an initiation fee of two dollars (\$2.00) for a period of twelve months, beginning January 1st, 1910, and ending January 1st, 1911.

Local Unions favoring the above amendment will kindly second same and forward second to this office so same will reach this office not later than September 6th, 1910.

## PIANO FACTORY FOR VANCOUVER.

The British Piano Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., has been lately organized for the purpose of making a medium grade piano, and will largely market its own products in the territory tributary to Vancouver. Mr. Lewis, secretary of the concern, declared that it would be the first piano factory in Canada west of the Rocky Mountains.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Morefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Baylles St., near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WALTER HUTCHISON,  
34 D'Arcy St., Toronto, Ont., Can.  
9th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	6.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	3.00
Cancelling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.50
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Business Agent Jacob Fischer, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and third Friday of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 953 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, E. C. Hutchins, 310 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Battleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 80 S. Main Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

London, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 7 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Forrester's Hall. Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Merrill, 73 Oak Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Dennis, 73 Oak Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christian, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, John A. Ehni, 1564 2nd Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhabers' Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herlick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 7th Avenue, Long Island City. Financial Secretary, H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Greb, 161a Nassau Avenue. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Avenue.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Lecust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 51 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohm, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. 1 Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 1 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Draver, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchholz St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 2 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month in Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Street. Corresponding Secretary, W. Westerby, 737 E. 4th Avenue. Financial Secretary, R. J. Whiston, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupu, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Street W. Corresponding Secretary, H. McCaffee, 23 Defoe Street. Financial Secretary, W. Ewing, 211 Shaw Street.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Haraung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, E. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. H. 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month in Melson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 224.

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BET. 80TH AND 81ST STS.

**NEW YORK**

Headquarters of United Piano Workers' Union

Catalogue No. 8

THIS IS THE LABEL  
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PIANO ORGAN AND  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT  
WORKERS INTER-  
NATIONAL UNION  
OF AMERICA

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# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.

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**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.

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¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments. ]

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

ISSUED BY  
PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
**UNION MADE**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Vol. 12

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1910.

No. 8

### THE FIDDLER'S FAREWELL.

With my fiddle to my shoulder,  
And my hair turning gray,  
And my heart growing older,  
I must shuffle on my way,  
Tho there's not a hearth to greet me,  
I must reap as I sowed,  
And—the sunset shall meet me  
At the turn of the road.

O, the whin's a dusky yellow,  
And the road a rosy white,  
And the blackbird's call is mellow  
At the falling of night,  
And there's honey in the heather  
Where we'll make our last abode,  
My tunes and me together,  
At the turn of the road.

I have fiddled for your city,  
Thro' market-place and inn,  
I have poured forth my pity  
On your grief and your sin!  
But your riches are your burden,  
And your pleasure is your goad.  
I've the whin-gold for guerdon  
At the turn of the road.

Your village lights 'll call me  
As the lights of home the dead,  
But a black night befall me  
Ere your pillows rest my head!  
God be praised, tho' like a jewel  
Every cottage casement showed,  
There's a star that's not so cruel  
At the turn of the road.

Nay, beautiful and kindly  
Are the faces drawing nigh;  
But I gaze at them blindly  
And hasten, hasten by;  
For O, no face of wonder  
On earth has ever glowed  
Like the one that waits me yonder  
At the turn of the road.

Her face is lit with splendor!  
She dwells beyond the skies!  
But deep, deep and tender  
Are the tears in her eyes.  
The angels see them glistening  
In pity for my load;  
And—she's waiting there, she's listening  
At the turn of the road.

—ALFRED NOYES.

### A REVOLUTION.

During the last days of June, I was urged by the officers of the Ladies Garment Workers' International Union to assist and advise with them in the general strike which they expected to call in the city of New York on or about July 7. My inclination was to not undertake any such

### OH! WHEN WILL HE PADDLE HIS OWN CANOE?



strenuous campaign at the present time, but after being urged by President Gompers, of the Federation, I accepted the responsibility and arrived in New York the 7th day of July and remained there until the first of September. In this country, no strike of one trade in one city has ever been of such magnitude as that of the Cloak and Skirt Makers in New York. So much did it cover in the way of demands for redress of grievances in the industry that it soon became known in New York as the Cloak Makers' Revolution.

Some sixteen years ago, when the industry was comparatively small, they had a strike which was lost, or rather perhaps would be more correct to say that the results of the strike were not held, because of lack of organization. With the disintegration of the organization, the employers in their greed for rapidly acquired wealth, imposed conditions on the workers from time to time that made the load of the Cloak and Skirt Makers in the city of New York miserable beyond the power of the English language to describe. It being impossible to longer bear with the conditions existing a few months ago, it was determined to make an effort to overcome the existing conditions and make it possible for

men and women to live properly and work in that business.

The first of May of the present year, there were only a few thousand cloak and skirt makers organized and they very inefficiently in the city of New York. By July 1st, two months later, the organization had grown to 60,000. And with this great army of new recruits, without discipline, without munition, with only a strong sense of their grievances, the general strike was called. And certainly we are within the truth when we say that when the call was issued for the people to come out, of this vast army not 50 remained at work.

During the eight weeks that I was in the city of New York, the total number of scabs secured by the employers certainly did not exceed 500. And the most of them were secured from cities outside of New York, as practically none of the 60,000 involved in the contest returned to work until they returned as trade unionists, the firms having settled satisfactory to the union. There has never been a strike of such magnitude involving directly and indirectly more than 300,000 people where such excellent order was maintained and the contest was so almost free from

violence that it was commented favorably upon. That the violation of law and order was noticeable by its entire absence. This trade is peculiarly a trade of short seasons. And in consequence of that, it is absolutely necessary, in order that men and women who work at it shall be able to live shall make good wages. The wages of the people in the industry, so far as the facts could possibly be obtained—and this is inclusive of those paid comparatively high wages, would not exceed on an average \$12 a week and when the cost of living in New York is taken into consideration, this wage means on the verge of starvation and hunger the year round. The hours in many cases were unlimited. The people employed in the shops and factories were compelled to pay for the use of the electricity from three to five per cent of their earnings which furnished the power to run their machines. They were compelled to leave deposits from their earnings with the employers to insure them that work would be properly done and turned out promptly. They were required also to leave deposits, insuring against the breakage of needles, machine bands and many other small things connected with the industry. They were compelled in many cases to furnish cotton and silk with which to make their work out of their own meagre earnings. These things may seem only trifles, to the individual reader, but when it is taken into consideration that there were 60,000 people employed, the money thus secured by the employers run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually and helped in a very considerable degree to furnish capital to carry on their business. They were compelled to take more or less work home for members of the family who could not go to the factory to help finish at nights.

A contracting or sub-contracting system existed in many of the factories and in many of the shops. The employer would give his work to one presser who would make a good wage and he would hire the people to do the work at a starvation wage. The same was true to some extent in other departments. The demands of the union were for an eight-hour workday, the reduction of the above grievances and some others and an average increase in prices of about 40 per cent. Within a week after the strike was called, manufacturers began to sign agreements with the union and up to September 1st, about 1,100 had signed. At the beginning of the contest, there were approximately 1,500 shops. Quite a large number, however, apparently quit business during the big strike, so that on September 1st there were not much more than a hundred that had not signed with the union.

During the first few days of the strike, about 100 manufacturers formed an organization to fight the union. Conferences were held with them, but agreements could not be reached which were satisfactory to both sides.

About the 1st of August, the first of the firms that were in the employers' combination broke away and signed with the union. Others followed until at the time I left, September 1st, about 20 or 25 had signed, leaving a combination still of about 75 or 80 firms that had not signed. But negotiations were pending with them and a settlement was reached a few days after I left New York on the terms that had been drafted and approved by representatives of the manufacturers and the union while I was in New York. Forty thousand had returned to work with their victory absolutely complete, all their demands having been conceded and the further settlement since secured makes this the greatest victory of labor in many years.

This contest gave me an opportunity to meet with and study the Hebrew and Italian people such as I have never had before. They have their racial peculiarities, some of which are difficult for a stranger to understand. They have, however, a quality of enthusiasm and determination in a contest of the character waged such as I have never seen equaled.

The money that was available to assist them while on strike would not amount to one dollar each per week. And it must be remembered that these people represent large families. And yet they stayed with the fight without any desertion. They asked for more money of course, but when they didn't get it, they gritted their teeth and went on with the fight anyhow. If they now develop the capacity and ability to maintain a well disciplined union, in a few years they can rival any organization in the world in their accomplishments, because they have the fighting spirit par excellence.

And success, though it was not entirely complete at the time I left, was sufficiently complete to be an example and a lesson to the wage workers of all our cities to go and do likewise. If an army of people such as this, without organization two months before the contest, could accomplish what they did in that length of time, then the people who are still unorganized, if they will avail themselves of the opportunities when they are presented, can accomplish as much or more. The spirit of determination on the part of these Hebrews and Italians to better their conditions reminds one of the history of the Crusades or of some other wonderful passages in history. They marched forward without any idea of turning to either the right or the left until the object that they were after had been attained.

While I was unable to speak their language, yet there were a sufficiently large number who understood English, so that I could come in contact with the great body of the workers continuously. The example which they set as pickets was a revelation to the old trade unionists of the city of New York. They picketed day and night, thousands of them at a time, sometimes several hundred on one block where a large number of manufacturers were congregated. They stayed with the job day and night and when they were too tired to longer stay on their feet, they lay in the doorways or on the sidewalk and went to sleep. And, because of the humanness of Mayor Gaynor and Acting-Mayor Mitchell, as long as they kept the peace, they were not interfered with—something of a contrast between the New York fight and the one in Columbus.

I was treated with the greatest kindness and consideration by every one of the members with whom I met and extended to them my thanks and my appreciation for the efforts they made to make my stay in New York as satisfactory as it was possible.

I did not expect, when I retired from the office of General Secretary the 1st of July, to engage in any strenuous work for a few months. I had intended to take a rest. But, my services being demanded in the labor movement, I could not refuse and immediately put on a new harness and went to work.—John B. Lennon, in The Tailor.

#### BASEBALL PLAYERS TO ORGANIZE.

President Navin of the Detroit Baseball Club has written to baseball headquarters in Cincinnati that the baseball players of Detroit and other cities are forming a National Baseball Brotherhood, which, in all probability, will be allied with the American Federation of Labor and which will have Attorney David Fultz of New York as its president.

The idea of "unionizing" baseball has been in the air for several years. If the "brotherhood," such as President Navin says, is to be formed, the members will, in all probability, make their first big play against the present twelve months' contract which they are forced to sign if they remain in organized ball.

#### SEEK TO DESTROY UNION.

Indictments against about 400 striking coal miners were returned by a grand jury at Greensburg, Pa., on September 10th.

They were charged with "inciting to riot."

The jury recommended at the same time that a new workhouse be erected in order to relieve the congestion in the county jail, which is already stuffed with miners, arrested on any and every charge.

Immediately after the grand jury report whole sale arrests began at once.

According to the miners, the indictments are a part of a scheme of the wealthy coal operators in the Irwin-Greensburg district to force the 10,000 miners in the district to abandon the strike.

Eighty-seven leaders in the strike in the western field were arrested a week ago, President Francis Feehan, Vice-President V. Bittner and Secretary-Treasurer Donovan being taken into custody at the office of the United Mine Workers in Pittsburgh. The charges lodged against the officers of the union are twofold, one conspiracy in restraint of trade, second a state charge is to be made in the state court on the ground of alleged spreading of "incendiary" publications. On the federal charge the bail for the eighty-seven miners is \$182,700.

No sooner were the arrests made, at 2 o'clock on September 1st, than bail in the sum of \$2,100 each was furnished by the three officers named, and the others arrested. The best attorneys in the country have volunteered their services and the miners will put up one of the greatest fights ever made by the labor organization in court. The total bail to be required for the miners is \$182,700.

There is a menace to organized labor all over the United States in the action of the coal operators. The issue from this case, if the local federal court upholds the operators, will be placed before the Supreme Court of the United States a clear-cut case presenting the proposition as to whether or not the mightiest union in America, the United Mine Workers, is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and its members and officers liable to fine and imprisonment for membership in it.

The great industrial combines have been spared any real pain from the lash of the anti-trust law, which is now being invoked against labor unions to at least deplete their treasuries by costly legal proceedings if the higher courts fail to sustain the action brought against the union.

Since the strike began in March 10,000 miners with their families have been evicted from the coal companies' houses and are now living in tents on the hillsides, while heavily armed deputies are patrolling the mine properties.

#### EMPLOYERS AS SLUGGERS.

A. S. Watkins, of Yorkville, Ohio, and Charles Gorman, of Canada, members of the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America are suffering from injuries received at the hands of a mob of twenty-five men at Clarksburg, W. Va., supposed to have been hired for the purpose by the owners of struck mines.

Watkins and Gorman had been in the Fayette County, W. Va., district as organizers, but when the coal operators learned of their presence, it is said, detectives were employed and the organizers ordered to leave the district. They went to Clarksburg, but were followed by a crowd of men. When one of the crowd ordered Watkins and Gorman to leave the state they refused and it is said, the men then attacked them.

Watkins received a broken arm and his left wrist and head were badly cut. It is reported that Gorman's jaw was broken and a number of teeth knocked out. Watkins was removed from his home, and it is said Gorman went to Pittsburgh.

**UNION PIANOS**  
**Bear the Label**

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

### THE NEW NATIONALISM.

Here's the latest, greatest cure-all that you ever saw or smelt;  
 It is sold and manufactured by old Dr. Roosevelt.  
 It will turn the nation inside out and also outside in  
 And cleanse it of original and other kinds of sin;  
 It will utterly destroy each fundamental institution  
 And relieve the irritation of a useless constitution;  
 It will nullify the bill of rights, eliminate the courts  
 And remove the worst excrescences from congress down to warts.  
 It contains the well-known remedies in Dr. Bryan's name,  
 On the discovery of which still rests Karl Marx's fame;  
 The same that Dr. Debs prescribed when sometimes caudate,  
 And one peddled far and wide by "Bloody Bridles" Waite—  
 Those socialist sirups that are warranted to keep in any kind of climate and to make the patient sleep,  
 And recommended by the "pops" in their once "sacred cause"  
 To anaesthetize the judge and to paralyze the laws.

Then into these decoctions there is poured with iron hand  
 Some strong imperial essence of the Kaiser Wilhelm brand,  
 And next bromidian platitudes are dropped into the mass,  
 Which is highly carbonated then with conservation gas;  
 Meanwhile is added righteousness until it's very thick  
 Then it's brought up to the boiling point and stirred with the big stick;  
 And when it's done he bottles it and furiously shakes it,  
 Then throws the patient on the floor and chokes him till he takes it.

—R. Linthicum.

Cornell University will receive about \$700,000 under the will of the late Goldwin Smith.

The voters of Shreveport, La., declared in favor of the commission form of government at a special election held September 15th by a majority of 557.

A reorganization of anti-labor elements in Australian politics has been made under the name of the Country Party, by the Farmers' and Settlers' Association, which is reported by the Sydney Worker to be dominated by "big landlords and squatters."

The public schools of Chicago have been thrown open to Chinese and Japanese. Hang Wan Chan, a Chinese, more than 21 years old, is the latest Mongolian to ask for admission, and that he be admitted was unanimously indorsed.

The wills of the late Melville E. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and his wife, Mary E. Fuller, who died in 1904, were admitted to probate by Ninian Welch, assistant Probate Judge Charles S. Cutting of Chicago. The late Chief Justice died possessed of an

estate valued at \$950,000, while the estate of his wife is placed at \$115,000.

A movement has been started in Philadelphia, Pa., to have steamship companies discontinue the practice of burying at sea the bodies of persons who die on shipboard.

Rev. William McLoughlin, a prominent clergyman of the above city, died at sea recently. A wireless message was sent to the captain of the liner requesting that the body be landed, but it was consigned to the waves.

The International Union of United Brewery Workers of America, representing 50,000 workmen in positions ranging from drivers of beer wagons to superintendents of breweries, are planning a nation-wide campaign of education and publicity to oppose the local option movement and the fight of the health commissioners against beer drinking.

The special grand jury of Warren, Pa., which has been investigating charges against former Congressman Joseph C. Sibley and four co-defendants in connection with Sibley's nomination as the republican candidate for congress at the June primaries returned true bills September 17th against each of the defendants.

All are charged with conspiracy to bribe, debauch and corrupt voters of Warren county.

Charles R. Heike, former secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining company, who has been called "the man higher up" in the sugar trust, was sentenced September 19th by Judge Martin in the United States Circuit court to serve eight months in the New York penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and top ay a fine of \$5,000, on conviction of conspiring to defraud the government by the underweighing of sugar.

Bricklayers in Chicago received per hour 62½ cents; in New York, 70 cents; in San Francisco, 87½ cents. Plumbers in the same cities respectively got 65, 62½ and 75 cents. Carpenters in the same order got 56¼, 62½ and 62½ cents; laborers and hodcarriers in Chicago, 35 cents, in New York, 35 cents and in San Francisco from 37½ to 50 cents per hour.

French production in aeroplanes amounts to about 800 machines, all told, up to date, which represent a value of \$2,500,000. The small Bleriot sold at first for \$2,000, but after its success in crossing the English channel the price was raised and the latest type now costs from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The Farman machine now sells for \$5,600 the Voisin for \$4,600, the Antoinette for \$5,000, the French Wright machine for \$5,000 and the Sommer machine for \$5,000.

Fifteen hundred and fifty-one separate pieces of hardware and other indigestible substances were found in the stomach of Sallie Roper, of Kansas City, Mo., who died at the Missouri Hospital for the Insane, when a pin worked its way into her lungs. H. D. Faxon, a member of the board, vouches for the correctness of the following inventory of the more than five pounds of "insolubles" taken from the stomach: 453 nails, 42 screws, 9 bolts and 1,047 miscellaneous articles, including 105 safety pins, 115 hairpins, 52 carpet tacks, 136 common pins and a string of beads four feet long.

One out of every four women in New York is a wage earner, according to statistics prepared by a Sage Foundation committee. The report declares that one out every ten works in a factory and about half of the factory workers earn less than \$6 a week. The average pay is reckoned at \$250 a year.

A tabulation of the wages shows that women in different lines of factory work receive the following average weekly remuneration:

Men's clothing, \$6.47; women's clothing, \$7.68; fancy and paper boxes, \$5.65; millinery and lace goods, \$7.63; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$7.36.

Since 1901, 9,771,512 aliens have arrived in the United States. The races represented have been classified into forty subdivisions. The southern Italians lead all in numbers with a total of 1,761,948, with the Jews second at 976,263. Polish home seekers were third in number with 873,660.

The average amount of money possessed by each alien at landing average \$22. The Spanish-Americans were richest, averaging \$104 each, and the Koreans were poorest, with only \$7 each. The Jews were among the poorest. Their average was \$13.

The immigration in the last ten years was equal to the normal population of seven of the largest southern states, or fifteen of the western states.

Wages for convicts, with the utilization of penitentiaries and jails as waste product plants, are suggestions in a letter to the International Prison Congress that meets in Washington, Oct. 2 to 8 sent by Mrs. Mary Esther Ide, a student of criminology. The letter is to be intrusted to Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, American member of the international prison commission.

Mrs. Ide's plan is to have the convicts' living expenses paid from their wages and the remainder turned over to their families, or, if they should be single, to their victims. She would have this apply to convicted murderers, substituting imprisonment for capital punishment.

### HOW PRICES SOAR.

At the hash-works were I board, but one topic now prevails: "How the price of grub has soared," dearly the landlord wails. In his old, accustomed place, he is sitting, at each meal; sad and corpse-like is his face, as he carves his ancient veal. When I ask the solemn jay if he'll pass the butter 'round, "Butter costs," I hear him say, "almost half a bone a pound." When I want a slice of duck, his expression is a sin: "This thin drake cost me a buck, and the quacks were not thrown in." Through the muddy coffee's steam I can hear him saying now: "I desired a pint of cream, and they charged me for a cow." "Let me have some beans," I cried—I was hungry as could be. "Sure," he wearily replied. "Shall I give you two or three?" "Beans," he said, "long years ago, of rank cheapness were the signs; now they cost three scads a throw, and you do not get the vines." Once, at morn, I wished an egg, and the landlord had a swoon; with his head soaked in a keg, he regained his mind by noon. "Once," he moaned, "an egg was cheap; times have changed, alas, since then; now the price would make you weep—and they don't throw in the hen."—Walt Mason in Brisbane Worker.

### TO FIGHT COURT DECISION.

At a recent committee meeting at London, England of representatives of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Socialist and Labor parties and the Labor members of parliament, called to consider the recent court decision against the rights of labor unions to assess their members for the support of their parliamentary representatives, the strongest sentiment developed in favor of demanding an amendment to the law, under penalty of the labor representatives sending from the Liberal-Labor-Irish parliamentary alliance.

If the court's decision is allowed to stand, the committee members declared that a nation-wide strike, including every union workman in the United Kingdom, would probably be called.

The radicals favored defiance of the court's order and a continuation of assessments regardless of the resultant contempt of court.

# UNION MATTERS

## UNITE!

Brothers, whom knaves have kept part,  
 Unite!  
 Join hands, in voice and brain and heart,  
 Unite!  
 Labor now speaks from every shore;  
 Its voice resounds the wide world o'er.  
 Awake, arise be slaves no more!  
 Unite! Unite!

To crush a system foul, abhorred,  
 Unite!  
 To win for toil a fair reward,  
 Unite!  
 To end the base, degrading ban  
 Which robs you of God's gifts to man  
 To dower a selfish, worthless clan,  
 Unite! Unite!

Your humble homes with joy to crown,  
 Unite!  
 In rural vale and busy town,  
 Unite!  
 To drive the locusts from the land,  
 To stay the grasping miser's hand,  
 Make now a firm, determined stand;  
 Unite! Unite!

In bonds more sure than tested steel,  
 Unite!  
 Soon then the world your power shall feel,  
 Unite!  
 No longer cower like well-whipped slaves  
 Before the plutocratic knaves,  
 Who crawl to wealth o'er toilers' graves;  
 Unite! Unite!

Not for aggression, but for life.  
 Unite!  
 With men forearmed, few seek for strife;  
 Unite!

Be resolute, be calm, be just;  
 In God above you put your trust;  
 Too long ye've grovelled in the dust!  
 Unite!  
 —THOMAS C. HENRY.

A Labor Day lesson was presented in all the public schools of San Francisco on September 2nd, by order of the Board of Education.

According to a report submitted to the board of directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company September 7th the strike of the conductors and motormen in the early part of this year cost the company \$2,300,000.

September 4th was observed in churches throughout the United States as Labor Sunday. The ministerial associations in 655 cities, representing over 125 Protestant church organizations, formally observed the day.

Reports received September 5th from points along the Southern Pacific lines from New Orleans to El Paso say nearly 3,500 car repairers, car inspectors and checkers are out on strike for a working contract with the company and increase in the wage scale.

The 1912 convention of the United Garment Workers of America will be held in Indianapolis. At the Detroit, Mich., convention, one of the important resolutions passed provided for the creation of a \$100,000 sick and death benefit

fund by assessment of the organization's members.

There are now two daily labor papers published in Australia, the Barrier Daily Truth, in New South Wales, and the Daily Herald, in South Australia. A third daily is to be started soon. It will have a capital of \$500,000. The laboring people in that country are coming to the front rapidly.

The Labor Day parade in New York City brought out more union marchers than ever before have been seen on Fifth avenue. Conspicuous among them were 3,100 women, most of them garment workers, wearing dark blue and yellow liberty caps and sashes. The leaders estimated that there were 71,000 in line. The route was from Fifth avenue and Central park to Washington square.

The glass cutters of the Wilcox Silver Plate Company (Factory N, of the International Silver Company), of Meriden, Conn., on September 9th went on strike when their demands for five and a half day's work a week with full pay, strictly union shop and a voice in naming the prices on piecework, were not granted.

As an outgrowth of the Metal Workers' strike in Los Angeles the Union Labor Temple Co-operative Grocery was opened in the Labor Temple of that city on September 3rd. While its primary purpose is to supply the strikers and their families groceries at cost, plus operating expenses, it will be made a permanent part of union labor activities.

The British Trades Union Congress, sitting in Sheffield, September 13th, by a large majority adopted resolutions authorizing that steps be taken to inquire into the practicability of combining all trades unions in the kingdom under one supreme control. The idea underlying this far-reaching proposal is to form a more effective means of bringing about a general strike, but it is doubtful whether all the trades can be brought to agree on this.

President P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, announced on August 27th that the strike which has been in effect against the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company for about nineteen months since the corporation declared for the "open shop" policy, has been declared off. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association held that day.

The Cotton Employers' Federation of England on September 19th decided on a general lockout on October 1, if the dispute between the masters and men at the Fern mill in Oldham is not settled by that date. If a lockout takes place it will involve 300,000 men. The Fern mill dispute is between a small number of men and the owners of the mill in regard to working conditions. The men decided to strike and refused to return to work when the employers' federation threatened to order a general lockout unless they submitted the dispute to arbitration.

Chicago Chauffeurs, who have been on strike for five months against a few of the large taxicab companies, scored a victory when the Chicago Taxicab Club signed a closed shop contract with the union and agreed to pay a scale of \$18 a week, \$2 a week more than the original demands of the strikers. The company is the successor of the Chicago Taxicab Company, which went into the hands of receivers since the strike began. Of the seven companies originally involved in the strike, only four are left who are holding out, the others having gone out of business.

Lockout notices were posted at all federal shipyards at noon September 2nd advising members of the Boilermakers' Society that the services would be dispensed with in future. Fifteen thousand men are directly affected. The trouble is due to a strike of the riveters, employed at the Walker shipyard at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The employers hold that this constituted a breach of the agreement between the owners and workmen, and declare that those locked out will be allowed to resume work until the Boilermakers' Society guarantees a fulfillment of the terms of the national agreement for the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

The Illinois Miners' strike, which began April, was settled on the 9th, victoriously by the Illinois men. The agreement, which will expire March 31, 1912, binds the Illinois operators to the terms of the Peoria scale. Miners in other fields still on strike are reported as follows: Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, 35,000; Pennsylvania, 20,000, and West Virginia, 1,200.

## GUITAR AND MANDOLIN WORKERS' STRIKE.

When a strike of the Guitar and Mandolin Workers of New York City and vicinity threatened recently if the employers would grant their demands, the bosses ignored the threat, but immediately after the strike was called five manufacturers called at the headquarters of the strikers, at 56 Elizabeth street, and signed agreements with the union. Forty-three men returned to work victoriously. Those who signed agreements are: A. Grauso, 10 Grand street; Favila Brothers, 28 Prince street; Ciani Raffaele, 164 Mulberry street; Angelo Monello, 355 East 149th street; and Antonio Favilla, or 145 Mulberry street.

The workers demand an increase in wages 20 per cent, recognition of the union, and ten hours shall constitute a day's work, with half hour for lunch.

There are still sixty-seven men out on strike but the union officers are confident that they will also return to work within a few days. The 110 men who work in the trade are organized, and scabs are not to be had.

When the strike was called the eight shops that manufacture guitars and mandolins were completely tied up. The bosses sent their agents to the union and threatened to shut down the shops if they did not return to work. The men ignored the bluff.

There are still three bosses—Carluccio, of 10 West Houston street; Fred Gretsch, 104 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, and Oscar Schmidt, 3650 Ferry street, Jersey City Heights, N. J., who are obstinate and who refuse to have dealings with the union. Raffaele Bavilacqua, president of the union, denied a story he said was printed in the Hudson County Observer that Italian strikers are all armed with guns, stiletos, and that several of them called on Schmidt's shop. The statement also said that Schmidt is paying the best wages and that the striking trouble makers did not state what they wanted, but walked out on their own accord. "None of the strikers are armed," declared Bavilacqua, "and the statement is absolutely false. It is a fact that when the men called on their pay last Saturday there were several lieutenants around and in Schmidt's shop and the strikers were searched for weapons. If any of them had been armed the police would have arrested them and the fact that none were arrested shows that they were not armed."

"In regard to wages," said Bavilacqua, "Schmidt's is one of the worst paying firms in the trade. In his shop men can make only from \$8 to \$11. The union is going to show this by that he will have to sign an agreement with the union, no matter what statements he may put in the press."

## TRADE NOTES

Negotiations are reported pending with the Commercial Club for the removal from St. Paul Omaha of the factory and headquarters of the Gerstrom Piano Manufacturing Company.

Ground will soon be broken for the new pipe organ factory which will be erected in the east end of Geo. Roth addition, Highland, Ill., close the railroad tracks. The structure will be one story, 50x150.

The Master in Chancery, September 13th, reversed the motion of Charles W. Newmann for receiver for Newmann Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill., on the grounds that no mismanagement of business was shown, and that there were no reasons even whereby a receiver could be appointed.

The Seybold Piano & Organ Company of Elgin, Ill., is having plans made for a big addition to the factory, a power house and a modern dry dock, the estimated cost of which will be approximately \$30,000. An architect is about to draw plans for two down town buildings which will cost about \$40,000 together.

Conrad Kreiter, president of the Kreiter interests of Milwaukee, Wis., has decided upon Port Washington, Wis., as the home of his new plant. Prominent citizens of Port Washington have come forward with a substantial bonus for the purpose of securing the plant for their city.

The Ann Arbor Organ Co. will join the long list of industries which, starting with the manufacture of reed organs, have finally graduated to the piano class. This is the more interesting because of the great age of the Ann Arbor industry, which was established in 1869. The company grew steadily, and the Ann Arbor organs became leaders with a large number of the dealers throughout the country, as well as having an extensive export trade.

After a sad experience with the Meyer-Freeman Piano Co., of Iowa, in which he comes out wiser, Franz Meyer has organized an entirely new industry. The Franz Meyer Company, of Chicago, will continue to manufacture the pianos, uprights and grands. The factory is in Austin. The president of the company is Franz Meyer, and the secretary is J. A. Humiston. The company will also have an exhibit at the Minnesota State Fair, St. Paul, Sept. 5 to 10.

In order to more easily handle their constantly growing business in the West and Middle West, Hardman, Peck & Co. have decided to open wholesale offices in Chicago and a full line will be displayed at 346 Wabash avenue. C. T. Purdy who has been with the company some years as traveling representative, will be established at the Western branch. S. F. Spofford, who has recently returned from a trip to Europe, will be in charge of the retail end of the Hardman, Peck & Co. business in Chicago.

According to statistics filed by the State Tax Commission of Kansas, the people of that State own 55,312 pianos, while 9,301 motor cars were registered, and of this number the average value for taxation is given at \$577.61. To offset any opposition that the purchasers of automobiles and pianos have stunted themselves in order to possess these luxuries, it is pointed out that the

bank deposits listed for taxation show a total of \$25,964,333, while the banks report total deposits of more than \$100,000,000.

Professor John A. Anderson of Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, says he has a system by which any musical instrument and the human voice may be tested to determine definitely whether the instrument or the voice is a good one. He declares the method will revolutionize the manufacture of musical instruments and serve as an absolute guarantee of tone quality.

The tests are made in a felt-padded room. The testing instrument reproduces a violin's tone upon certain pipes, which produce action upon a mirror. An instantaneous photograph records each composite portion of tone and overtone in the form of a curve; the better the curve the better the tone.

### RECEIVER FOR CLOUGH & WARREN.

The Clough and Warren company, piano and musical instrument dealers and manufacturers, with a retail store in Detroit and a factory at Adrian, Mich., went in to hands of a receiver September 1st, on application of directors of the company. The Detroit Trust company was appointed receiver.

The directors declare that the company which is capitalized at \$500,000, is entirely solvent, with \$680,000 in assets to meet liabilities to the amount of \$323,000.

The embarrassment, according to the petition, is due to the method of buying material on short time contracts and selling the product on the small payment system.

### UNITED IN DEATH.

Jesse Carpenter, an old violin maker of Muncie, Indiana and his wife committed suicide by drinking laudanum, because, according to a note they left, their poverty was too painful to bear. Their young son found them in bed, just before they died.

Carpenter was 65 years old and his wife 51. In their bedroom was found a note which read:

Ma and I are both tired of this mortal life. No one will give us a helping hand, and if I must sit by starvation will come. Farewell, friend and foe.

Carpenter recently sold an old violin that he valued at \$1,000.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

John F. Corl Piano Company, Jackson, Mich.; capital increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

\* \* \*

The Anderson Piano Company, Cleveland Ohio—Capital, \$5,000; J. W. Ong, Jr., S. A. Dockstader, Clinton Ruth, G. M. Carmen, James Dougherty.

\* \* \*

The J. P. Caulfield Piano Company, Baltimore, Md., capital stock \$100,000, to manufacture self-playing pianos and auto-pneumatic actions.

\* \* \*

The Erick Piano and Player Company, Manhattan, New York City; manufacturing pianos, pianoplayers, musical instruments, etc.; \$25,000; J. G. Erick, C. D. Erick, New York City; H. B. F. Heath, Long Island City.

\* \* \*

National Piano Company, Portland, Me.; manufacture, buy, sell and deal in pianos, organs and music and musical instruments of all kinds, etc.; capital, \$300,000. Incorporators, president and treasurer, Joseph A. Mahoney, Boston, Mass.; clerk, Harry L. Cram, Portland, Maine.

\* \* \*

G. B. Greve Piano Company, New York; manufacture and deal in pianos, organs and other instruments; capital, \$10,000. Incorporators, Gustav B. Greve, No. 178 Lexington avenue, New York City; Harry E. Smith, No. 175 Remsen street; George Goldberg, No. 101 Pulaski street, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

### NEW STYLE 10 PLEASES.

The new product of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, of Chicago, Ill., Style 10 piano, has evidently struck a popular chord judging by the flattering testimonial received from Mr. Earnest Roeder, winner of the first prize, Bush & Gerts Style 10 piano, at the Piano & Organ Workers Midsummer Festival and Prize Distribution held August 8th, 1910.

The testimonial which is herewith reproduced is of exceptional value because of the fact that Mr. Roeder is a practical piano builder and is in a position to render expert opinion. He understands pianos from A to Z.

We herewith print a half-tone reproduction of this Style 10 instrument.

### The Testimonial.

Chicago, August 22nd, 1910.

To Chas. Dold, Editor,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to inform you that the prize piano won by me at the Midsummer Festival of Piano & Organ Workers Local Union No. 1 was delivered to me yesterday by the Bush & Gerts Piano Co. To say we, myself and family, are pleased with the instrument is begging the question. The piano has a most exquisite tone, both in treble and bass, being exceptionally clear. The action responds to the lightest touch, the case is quaint in design with a most beautiful finish. In fact, the instrument is par excellence. I understand this instrument, Style 10, to be one of the Bush & Gerts newest productions it is certainly a creditable instrument of which the firm may justly feel proud.

Permit me also to thank the officers of the union for the prompt delivery of the prize.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Earnest Roeder,  
2100 W. 22nd Place,  
Chicago, Ill.

### FROM THE MUSICAL AGE.

According to reports that one hears from those interested in "unionizing" the piano and organ workers of Boston, there are now more of these workers that are members of the union than ever before. A very persistent effort is being made to get piano workers from all over the city into line and a few days ago International Vice President F. H. Murray, of Boston, who has been directing the attempts toward closer affiliation, stated that with the members now admitted into the union, together with those already applying for membership, it would soon be difficult to find a man in the piano trade who either was not already a union man, or about to be, which from what your correspondent learns in other quarters is a rather stiff statement. As one goes about among the factories it is hard to find any more than a half-hearted interest in the question of unionizing the help. One leading manufacturer said one day this week that he had no doubt that even in his own factory some influence was at work to get the employees to join the union, but he did not believe there would be much success. This man, who is very well informed on labor matters, particularly the economic side of the laboring man's life, said that the workers in the Boston factories were pretty well satisfied with present conditions; that, all told, they were much better off than the piano workers in the West, where a large number of the factories are unionized. He instanced especially the city of Chicago, where the laboring man in general was worse off than here in Boston. He did not believe that many piano workers here ever would become deeply interested in becoming members of an organized body, as there was little if anything to be gained. The workers, so far as he knew, were satisfied with their hours, they are well paid, and they live better and dress better than the same class of employees in the West.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

A number of men prominent in Boston labor circles have formed an organization under the benevolent corporation law of Massachusetts, to be known as the Legal Protective Federation, to act in a legal capacity for labor unions and members of labor unions.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Master Bakers opened at Baltimore, Md., September 13th, with addresses of welcome by Governor Crothers and Mayor Mahool. One of the questions before the convention was the perfection of plans for testing the constitutionality of a law passed by the legislature of Illinois regulating the weight of loaves of bread.

In compliance with action taken by the last Congress as a result of the Cherry, Ill., mine horror, the Federal Civil Service Commission has arranged to hold an examination October 15th to select foremen for mine rescue stations. In addition to the first station at Pittsburg, substations have been established at Knoxville, Tenn.; McAlester, Okla.; Seattle, Wash., and Urbana, Ill. One foreman will be required at each place. The pay is to be from \$1,080 to \$1,500 a year.

The French commission recently appointed to inquire into the strike of reservists at Marseilles has unanimously pronounced in favor of the strikers, saying that the government had put a wrong interpretation on the decrees and laws regulating the merchant service, and approving of the action of the reservists in setting the movement on foot. As a result of this decision an agreement was arrived at, and the strikers decided to resume work.

The largest judgment ever entered by a United States court in favor of the government growing out of a prosecution for attempting to bring alien laborers into the country in violation of law has been reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor from Tucson, Ariz., where the jury rendered a verdict of \$45,000. This was \$1,000, the penalty fixed by statute, for each forty-five aliens whom it was attempting to import. The defendant in the suit was a construction company in Los Angeles.

The eight hour law in relation to the construction of the submarine torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, authorized by the last session of Congress, has received a knockout blow from the Department of Justice through an opinion just delivered to the Navy Department in which Acting Attorney General William R. Harr concludes with these words: "I have therefore to advise you that the provisions in regard to the eight-hour law in the act of June 24, 1910, does not apply to the construction of the four submarine boats and the six torpedo-boat destroyers."

An extension of the ten-hour law for working women to include mercantile establishments, hotels, restaurants, telegraph and transportation companies, with a weekly limit of fifty-four hours, was urged at a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League held at Chicago. The following amendment to the present law was indorsed:

"That no female shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile or mechanical establishment, laundry, hotel or restaurant, telegraph or telephone establishment, express or transportation company in this State for more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any one day, nor more than fifty-four hours in any one week."

In the case of John F. Casey, contractor of Philadelphia, Pa., who was fined in Quarter Sessions Court, the Superior Court has upheld the eight hour labor law and affirmed the conviction of the contractor. The suit against Casey grew out of his employing men for nine and ten hours a day, while new filter beds were being constructed at the filtration plant. Westward & Casey had the contract for the work. An appeal was taken from the decision of the local court attacking the constitutionality of the law and contending it did not apply to municipal contracts. The Superior Court in affirming the decree, says: "The ruling that a State may limit the hours of labor of its employees cannot be disputed, and that a person contracting with it is bound by such a regulation logically follows."

In refusing an injunction asked by proprietors of a Toledo, Ohio, hotel, against which it was claimed the Bartenders' and Waiters' Union had maintained a boycott, Common Pleas Judge Manton held the union acted within its constitutional rights.

Judge Manton's opinion places particular stress on the dissenting opinion of Justices Fielding and Holmes in the case of *Vegeahn vs. Gunter*, decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Justice Holmes is now a member of the United States Supreme Court. In the opinion referred to Justice Holmes says:

"If it be true workmen may combine with a view, among other things as they can for their labor, just as capital may combine with a view of getting the greatest possible return, it may be true that when combined they have the same right that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal and refusal of these advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.

"The fact that the immediate effect of the act by which the benefit to themselves is to be gained to the injury of their antagonist does not necessarily make it unlawful any more than when a great house lowers the price of certain goods with the purpose and with the effect of driving a smaller antagonist out of business."

Judge Manton ruled:

"The right of defendants to publish and make known to the public their grievances, real or imaginary, against the plaintiffs in the manner the evidence shows they acted, is guaranteed by the constitution of the State."

### NUTTY POST LOST.

Judge Smith McPherson of the United States District Court September 6th denied the request of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., peanut merchant and sawdust manufacturer, for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor, its officers and the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis from entering into a closed shop agreement.

The court said sufficient notice had not been given to the defendants. Attorneys for Mr. Post and the stove company were in court, but there was no extended argument on the case. The American Federation of Labor and its officers made defendant in the suit were not represented by counsel.

Judge McPherson will file his opinion tomorrow.

In the hearing on the petition a new phase of a case that has been one of the most celebrated and hard fought in the annals of American labor was argued. The hearing was in a suit in equity which grew out of the meeting held in Cincinnati in July at which labor leaders and stove company officials agreed to terms for the lifting of the boycott on the product of the Bucks company.

Post's position was that, as a stockholder in the Bucks company, he and the company will suffer great loss if the plant is made into a closed shop.

### OBJECT TO FREE JAGS.

Union painters and decorators of Chicago have started a temperance crusade. They have placed wood alcohol under the ban and will refuse to handle it hereafter.

In a letter to F. E. Helleberg, assistant secretary of the state commission on occupational diseases, the Painters' District Council says the action was taken in the interest of the health of the workmen.

"We object to getting a 'jag' in that way," said W. E. Nestor, business agent of the Painters' Union. "It works like this: If a painter has to shellac a floor and uses wood alcohol to thin the shellac he will get drunk from the fumes in a short time. I have seen men overcome frequently and then they are accused of getting drunk on the job.

"I remember a case where a man was overcome while working in a fine residence in Oak Park. They called the police patrol and were going to have the man looked up when I happened to call at the building. I told the owner that if he would go into the room and stay there fifteen minutes he would be in a worse condition than was the painter.

"When he realized the situation he apologized and gave the painter a \$10 gold piece. We have decided to stop the use of the poison and let the bosses get a substitute."

### THE KING AS ARBITER.

King George may assume the role of royal arbitrator, it is declared in an effort to avert the greatest industrial war Great Britain has ever known.

A crisis was reached September 19th when 12,000 Welsh coal miners employed in the Cambrian mining regions met and decided on a general strike, to take effect October 1.

The men had all but decided to walk out at once, but were halted when the association of Welsh mine owners issued a threat to lock out 200,000 other miners. At first the miners planned to defy their union and some of them did so.

The action of the miners, it is feared, pre-sages a bitter industrial fight which may extend to every trade, union and nonunion.

The trades already directly affected or threatened are coal miners, shipbuilders, boilermakers, railroad men, dockers and textile workers.

The labor disputes did not arise by concerted plan, but the ramifications are such that labor leaders have prepared a system for handling a vast strike from single headquarters in case the struggle becomes universal.

It is known that the King is greatly worried over the situation.

### LABOR MEN SUE.

Warrants were issued September 9th charging criminal libel against the Times-Mirror Company, of Los Angeles; Harrison Gray Otis, president and general manager, and Harry Chandler, secretary. Against each defendant are filed two charges of libel contained in articles in the Los Angeles Times.

Complaints state that articles impeach the honesty of and expose to public hatred Mayor McCarthy, James Maguire, O. A. Textimoe and Andrew J. Gallagher, all prominent in labor union cause in San Francisco. These articles were called out by a visit of these labor leaders to Los Angeles to assist strikers there.

Among the sentences were, "The visit of these arch agitators is but the beginning of a movement to saddle on the city a gang of ruffians such as have put lasting blight upon the good name of San Francisco." Articles also allude to McCarthy and others as "Lawless agitators" and "San Francisco toughs."

# LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY.

The New York Cloakmakers' strike, held to be one of the greatest industrial disturbances in the history of American labor, ended Sept. 1. By its settlement a crisis on the crowded East Side, New York, was averted. Thousands were out of work and unable to pay rent and eviction proceedings were so numerous that thousands of mothers and children were on the verge of being rendered shelterless. Hundreds had already been forced out on the streets.

Seventy thousand cloakmakers, who have been out for nine weeks, returned to work. Landlords were at the point of evicting tenants in arrears, apprised of the strike adjustment, will now await several days of grace, it is believed.

The industrial loss to employers and employees run far into the millions, the loss in wages alone being estimated at more than \$10,000,000, while the loss to manufacturers, jobbers and retailers throughout the country is placed at approximately \$100,000,000.

One essential of the settlement is the abolition of all contract work at home. Hereafter garments made in New York will be manufactured under sanitary conditions. There will be no more sweatshops.

The rock, on which all previous efforts at mutual conciliation have split, has been the closed shop. That has now been avoided by the adoption of the "preferential union shop" idea, for which Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, formerly counsel for Glavis in the Pinchot-Ballinger hearing, is giving full credit.

## FROM THE HAMBURG STRIKERS.

Hamburg, August 10, 1910.

It is necessary for us to inform you of a matter in which, we feel sure, you will not refuse our kind assistance.

The piano firm of Steinway & Sons, New York, as you are certainly aware of, has a second manufactory at Hamburg. In the summer of 1909 the principals sent one of their commercial employees to Hamburg for the purpose of undertaking here reductions in the agreed prices. The name of this gentleman is Ehrlich. This man, Ehrlich, since his presence, has the whole management of the Hamburg business in his hands and now thinks he can treat the German organized laborers like slaves. The laborers of the Hamburg manufactory, however, seemed to have caused this gentleman many sleepless nights, because he had to learn that not everything went as well as he might have pictured it to himself.

Thus, for instance, all the polishers of the manufactory have struck on March 8th and 9th of this year, because Mr. Ehrlich would make price reductions, which, however, he has not been able to do under any circumstances. In any of this year the greatest part of the laborers of the manufactory was again forced to fight which lasted about three weeks. The union of the wood-laborers, our German organization, resolved upon to arrange the labor agency in parity. As this matter could not be settled with the employers of this city at once, the employers could cover their want of laborers with their organization. Messrs. Steinway & Sons, who, we may mention by the way, are at present here, however preferred to engage strike breakers. With these people the colleagues of this city, of course, declined to work together and laid down their labor for three weeks. On recommendation of their organization the laborers then took up their work again.

On July 17th each laborer, though they were not employed in the manufactory, received through the postoffice in their lodgings a declaration, which they should sign and return until July 20th. This declaration demanded from the laborers that they should teach the strike breakers, who, we may say, were all no piano makers, this, of course, no German organized laborer will

do and we are sure an American laborer would likewise not do so, as it is clear that, as soon as the strike breakers have learned enough, those who have taught them will be dismissed. Therefore 300 laborers have strictly declined to sign this declaration and have promptly been dismissed on July 20th. Now only strike breakers are working in the factory.

We now beg to make the following request of the Piano Makers' Union:

As we presume that the manufactory of Steinway & Sons, New York, are sending sounding boards to Hamburg, because the strike breakers here are not in a position to make same, we request you to kindly examine whether our supposition is correct. In our opinion you should be able to ascertain this if you will please communicate with the laborers of the New York manufactory of Steinway & Sons. As soon as there are made more sounding boards than heretofore and same are shipped, this work would be strike breaker work and the New York colleagues should decline to make any work for Germany. As for the rest we presume that also in New York with the firm of Steinway & Sons no easy conditions will prevail and are fully convinced that you will assist us wherever you can do so.

We still beg to mention that the laborers of the Hamburg manufactory will not enter same again unless the above declaration has been withdrawn and should the fight even last half a year.

We beg to assure you that the strike breakers will then have disappeared. Please tell our New York colleagues with St. & S. that we ask them for their joint support.

We would thank you for an early reply and remain with best regards,

Yours truly,

The Central Union of Musical Instrument Workers of Germany.

M. WEINHOLD, Secretary.

## STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

In 1906 there were 6115 strikes, in which 1,108,406 men participated; in 1907, 3573 strikes, involving 740,074 men; and in 1908, 892 strikes, in which 176,101 men took part. The 13,995 strikes during 1905, in which 2,863,173 men took part, surpassed the totals of the three years above given. Among the economical considerations which engendered strikes wages stood first, either for higher pay or against contemplated reductions.

The employers were, upon the whole, more ready to give way on questions relating to mode of work, mode of payments, facilities in work, and questions of provision of subsistence and housing, but they tenaciously held out on wages, and, least of all were they inclined to give way on questions involving staff of administration, considering them as an interference with their special prerogative as masters.

## THE BIG NOISE SAYS:

"Of course, to dismiss men for asking for an increase of wages would be such an infamy that I can hardly believe it occurred, but you should find out definitely. To dismiss men for membership in or for proposing to join a union would be almost as bad. The union is just as much a necessity of our modern industrial system as the corporation itself. Both must obey the law, but each is a necessity. Under modern conditions it is oftentimes absolutely necessary that there should be collective bargaining on the part of the men, and this can only come through the union.

"I am an honorary member of a union myself. If I were a wage worker engaged in manual labor, I certainly should join the union." — Theodore Roosevelt.

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

In last report I mentioned being at Kingston, Ont., where the local had to resist the dirty tactics of some contractors.

I might add that the stand taken by our members has been effective and peace now reigns. I trust the Warmith Piano Company will make its "peace with honor."

On resuming in Toronto, near the middle of August, our success there came slower, the meetings of the locals were not so well attended and re-instatements did not follow so fast.

In view of the hot weather, the two weeks' exhibition and the possible strain on the piano workers through awakening to the fact that they tailed the procession of skilled labor organizations in its march forward (in fact some of them are going forward like the crab, backwards!); it was thought advisable to suspend operations for a time.

I therefore visited London and Oshawa to build up and Ingersoll and Strathroy for new locals some time. Gain in membership continues. Trade busy with exceptions of piano department, Karn-Morris, Woodstock, Ont., many of our members there having had to procure employment elsewhere.

The Wright Piano Company of Strathroy are adding to their staff. Judged by the material used, the care and workmanship shown, the Wright piano might be called on "honest" one.

It seems a mistake to establish a ten-hour day here if the style of work and class of workmen are to be continued.

Long hours never make for efficiency.

A. E. STARR, Organizer.

## FIRST ANNUAL BALL.

The first Annual Entertainment and Ball of the Women's Trade Union League of New York will take place at the Grand Central Palace the evening of November 11th. The League is planning to make this the great social event of the year among trade unionists. The program is not yet complete, but the Entertainment Committee is arranging for music, dancing, a bazaar and other special features which will be announced later. The League will offer a banner as a reward to the Union from which comes the largest number of members, this banner will be designed by a well-known artist and made up by the Badge & Banner Makers Union. Also rewards to those who sell the greatest number of tickets.

## UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 41, President, C. Rinneard; Vice President, J. Broekman; Treasurer, W. Weissner; Conductor, S. Pringle; Sergeant-at-Arms R. Preston; Financial Secretary, Jas. Netterfield; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McCullough; Finance Committee, J. Sinclair, S. Pringle; Trustees, C. Rinneard, Wm. McCullough.

Local Union No. 27, President, Henry Greb; Vice President, A. Holmes; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. Reichert; Financial Secretary, Paul Klose; Treasurer, J. T. Sullivan; Trustees, Henry Niebling, A. Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Bonander.

## POST'S UNION WRECKED.

Battle Creek Post's new strikeless union had a severe crimp put in it recently. The membership of this wonderful organization had reached 1,700, when a gentleman named Dowd, connected with the International Association of Machinists drifted into town one day, and by his persuasive eloquence succeeded in inducing 1,100 of them to withdraw and take membership in the recognized and bona fide unions of their crafts. Dowd says the next open date he has he will return for the remaining 600.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
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## ADVERTISING RATES

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Quarter page. . . . .	5.00
Half page. . . . .	10.00
Full page. . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

## Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



Autumn, autumn boys, significant to piano makers.

Glorious Labor Day, come and gone—the best ever.

Two new locals for the month of September—not so bad, considering.

The Journal has engaged a cartoonist who will monthly portray incidents of interest to our members.

Labor Day was celebrated more generally this year than ever before. It is estimated that over 1,500,000 men and women participated in the various parades. Let the good work go on.

Aside from the cartoon feature, we have made arrangements whereby our readers will be informed, monthly, of organized labor doings in Great Britain and Germany; also of matters pertaining to the musical instrument industries of these countries, special correspondents having been engaged for this purpose.

In order for the Journal to be truly representative of the musical industry employee, the various local affiliated unions should appoint a Journal correspondent whose duty it would be to report any and all trade items of interest to the Journal for publication. The editor not being omnipotent cannot be expected to fulfill these functions.

The strike of the Mandolin and Guitar Workers of New York City against long hours and low wages, as related elsewhere in the Journal, has practically ended in a victory for the strikers. As we go to press three-fourths of the strikers have returned to work under union conditions. It is expected that within a few days the remaining employees will return with victory perched upon their banner.

It seems political grafting has become an American virtue. In Illinois practically all of

the so-called jack-pot legislators have been re-nominated, which in most all instances means reelection.

The system—the system is rotten. So long as this system maintains, just so long will graft be the guiding star of our legislators.

Our entire country seems to be a seething mass of political activity, intrigue and trickery. The spoilsman and grafter is everywhere to be seen and met. They are profuse in their nods and smiles to workingmen, the men who create the men with the ballot. And all of this 'humility' for a share at the public crib.

In the words of our cartoonist let us say: Oh, when will he paddle his own canoe?

Organizer Starr, in his article on "Humility," published in last month's Journal, touched the real key to the situation. Humility, docility, tranquility and imbecility all tend to inculcate the employee of the Musical Instrument Industry with that overdose of "Yellow Ochre" the Journal correspondent of Local No. 1 wrote about.

We join the correspondent in saying—Cut It Out.

If the world and her peoples were informed of the wages and conditions under which the employee of the Musical Instrument Industry is compelled to work they would hold up their hands in holy horror. Their sympathy would be forthwith extended to any effort the employee might make for a betterment of conditions. Especially would this be the case were they to realize that the average employer lives on the fat of the land.

Reverend Charles Stelzle, who we believe has made an earnest and honest effort to strike up a sympathetic chord for the men who toil among the brethren of the cloth as represented by the Presbyterian Brotherhood, will, in our humble opinion, serve both God and man if he will call the attention of the church prelates to the damnable conditions prevailing in the various church organ factories of our country, particularly the Moeller Company of Hagerstown, Md., and the W. W. Kimball Company of Chicago, Ill.

As the church is almost the sole purchaser of these products, much might be done in a Christian way to relieve the suffering of these unfortunate employees.

Brother Stelzle, on behalf of these employees, we respectfully request your aid and assistance as well as the aid and assistance of your fellow ministers in our effort to make life worth the living for the church organ worker.

During the strike of the New York Mandolin and Guitar Workers it developed that the wages of these employees ranged as low as \$8.00 and \$9.00 per week for an indeterminable day's work. To say nothing about the hours these people were compelled to work, can anyone, New Yorker preferred, favor us with a recipe whereby it can be made possible to rear, house, clothe, school and feed a family of five on a wage of \$8.00 or \$9.00 per week?

We expect no reply, because satisfactory reply is impossible.

There can be no doubt as to the justice of a strike waged against such conditions.

The shame of it all is that in a country of millionaires—free you say, yes, free to starve—such conditions are at all tolerated.

The wonder of it is that the employee has not long since risen in his might to overthrow existing conditions.

Beware of the volcano.

## PIANO MAKERS, TAKE HEED.

A striking illustration of what can be accomplished by thorough organization again presents itself in the strike of the Mandolin and Guitar Workers of New York City, who, after perfecting

their organization by enrolling every worker that line into the union, made a demand for reduction in the hours of work and for an increase in the wages paid.

How well this union prepared for the emergency may be gleaned from the president of the union, who, when interviewed regarding pickets to be placed at the various factories answered: "We need no pickets. All the people employed in this line of business are members of our union." Is it any wonder then that after a few days' idleness the employers should concede the demands of the strikers by reducing the hours of work and increasing the pay up January 1, 1911, 10 per cent, and after that the coming year, or until January 1, 1912, per cent?

The efforts of the Mandolin and Guitar Workers can be duplicated by the piano and organ workers, in fact by any other class of mechanical or craftsmen, if they but desire.

The organization of the Mandolin and Guitar Workers was not perfected in a day or a week; it required time and fortitude, perseverance and patience. Many disappointments were endured but that everlasting determination, that constantly KEEPIN' AT IT, won for these toilsome the day as it will for all others. They conquered with the result as shown in this editorial.

Last month's Journal contained an editorial under the caption of "KEEP AT IT" we wish to now repeat, and say to the members of the organization "Keep At It"—organize and continue to organize until all persons employed in your line are members of your union.

Organize so that you, like the Mandolin and Guitar Workers, may be in a position to should conditions ever force you to strike: "We need no pickets; all persons working in our line are members of our union."

## THAT 65 CENTS PER HOUR.

Our Chicago members are making a herculean effort to completely organize the piano and organ workers of the Windy City and with marked success.

"Sixty-five cents per hour! Are you with us?" has been made the rallying cry of the campaign.

Sixty-five cents per hour for wages in the Chicago Piano Industry would mean a doubling of the highest wages now paid, the wages ranging from 15 cents to 33½ cents per hour.

From 33½ cents to 65 cents per hour may appear to some as an unattainable proposition, but there is where they are in serious error.

It will be just as easy to increase the wages from 33½ cents per hour to 65 cents per hour as it was to reduce the wages from 65 cents per hour and more of former days to the present low standard.

No argument that may be advanced can justify the present mortifying position of the skill piano and organ worker, as against workers of other and less skilled trades.

There is positively no excuse, except the employee's own indifference.

The industry has no characteristics that demand low wages.

If the pauperized condition of the employees of this industry were fully known, a protest loud and long would be heard on every hand. It is for the employees to give these facts publicity to acquaint the public, to expose the unfair, unjust and inhuman conditions prevailing, conditions whereby the employee suffers and the employer profits.

Sixty-five cents an exaggeration? No, a thousand times no; 65 cents per hour can and must be paid.

Sixty-five cents per hour should be the wage standard now; 65 cents per hour and more WILL be the wage standard of the Musical Instrument Industry as soon as the employee learns and realizes the necessity of joining issue with his fellow men for mutual protection and against the exploitation of the employer.

In comparison with tradesmen in other lines far less skilled who are enjoying a 65-cents-per-hour wage, the piano, organ or musical instrument worker should receive \$1.00 per hour.

Let the Chicago rallying cry, "Sixty-five cents per hour; are you with us?" become the rallying cry of all employees of our industry. Let it become a stimulant for organization.

Let us unite and insist on a return of the wages of former days—rightfully ours, but owing to our indifference and neglect drawn and enjoyed by the employer.

Again, 65 cents per hour will and must come.

## TRUSTS VS. LABOR UNIONS.

One frequently reads in the organs which are either subsidized or owned by those "lovers of humanity" distinguished from the rest of human beings by the nouns Post and Parry, that labor organizations are trusts, and those monstrosities interpreting the Sherman anti-trust law have also declared that within the meaning of that law organizations of laboring men are combinations in restraint of trade, says a writer in "Labor Clarion."

However, an analysis of the two institutions—the great corporation or trust and the labor organization—will reveal no similarity whatever between them. Labor unions are formed for the purpose of advancement and improvement in industrial conditions; trusts are brought about in order that their stockholders may corner for themselves the profits which rightfully should go into the hands of the producer.

Labor unions are progressive, producing institutions, while trusts are financial organizations producing nothing and simply absorbing the wealth that the brain and brawn of the worker has brought into being.

Labor organizations endeavor to fix the wages for which their members will work, and never try to fix a price on anything which does not belong to them; trusts fix the price upon what they own, what other people own, and even upon the labor which produces the commodities controlled by them.

Labor organizations simply regulate the price for which they will sell their toil; trusts not only dictate the price to the consumer, but compel the producer to sell at the price fixed by them.

Labor organizations are formed in the interest of man; trusts in the interest of money.

Labor organizations serve a useful purpose by improving conditions and making life more worth while; the function of the trust is to make conditions harder and life less desirable.

Labor organizations stand for "equal rights for all, special privileges for none;" trusts stand for "everything for us, equal privileges for none."

Organized labor simply endeavors to compel the return to the producer of a fair share of the product of his toil; the trust strives to force the producer to surrender his product for practically nothing and the trust then waxes fat at the expense of the consumer.

Labor organizations are made up entirely of human beings; trusts are composed of few men and many dollars.

Organized labor, in order that the membership may be employed, encourages production; trusts, in order that prices may be raised, discourages it.

The fact is, they are entirely different institutions, working in opposite directions.

## JUDGE GOFF.

An eminent and highly respectable judge of New York state by the name of Goff, we are told, recently delivered himself of a history making decision.

To the already long list of illustrious labor decisions, Judge Goff's lends luster surpassing all for brilliancy and logic, from the employer's point of view.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

The victims of the decision were the cloak and shirtwaist makers of New York City, working paupers.

The beneficiaries were their employers, drones of society.

The decision promulgated as a restraining order prohibits the cloak and shirtwaist makers from striking for union conditions, known in law nomenclature, according to Judge Goff, as the "Closed Shop."

Far be it from us to attempt to criticise the judgment of this so very eminent and highly respectable wing of the judiciary.

It would be the height of presumption on our part.

First—Because we haven't as yet mastered the intricacies of law.

Second—Because we are of the opinion, erroneous no doubt, that the interests of the toiler are equal to those of the employer.

Both of these failings absolutely unfit us as a critic of eminent jurists.

But modern law, or rather modern construction of law, presents a most difficult task, particularly where the interests of the wage worker are at stake, so much so as to nonplus even the most learned of judges.

While our judges may be well learned in law there are many of them whose knowledge of economics would force us to tell an entirely different tale.

What some judges do not know about economics would, if compiled in book form, make a very respectable volume.

It is therefore—we become audacious—without trepidation, however, in an effort to point out, not to criticise, no, no, what we believe to be the error of judgment, knowledge, or both, on the part of Judge Goff in the rendition of his now and forever to be famous restraining order.

If we are informed correctly the order forbids the cloak and shirtwaist makers from striking for a "Closed Shop," whatever that may be, and of course from picketing and all other incidents necessary to a properly conducted strike.

We are in the dark as to the proper definition of the words "Closed Shop."

Judge Goff, seemingly, but let us qualify our statement by again saying, if reports are true, confuses the "Closed Shop" with the "Union Shop."

Here we believe the judge's deductions to be lame, very lame; pardon us for saying so.

There is no such thing as a "Closed Shop." This misnomer was applied to the "Union Shop" by the Parris and Posts and men of that ilk with a view of prejudicing the general public against the trade union movement.

Our eminent jurist, Judge Goff, seems to have readily fallen into the Parry-Post trap.

A union shop is open to all wage workers who will subscribe to the rules and regulations by which such shops are governed.

The "Union Shop" represented by Uncle Sam, the Union of States, the United States, does not hesitate to deport or punish men or women who fail to subscribe to the laws by which this magnificent "Union Shop" is governed.

We hardly believe that the eminent Judge Goff would have the hardyhood of labeling Uncle Sam's shop, the United States, as a closed one.

The United States is but a union organized and perpetuated, primarily and lastly for the purpose of benefitting its members.

To this end our forefathers made the declaration for which even our most learned of judges should have profound reverence: "The right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We have the greatest admiration for the profoundness of Judge Goff's legal learning, but as to his understanding of economics, his confusion of the "Closed Shop" with the "Union Shop" would indicate same to be at the lowest ebb.

The decision in itself will do no harm; on the contrary, like all of its predecessors, it will have an awakening effect on the men and women who toil.

An unprejudiced mind must admit that labor has not received a square deal in the majority of the recent decisions and injunctions rendered in labor disputes.

The fact is that where money predominated, money as a rule secured the decision.

But it is folly to discuss the justice or injustice of decisions.

It is folly to cite that which is lawful for one person to do must be lawful if done by two or more.

It is folly, we say, to argue these or any other points, because the present judiciary is so closely allied to the interests opposed to labor as to make an impartial decision an utter impossibility.

Their training, their environments, lead them to view labor's interests through the spectacles of the employer.

We say Judge Goff's injunction, or, for that matter, those of all the other judges' injunctions of a like nature, can do no harm.

They may, however, hasten the finale of labor's conquest against the oppressor.

The injunctions can do no harm, because labor will not permit itself to be enslaved through the edicts of the judiciary, even be they as eminent and as highly respectable as Judge Goff.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MUNICH, SEPT. 9, 1910.

MR. CHAS. DOLD,  
INT. PRES. P. O. & M. I. W. I. U.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I RECEIVED YOUR LETTER OF AUGUST 18, AND IN REPLY I WOULD SAY THAT A DETAILED REPORT ON THE LABOR TROUBLES IN THE STEINWAY PIANO FACTORY AT HAMBURG WILL BE FORWARDED TO YOU IN ABOUT A WEEK. THE TROUBLES AROSE IN CONSEQUENCE OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF WORKMEN BELONGING TO SECTIONALIST TRADE UNIONS.

PLEASE SEND ME YOUR OFFICIAL JOURNAL REGULARLY AS ISSUED; IT CONTAINS INFORMATION WHICH WILL BE OF SERVICE TO ME.

WITH KIND REGARDS, I REMAIN,  
FRATERNALLY YOURS,  
HANS FEHLINGER.

UNION PIANOS  
Bear the Label

## CORRESPONDENCE

New York, September 10, 1910.

New York is never heard from through the Journal, except in a general way. The absence of a correspondent is no doubt responsible. After much persuasion I have at last consented to accept the position to furnish the Journal monthly with a letter containing such matters of news as I deem of interest to our members, so as to let our sister unions and their members know that New York is still on the map, and, what is more, is up and doing.

I hope that after the members read these lines they will not become over-enthusiastic and overrun my home with tokens of appreciation or otherwise, especially the otherwise. I am trying my best, boys, and if you think I won't do, why just spile it and my resignation will be forthcoming in a jiffy.

I am a constant reader of the Journal, and I read its columns with much interest. Of late I have paid close attention to the brothers of the Windy City, who, it seems, have adopted a rallying cry of "Sixty-five cents per hour; are you with us?" We here in New York have also adopted a rallying cry, namely, "Eight Hours Per Day." In revolving these two battle-cries in my mind the thought struck me whether it would not be a good idea to combine the two and make our international rallying cry as follows: "Sixty-five cents per hour and eight hours per day; are you with us?" What do you think of it, boys?

We in this neck of the woods are in accord with the generally accepted position of the labor movement; we believe by shortening the hours of work we will surely raise the pay, hence have made the reduction of the hours of work our first consideration.

In connection with this I might say that a regular organized movement, eight hour movement, has been established in this city, our newly elected business agent, Brother Diehl, having the work in hand.

This reminds me, while it may be generally known, to say that our old tried and true business agent, Brother Fischer, tendered his resignation, Brother Wm. Diehl, former financial secretary of the Joint Executive Board, taking his place. Brother Diehl's place as financial secretary of the board is taken by Brother F. W. Chillemi, former financial secretary of Local No. 6.

Our new business agent is going at things with a vim, and if he does not succeed in rounding up the piano workers of Greater New York in the very near future it will not be his fault. I believe the various officers and members of the local union realize this and stand ready to aid and assist Brother Diehl to their fullest capability.

It is surprising how a wealthy company, millionaires, for the sake of paltry gain, whose profits on their investment have reached enormous sums, according to their last annual financial statement, the Steinway & Son's Company, can stifle their conscience sufficiently to force a reduction on their employees in these present trying times, when every cent of the wage worker's earnings is needed to make both ends meet. I refer to the effort at reduction of the Steinway & Son's Company's Hamburg (Germany) employees. The conditions in Hamburg, as far as the employee is concerned, are no different from that of the employee of this country. It keeps them all busy to make both ends meet. The Joint Executive Board had a sufficient number of copies of the circular appeal forwarded by our Hamburg brethren, who are now on strike against a reduction, printed to supply all of the Steinway employees of this city. The circular was also sent to the Journal office for publication.

Organizer Hugh Frayne, of the A. F. of L., has agreed to assist our officers in their efforts to organize the employees of the piano industry as much as possible. A special effort is being made to reach the Italian employees, who are largely represented in the industry. For this purpose the Italian papers have been made use of; we have also the assurance of assistance from an Italian organizer of the A. F. of L.

Word has been received from the international office that Organizer Starr will be with us for a month or so on or about October 1st. With all these organizers getting together and working, things should begin to hum.

A very interesting innovation, fathered by the business agent, is the proposed Labor Bureau, where the unemployed may register and from which the employer may be supplied with workmen at a moment's notice.

The success of this undertaking should prove very beneficial.

Well, I have relieved myself to a greater extent than I thought myself capable. I shall be pleased to continue if my efforts are appreciated.

Correspondent of Greater New York.

Chicago, September 12, 1910.

Have you seen the Piano Varnish Finishers' Button? No? Well, it is a peach. The inscription reads as follows: "Sixty-five cents per hour; are you with us?"

It seems this will be the slogan around which the Chicago piano varnishers will rally. Too long overworked and underpaid, they have at last picked up sufficient courage to make themselves and their wants known. The Piano Varnish Finishers' Local (Local Union No. 2), by the way, is pushing forward in leaps and bounds, at the last meeting 100 applications being received, a majority of which were then and there initiated. The meetings of the Piano Varnish Finishers' Union will be held, until further notice, on the first and third Fridays of every month at Schalk's Hall, Twentieth street and Hoyne avenue. The next meeting will occur Friday, October 7th. Every piano varnish finisher having signed the roll is requested to be present, as on this evening the local will be instituted by the International President, and the officers obligated. While this special request is made to those who have heretofore signed the roll, every piano varnish finisher is invited to be present at this meeting.

The Lyon & Healy Piano Company succumbed to the inevitable, that is the manufacture of cheap or stencil pianos. Whether this departure will prove beneficial to the firm is a question of grave doubt.

Trade in general is good; in fact there are more jobs than there are men to fill them. This state of affairs will, no doubt, continue until after the holidays.

Another incipient non-union strike, which, however, was speedily settled, occurred at the P. A. Stark factory when the polishers made a demand for a 20-cent increase on a case. After a half-day's parleying, during which the men showed a determined front, the powers that govern granted the demands. From what I know of the Stark factory—and I worked there—the raise is not nearly sufficient to enable the men to make decent wages without straining every nerve in their bodies. But, every little bit added to what we've got makes a little bit more.

Another illustration of what can be done through united action.

The next winter's festivities, family affair of Local No. 1 so popular last winter, will be given Saturday, March 25th at the old Aurora Turner Hall, corner Division street and Ashland avenue. A glorious time is anticipated.

Arrangements have also been made for next summer's picnic, the grove, Elm Tree, having been rented for the first Sunday in August.

Outside of the foregoing, news in the trade is very scarce. Everything looks peaceful as far as the union factories are concerned. Of

course I am unable to say what may happen at any time in and round the non-union factories. There are a lot of these non-union fellows who are getting very tired, working their life away for a mere pittance. Join the 65-cents-an-hour gang, boys, and help restore the piano industry as far as the employee is concerned to its normal position.

Correspondent of No. 1.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1910.

While it is apparent to all who have given any consideration to the matter that the promotion of the sale of union-made products is on the increase, nevertheless the fact remains that some of our affiliated organizations who are not as strong in numbers as others are entitled to receive greater support and encouragement.

One of our affiliated organizations in particular, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in their efforts to organize the men and women engaged in that industry, are combated by a combination which is probably about the largest in this country, the American Tobacco Company.

In a recent investigation made by one of the departments of the federal government it was reported that more than 85 per cent of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarettes made in this country are the output of that combination familiarly known as the "Trust." Not only was this demonstrated in the investigation, but it was also reported that a great percentage of the product of this trust was not tobacco at all, but was a cheap substitute therefor.

When we realize the large number of workingmen who use tobacco in some form or other, and consider the enormous output of the American Tobacco Company against the output of tobacco and cigarette factories operating under union conditions and using the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, it cannot be denied that this organization and its label is not receiving the support they are entitled to from organized labor and its friends.

At the present time the Tobacco Workers' International Union have agreements with some sixty factories located in various parts of the United States and Canada who are manufacturing smoking, chewing tobacco, snuff and cigarettes that bear the label of that organization.

If our members and friends would give greater attention when making purchases of this character and insist that the union label should appear upon every package they purchase, it will be but a short time before this organization, which is making such a splendid struggle, would be numbered among the largest organizations in affiliation with this department and with the American Federation of Labor.

The American Tobacco Company, having obtained almost complete control of the smoking and chewing tobacco and cigarette industry, are now branching out and endeavoring to obtain control of the product of the cigarmaking industry. It is sometimes thought by many that cigars made in the southern sections of the United States, particularly in Key West and Tampa, Fla., are imported cigars, and the impression among many is that they are not entitled to bear the label. This impression is erroneous. The organizations using union labels in the tobacco industry are entitled to greater support and patronage than they are receiving at the present time. If our members and friends will in the future agree among themselves, collectively and individually, to purchase no tobacco, cigarettes, or cigars unless the same bears the label of the respective organizations, they will be lending a helpful hand to both the Tobacco Workers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Our members and friends are urgently requested that in the future, when making purchases of this character, they shall insist that the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union appears upon all packages of tobacco and cigarettes, and the label of the Cigarmakers'

international Union appears upon boxes from which they purchase cigars.

Not only are they urged to do their duty in this direction, but to insist upon the union label appearing upon all purchases that they make, no matter what the character of the article might be. As stated above, the demand for union labeled products is on the increase, and if during the coming year we keep alive the activity that has been displayed in the past, it is bound to be of benefit to the affiliated organizations, and the trade union movement as well.

Yours fraternally,  
THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### CONVENTION CALL.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1910.

You are hereby advised that, in pursuance to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Northwest Turn and Liederkrantz Hall, St. Louis, Missouri, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 14, 1910, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

### Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1910.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate the imminent important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive more effectually than ever to bring about a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the St. Louis convention.

Therefore the importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the St. Louis convention, November 14, 1910.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be represented by your ablest, best, most experienced, and faithful members.

### Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential must

be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 801-809 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at St. Louis, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

### Grievances.

Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

### Railroad Rates.

Application was filed for reduced rates for the benefit of the delegates attending the convention, but the Central Passenger Association, in whose territory St. Louis is located, refused the application.

### Hotel Rates.

Planters Hotel, \$1.50 to \$7.00 per day, European plan.  
Jefferson Hotel, \$1.50 to \$7.00 per day, European plan.  
Southern Hotel, \$1.50 to \$4.00 per day, European plan; \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day, American plan.  
Buckingham Hotel, \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day, European plan.  
Maryland Hotel, \$1.00 to \$3.50 per day, European plan.  
Marquette Hotel, \$1.00 to \$3.50 per day, European plan.  
Laclede Hotel, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day, European plan.  
Berlin Hotel, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day, European plan.  
American Hotel, \$2.75 per day, European plan.  
Terminal Hotel, \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day, European plan.  
Usona Hotel, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, European plan.  
St. James Hotel, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day, European plan.  
West End Hotel, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day, European plan.  
New St. Nicholas Hotel, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, European plan.  
Euclid Hotel, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day, European plan.  
Moser Hotel, \$0.75 to \$1.50 per day, European plan.  
Stratford Hotel, \$0.75 per day, European plan.  
Rozier Hotel, \$0.75 per day, European plan.  
\*Two in room, \$1.00 each.

Reservations in any of the above hotels can be made by addressing the Secretary of the Convention Committee, David Kreyling, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.

Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Planters Hotel.

Delegates should notify Secretary David Kreyling of the time of their arrival at St. Louis, and over which road they will travel.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular, or through the American Federationist.

SAM'L GOMPERS, President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.

D. A. HAYES, Fourth Vice-President.

WM. D. HUBER, Fifth Vice-President.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Sixth Vice-President.

JOHN R. ALPINE, Seventh Vice-President.

H. B. PERHAM, Eighth Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Secretaries will please read this call at first meeting of their organization. Labor and reform press please copy.

### CONVENTION CALL.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1910.

You are hereby notified that in pursuance to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the third convention of this department will be held in Aschenbrodel Hall (Central Labor Union headquarters), 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, November 10, 1910, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

### Representation.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: Organizations of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates, and 32,000 or more, five delegates.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to the convention.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to September 30, 1910.

### Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are herewith enclosed to all affiliated unions. The original credential must be given to the delegate-elect, and the duplicate forwarded to the office of Union Label Trades Department, rooms 708-9-10 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials will meet in St. Louis on Wednesday, November 9th, and will report immediately upon the opening of the convention; hence, secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to headquarters.

The arrangements for hotel rates are published in the official call for the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The headquarters of the Secretary-Treasurer will be at the Planters Hotel, where delegates should present their original credential immediately upon their arrival in St. Louis.

Any further information regarding the convention will be communicated in a later circular.

JOHN B. LENNON, President.

THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary-Treasurer.

JOHN F. TOBIN, First Vice-President.

J. W. HAYS, Second Vice-President.

OWEN MILLER, Third Vice-President.

JACOB FISCHER, Fourth Vice-President.

J. J. MANNING, Fifth Vice-President.

Executive Board.

### SOCIALISTS' ORGANIZE EMPLOYEES.

The Socialists' project of organizing the Milwaukee city employees into unions was started when thirty department workers formed a union. Only twelve signed, but the others are expected to join. The hesitation is because the city employees fear that if they were unionized by the Socialists they would lose their jobs in two years if the Socialists should be ousted in the next election. Socialistic aldermen addressed the meeting and promised the support of the administration, which, it was declared also plans to organize the bridge tenders, the firemen and the policemen.

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Editorielles.

Die „Vud Stove & Range Co.“ kapitulirte; sie hatte ihren Grund.

Und die Grand Trunk Streifer erlangten den Sieg; vielleicht hatte das auch seinen Grund.

Nun werden wir bald von unserm guten alten Freund — dem Sägespahn-Post — hören, dem Mann, der nie, weder einen Grund noch sonst gesunden Verstand hat.

Während wir auf Post warten, ist es angebracht, ihm ein wenig behülflich zu sein, indem wir nur Waren kaufen, die das Union Label tragen. Dies sollte man aus verschiedenen Gründen thun.

Beobachten Sie das politische Possenspiel genau, welches zur Zeit von den Herren „höherhin“ innerhalb beider großen Parteien gespielt wird, das natürlich stets darauf hinausläuft, daß der arme Teufel, den sie bestummeln, den kürzeren zieht?

An unsere Mitglieder und Diejenigen, welche in der Industrie der musikalischen Instrumente beschäftigt sind: Ihr erhaltet etwa die Hälfte des Lohnes, zu dem Ihr berechtigt seid; der Arbeitgeber weiß dies ganz genau; aber so lange Ihr zufrieden seid, steckt er die andere Hälfte ein. Ueberlegt Euch die Sache einmal.

Ist es nicht eine Schmach, daß ein Klavierarbeiter für 30 oder 33½ Cents die Stunde, 9 Stunden pro Tag arbeitet und ein gewöhnlicher Züncher, der nur acht Stunden zu arbeiten hat, erhält 65 Cents pro Stunde? Aber Jungens, wie steht's mit Eurer Ueberlegung, mit Eurer Entschlossenheit und Eurem Rückgrat? Sind Euch diese Eigenschaften sämmtlich abhanden gekommen?

Gewisse Leute stecken ihre Nasen in den Abdrück jenes Klavierbauers, dessen Elastizität, Senator Abdrück's Angaben gemäß, allen politischen und sonstigen Epikrasen Stand halten kann. Diese Tariffdoctoren ist 'ne hübsche Sache, wenn man's versteht und die Gelegenheit dazu hat.

Wir bedauern von Herzen diese inneren Streitigkeiten, mit denen die „United Mine Workers' International Union of America“ behaftet zu sein scheint. Diese sonst so bedeutende und mächtige Organisation könnte ihre Kräfte besser verwenden, als durch interne Streitigkeiten zumal zu einer Zeit, wenn Alles darauf ankommt, daß man zusammenhält.

Der Zusatz zu der Bestimmung einer niedrigen Einführungsgebühr (\$2), welcher von der Lokalverbindung No. 5 von Prattville, Al., in Vorschlag gebracht wurde und auf eine weitere Frist dieser Bestimmung hinausläuft, hat die erforderliche Anzahl Unterstüßungen gefunden und ist den Mitgliedern zur Abstimmung empfohlen. Sämmtliche Stimmen müssen sich bis zum 15. September bereits im Hauptbureau der Gewerkschaft befunden haben.

Die Chicago Federation of Labor, der größte gewerkschaftliche Lokalverband der Welt, hat sich mit aller Gewalt in den politischen Kampf gestürzt.

Die mit diesem Vorstand affiliirten Mitglieder stimmen jetzt darüber ab, ob sie die Sozialistische Partei indossiren oder eine eigene Unabhängige Arbeiterpartei gründen sollen. Unserer Ansicht nach wird wohl eine Unabhängige Arbeiterpartei daraus werden.

Cannon, Aldrich und Ballinger, diese drei größten Faktoren der gegenwärtigen Mißverwaltung, berathen sich zur Zeit, ob sie jetzt abspringen oder warten sollen bis sie später abgeschoben werden. Von dem Standpunkt eines „Standpatters“ muß die Frage trotz der bösen Vorzeichen eine schwere zu beantwortende sein. So weit wie das große Publikum in Betracht kommt, thut es nur wenig zur Sache, ob gesprungen oder geschoben wird, da der Teuerzug bereits arrangirt ist.

Die Columbus'er (Ohio) Polizisten, welche aus freien Stücken ihre Stellungen aufgaben, weil sie von den Straßenbahnbaronen keine Befehle entgegennehmen wollten, laut denen sie auf die streikenden Straßenbahn-Angestellten hätten loszuschlagen und schießen müssen, die sich für auskömmliche Löhne und humane Arbeitsstunden ins Zeug legten, sind etwas Neues, das die gewissenlosen Arbeitgeber nicht übersehen sollten. Polizisten sind eben auch nur Menschen; sie sind im Grunde Arbeiter und haben dieselben Interessen wie andere Arbeiter, daher ihre Weigerung, die ausbeutenden Arbeitgeber zu unterstützen und ihre Sache zu fördern — ein Schritt, der unter Umständen wiederholt werden dürfte.

Der Angriff auf den New Yorker Bürgermeister Gahnor, des besten Bürgermeisters, den New York vielleicht je gehabt hat, ist ein anderer Flecken auf dem Schilde unseres sogenannten freien Landes. Während wir einerseits die strenge Bestrafung des Thäters befürworten, halten wir andererseits eine Rekonstruktion unseres politischen Systems für durchaus geboten, um in der Zukunft ähnliche Vorfälle zu verhüten. Gallagher, der Thäter, war im Grunde doch nur das Opfer eines verwerflichen Parteiystems.

## Demuth.

Die Demuth mag eine Tugend sein. Wenn jedoch die entsprechende Bewerthung der Arbeit in Betracht kommt, so mag sie für Diejenigen, welche auf den Ertrag ihrer täglichen Handlung angewiesen sind, gleichbedeutend mit einer Verdrückung und Herabwürdigung werden, einerlei wie gerne man sich dieser Tugend befleißigen möchte.

Diese Lehre von der Demuth ist dem Arbeiter schon so lange eingekläut worden, daß er manchmal vergißt, daß die Demuth unter Umständen aufhört, eine Tugend zu sein, falls nämlich sein oder das Glück Anderer auf dem Spiel steht.

So wenigstens will es scheinen, wenn man hört, daß Geseßgeber ihre Dienste höher aufschlagen und sich deswegen größere Gehälter aussetzen; daß Kommissionen mit höheren Entschädigungsgeldern versehen, während die Gehälter der Diener des Herrn hinaufgeschraubt, Männer in amtlichen Stellungen ihre Gehühren erhöhen, Direktoren und Mitglieder von Verwaltungsbehörden ihre Honorare aufbessern.

Betriebsleiter lassen sich höhere Gehälter bezahlen; Arbeitgeber billigen sich größere Gehälter zu und, wie es in der Presse heißt, sie thun dies wegen der erhöhten Ausgaben für den Lebensunterhalt, die dies nöthig machen und der zunehmenden Prosperität, die dies ermöglicht.

Es hat jedoch den Anschein, als ob hier von dem gewöhnlichen Arbeiter nur wenig in den Schooß fällt. Mit Ausnahme einiger wohlorganisirter Berufe, scheint die Arbeit immer noch sehr billig zu sein.

Die Demuth ist offenbar. Wir können aber nicht mehr so leben wie früher. Jedes kommende Jahr bringt uns neue Bedürfnisse und Lebensbedingungen für uns selbst und unsere Familien. Der Luxus von gestern wird morgen zum dringenden Bedürfnis.

Die freiwillige billige Arbeit des Einen mag zur Folge haben, daß Viele sich genöthigt sehen, ebenfalls billig zu arbeiten, die für ihre Lebenserhaltung auf ihren Lohn angewiesen sind.

Die Demuth der einen Generation mag die Herabwürdigung der folgenden zur Folge haben.

Der Arbeiter muß Schritt halten mit den Anforderungen des Fortschritts der Zeit oder er geht unter.

Wir müssen unsere Arbeit höher bewerten, wenn wir uns des Nutzens der Arbeit erfreuen wollen.

Die Würde der Arbeit, von welcher manche Lehrer so geläufig schwatzen, muß zur Thatsache werden, die durch wirkliche Anerkennung sowie durch die erlangten Mittel zur Lebensfreude offenbar wird.

In vielen Handelszeitungen lesen wir, daß man sich in gewissen Kreisen, wo man sich sonst bekämpfte, zu einem Verständniß gekommen ist und Kombinationen geschaffen hat, um befriedigendere finanzielle Resultate zu erzielen und höhere Werthe zu schaffen.

Man sagt uns, das gegenwärtige Jahrhundert sei das Zeitalter der Organisation.

Wo sich aber Alles organisiert, wo gesellschaftliche, politische, professionelle, religiöse, finanzielle, industrielle, kommerzielle Organisationen geschaffen werden, da wird das Arbeiterthum, welches der Organisation am meisten bedarf, in seiner Demuth eine leichte Beute. Die Würde der Arbeit wird erst offenbar, wenn sie sich erklärt. Sie ist niemals anerkannt worden, ausgenommen dann, wenn sie sich durch unausgesetzte Bemühungen hie und da mit Gewalt Anerkennung verschaffte, um dann aber sich in die Lage versetzt zu sehen, einen unaufhörlichen Kampf mit der Opposition zu führen, die sie herunter zu halten bestrebt ist.

Die Demuth der Arbeit kann nur durch Macht und Würde vor Herabwürdigung bewahrt werden, sie muß mit einem besseren Verständniß gepaart sein, das zu ersten Bemühungen und zur Organisation führt.

Verlassen wir das alte Geleise und helfen wir unsern Brüdern ebenfalls heraus. Wir können nicht hoffen, uns selbst auf eine höhere Stufe der Anerkennung zu schaffen, wenn wir nicht unsere Brüder bei uns haben. Wir können uns keines hohen Grades der Vortheile erfreuen, die aus der Arbeit erwachsen, wenn wir den Werth der Arbeit Derer, die Schulter an Schulter mit uns stehen, nicht emporheben. Die Demuth der übrigen Lohnarbeiter zieht uns nieder. Heben wir das Niveau höher und wir werden uns selbst heben.

Wer soll dies thun? Wir und wir allein. Niemand anders hat ein Interesse daran. Wollen wir anerkannt werden, so müssen wir uns in die Lage versetzen, durch welche dies ermöglicht werden kann. Organisiert Euch, Brüder, organisiert Euch! Macht Euch hinter Eure Genossen her, damit sie sich ebenfalls organisiren. Wenn Ihr es nicht um der Andern willen thun wollt, thut's um Eurerwillen.

A. C. Starr.

## UNCLE JOE IN VOODEVILLE.

An offer of \$3,000 a week for ten weeks in vanderbilt was wired to "Uncle Joe" Cannon at Danville, Ill., recently by Chester Sargeant, manager of the Arcade theater of Toledo, Ohio. Sargeant claims to have the backing of New York theatrical people. Under the terms of the offer the speaker is to give a twelve-minute talk twice daily, on any subject he may choose, and if he likes he may tell stories.



# Departamento Italiano



La ditta Buck Stove & Range Co. ha capito. "Vi è una ragione."

Ed anche gli scioperanti della compagnia ferroviaria del Grand Trunk hanno vinto la loro battaglia. "Forse vi è un' altra ragione."

Fra poco avremo notizie anche al riguardo del nostro buon vecchio amico Post di segreteria. "L'uomo senza ragione."

E nel mentre aspettiamo Post, aiutiamolo col comprare soltanto quegli articoli che portano la marca dell'Unione. "Voi dovrete far ciò per altre ragioni."

Se voi osserverete attentamente il grande giuoco politico giuocato dai capi di due vecchi partiti, vi noterete che il povero lavoratore alla fine perde sempre.

Ai nostri membri ed a quelli impiegati nelle industrie dei strumenti musicali diciamo: Voi ricevete solo una metà del salario che vi spetta; padroni sanno questo, però fino a che voi vi contenterete di questo stato di cose, i padroni sono più che contenti, nell' intascare la altra metà che vi spetta. Pensateci.

Non è forse l'operaio adetto alla fabbricazione dei pianoforti stupido a lavorare nove ore al giorno con un salario di 30 soldi e 33 1-3 soldi all' ora, mentre un imbianchino qualunque lavora solo otto ore e riceve un salario di 65 soldi all' ora? Francamente ragazzi, dove è il vostro buon senso, la vostra dignità, il vostro giudizio? Sono andati in acqua?

I curiosi stanno curiosando nel trust della gomma di Aldrich, l'elasticità del quale può fidare tutte le più grandi contorsioni politiche di altra natura. Questo sbraitare circa la tariffa è un grande schema ed uno lo può constatare chiaramente, se solo ha la possibilità di comprenderlo.

Noi vediamo con grande dispiacere le intere discordie nella Unione Internazionale dei Minatori Uniti di America dalla quale questa afflitta. Questa grande e potente organizzazione potrebbe concludere qualche cosa di meglio che sciupare la propria energia in discordie intestine, specialmente ad un tempo che l'organizzazione ha bisogno di tutta la sua forza e la sua azione compatta.

L'amendamento che prolunga il periodo di emissione a prezzo ridotto (\$2.00) presentato alla Unione Locale No. 5 di Brattleboro, Vt., avendo ricevuto il numero costituzionale di secondanti, è stato sottomesso ad un voto referendum dei membri. Tutti i voti debbono essere all' Ufficio dell' Unione Internazionale prima del 15 Settembre.

La Federazione del Lavoro di Chicago, la più grande organizzazione del proletariato nel mondo, è entrata nel campo politico con un disegno di vendetta. I membri delle unioni locali affiliate votano per vedere se debbono sopportare il Partito Socialista o formare un Partito di Lavoro Indipendente.

Secondo ciò che noi pensiamo, il Partito di Lavoro Indipendente vincerà.

Cannou, Aldrich e Ballinger i tre grandi caporioni della presente cattiva amministrazione stanno conciliando tra di loro per vedere se debbono saltare dal potere o aspettare che ven-

gano cacciati, via. Dal punto di vista conservativo, malgrado la cattiva profezia; tale situazione è davvero imbarazzante. Però per tutto ciò che riguarda il pubblico, non importerà tanto, poichè il loro funerale politico è stato già preparato tanto nell' uno quanto nell' altro caso.

I sbirri di Columbus (Ohio) che rinunciarono alla loro posizione piuttosto che seguire gli ordini dei padroni delle compagnie tranviarie di randellare e sparare sui tranvieri scioperanti, i quali lottano per ottenere una paga più adeguata ed una diminuzione delle ore di lavoro, presentano un caso nuovo, in cui i padroni dovrebbero interessarsi. Gli sbirrazzi non sono altro che esseri umani, e per conseguenza non sono altro che operai, i cui interessi sono eguali a quelli di altri operai. Per conseguenza giustamente si rifiutarono di obbedire agli ordini degli sfruttatori; il che si potrà verificare ancora.

L' assassinio del Sindaco di New York Gaynor, evidentemente il miglior Sindaco che tale città abbia avuto per parecchi anni, deve essere considerato come un' altra macchia nello scudo della nostra nazione cosiddetta libera.

Mentre noi propugniamo una adeguata punizione per l'assassinio efferato, propugniamo anche una ricostruzione del nostro sistema politico essere assolutamente necessaria ad evitare nel futuro simili trasgressioni.

Gallagher in fine non era altro che una vittima di un sistema politico riprovevole.

## L'UMILTA.

L' umiltà potrà essere una virtù, però quando si viene alla questione di mettere o fissare un dato valore al proprio lavoro, tale virtù può divenire una difficoltà e degenerare in degradazione a coloro i quali dipendono sulle risorse del proprio lavoro, od a coloro i quali fanno concorrenza ai salari dell' umiltà, senza considerare quanto possa esserne contento il suo possessore.

Questa dottrina di umiltà è stata così lungamente ripetuta alle orecchie dell' operario, il quale alle volte cessa di credere che sia una virtù quando vede che da ciò ne deriva il benessere degli altri ed anche del suo.

Un proprio e giusto apprezzamento del proprio lavoro o dei propri servizi e di una giusta ricompensa e davvero da lodarsi.

Almeno dovrebbe sembrare così per il fatto dell' aumento di valore messo sopra i servizi dei nostri legislatori mediante i recenti aumenti di indennità sessionali; dagli aumentati pagamenti alle commissioni, dagli aumenti nelle convenzioni ecclesiastiche, dai professori nell' aumento dei loro onorari, e dai direttori e dai membri di direzione nell' aumento dei loro cespiti.

I capi di ditte industriali hanno ricevuto un aumento di paga; i padroni aggiungono ai loro pingui proventi dell' altro denaro per i servizi resi a se stessi, e come dicono i giornali: "tutto questo si deve all' aumentato costo delle derrate il quale rende questo aumento necessario ed alla ricchezza che lo permette."

Ci sembra che vi sia però molto poco di tale considerazione per l'operaio. Ad eccezione di alcune unioni di mestieri fortemente organizzate, il lavoro sembra che costi e che si ottenga per troppo poco, a troppo buon prezzo.

L'umiltà è manifesta. Noi non possiamo vivere sentire presentemente come vivevamo una volta. Ogni anno che passa ci fa dei nuovi bisogni dei quali noi e le nostre famiglie ci

troviamo in necessità, e ciò che ieri ci sembrava una superfluità oggi diviene necessario.

La mano d'opera a buon mercato di un operaio, può significare che che anche altri debbono lavorare a buon mercato, se vogliono mantenere la loro posizione nella vita quantunque misera e meschina.

L'umiltà di una generazione può significare la degradazione della prossima generazione.

Il lavoratore deve presentemente mantenersi passo passo con i progressi o con i bisogni moderni, altrimenti egli sarà sommerso.

Noi dobbiamo mettere un più alto grado di valore sul nostro lavoro se noi vogliamo goderci i benefici ed i frutti che con sacrosanto diritto ci aspettano.

La dignità del lavoro intorno alla quale tanti maestri parlano così ofanamente, deve diventare una attualità, riconosciuta ed apprezzata, ed ill mezzo di godere la vita secondo il lavoro che uno fa.

Dei numeri di organi proletariati ci riferiscono continuante degli accordi fatti e raggiunti da interessi ed organizzazioni rivali per raggiungere migliori scopi pecuniari; della creazione di un valore più alto, e dell' assicurazione di più grandi risultati pecuniari.

Ci si dice che il secolo presente è il secolo dell' organizzazione. Con ogni ramo della vita organizzato, sia sociale, politico, professionale organizzato e tutti miranti ad una perfetta organizzazione, per poter aumentare i vantaggi ed i profitti, il lavoro che invece ha bisogno più di tutti gli altri di una buona e seria organizzazione, diventa la preda più facile di tutti. La dignità del lavoratore diviene soltanto reale quando egli sa affermare se stesso. Non ha mai ricevuto alcun riconoscimento eccetto a causa dei suoi lunghi sforzi, alcuni dei quali si sono fatti per anni ed anni, lottando continuamente contro l'opposizione dei padroni organizzati a mantenerlo ad uno stato di abiezione.

L'umiltà del lavoro può essere impedita a divenire degradazione solo mediante gli sforzi e la dignità di una sana concezione di principi, concezione intelligenti ed organizzate.

Usciamo una volta per sempre da questo costume ed apatia dannosa. Cerchiamo anche di scuotere i nostri fratelli, noi non possiamo mai aspettarci di elevarci alla posizione che ci aspetta, se non abbiamo con noi i nostri compagni. Noi non possiamo gustare nessuna misura di ricompensa per i lavoratori, ammenochè non abbiamo aumentato il valore della mano d'opera degli operai del nostro mestiere. L'umiltà dell' altro operaio è quella che ci fa precipitare. Solleviamo le nostre idee e le nostre vedute, ed andiamo sempre più in alto. Chi sarà il primo a mettersi all' opera? Noi, e noi soltanto. Non è nell' interesse di nessun altro. E se voi volete essere riconosciuti, metiamoci nella posizione di pretendere ed ottenere ciò che desideriamo.

Organizzatevi fratelli, organizzatevi. Fate fare ai vostri compagni di lavoro la stessa cosa, se non per suo beneficio, almeno per il vostro.

A. E. STARR.

## TEACHERS STRIKE.

The school boys of Brown township, Columbus county, Ohio, are tossing up their hats. Their nine teachers have gone on a strike. Not a school in the township is open. Schools should have opened Monday, September 5, but the young teachers decided they wanted more pay. They say members of the school board were "horrid old things" and declare they won't teach in Brown township again until they are paid at least \$50 a month. Now they get only \$42.50 and \$45. The board is stubborn.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

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<b>COLUMBUS—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>WEEHAWKEN HGTS.—</b> B. H. Halsted.	<b>PHILADELPHIA—</b> J. F. Allen, 1715 Chestnut St.	<b>OGDEN—</b> H. C. Wardleigh.
<b>JACKSON—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>	<b>SCRANTON—</b> J. W. Guernsey.	<b>SALT LAKE CITY—</b> Daynes & Romney.
<b>MERIDIAN—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>FARGO—</b> Stone Piano Co.	<b>SOUTHPORT—</b> C. A. Burdick.	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>VICKSBURG—</b> E. E. Forbes Piano Co.	<b>OHIO.</b>	<b>WILKESBARRE—</b> W. Guernsey.	<b>CHARLOTTEVILLE—</b> W. C. Payne.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>	<b>ASHVILLE—</b> J. C. Welton.	<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	<b>DAYTON—</b> Ruebush-Kieffer Co.
<b>BROKEN BOW—</b> Ryerson Bros. Co.	<b>BALTIMORE—</b> Hansberger Bros.	<b>PROVIDENCE—</b> E. C. Billings.	<b>WISCONSIN.</b>
<b>BOTHENBERG—</b> George W. Erb.	<b>COLUMBUS—</b> W. L. Skeels.	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>	<b>ASHLAND—</b> Ashland Music Co.
<b>HOLDREGE—</b> D. W. Hilsabeck.	<b>CLEVELAND—</b> Hart Piano Co.	<b>ABERDEEN—</b> Harms Brothers Piano Co.	<b>BARABOO—</b> Chas. Wild Music Co.
<b>HOOPER—</b> John F. Helne & Son.	<b>EATON—</b> W. O. Gross.	<b>CLARK—</b> Arthur Ainsworth.	<b>EAU CLAIRE—</b> Mrs. N. D. Coon.
<b>HOWELLS—</b> E. Taborsky.	<b>FREMONT—</b> Chas. Miller.	<b>DEADWOOD—</b> Fishel & Co.	<b>LAKE MILLS—</b> L. H. Cook.
<b>HARTINGTON—</b> H. D. Spork.	<b>HAMILTON—</b> H. E. Pilgrim.	<b>DE SMET—</b> Sherwood Music Co.	<b>MILWAUKEE—</b> Boston Store.
<b>KEARNEY—</b> Lucian Smith.	<b>LEBANON—</b> E. Trevillo.	<b>HURON—</b> D. O. Root.	<b>OSHKOSH—</b> S. N. Bridge & Son.
<b>LOUP CITY—</b> Max A. Jeffords.	<b>MADISON—</b> Bates Music Co.	<b>MITCHELL—</b> J. Llewellyn Morgan.	<b>RACINE—</b> Wiegand Bros.
<b>LINCOLN—</b> Prescott Music Co.	<b>MARION—</b> Will T. Blue.	<b>PARKER—</b> B. J. Palmer.	<b>RIVER FALLS—</b> G. A. Rasmussen.
<b>NORFOLK—</b> C. S. Hayes.	<b>NELSONVILLE—</b> F. M. Morris.	<b>REDFIELD—</b> Geo. A. Sabin.	<b>STOUGHTON—</b> E. J. Kjolseth Co.
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<b>O'NEIL—</b> G. W. Smith.	<b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller.	<b>VERMILION—</b> Lotze & Co.	<b>TACOMA—</b> D. S. Johnston Co.
<b>OMAHA—</b> W. E. Richards.	<b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton.	<b>YANKTON—</b> J. P. Nelson.	<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>PAWNEE CITY—</b> Wherry Bros.	<b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.		<b>MANNINGTON—</b> Stewart & Wiss.
<b>WAYNE—</b> Johnson & Johnson.	<b>OREGON.</b>		
<b>WAHOO—</b> Anderson & Thorsen.	<b>PORTLAND—</b> Eller's Piano House.		

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

This is to inform the officers and members of the affiliated Local Unions that Brother Wm. McCullough of Local Union No. 41, Toronto, Ont. Canada, has been elected to fill the vacancy created in the 9th Vice Presidency of our International Union by the resignation of Walter Hutchison. The vote of the Executive Board was unanimous.

The attention of the members is hereby called to the annual 15c Label assessment which in accordance with our constitution, Article XI, Section 9, is hereby levied upon the members of our International Union. All members of the International Union are required to pay this assessment. The assessment must be paid within eight weeks from October 1st, 1910 in order to entitle members to constitutional benefits. Kindly bear this in mind.

During the past month two charters of affiliation with our International Union were granted, one to the Mandolin and Guitar Workers of New York City and the other to the Piano Varnish Finishers of Chicago, Ill. The locals will be known as Locals No. 7 and 2 in the order named.

Members having failed to pay the 5c Hatters assessment, are not now entitled to any of the constitutional benefits, the time limit for payment having expired. In this connection let me again remind our members that if in arrears for dues or assessment for eight weeks or more, they will not be entitled to any benefits until three months after they have again placed themselves in good standing.

Some of the local affiliated unions have failed to forward the money collected on the 15c Label assessment levied for 1909 and some have sent but part. As the money is badly needed and as the constitution provides for the forwarding of this money to the International office upon collection these Locals are requested to comply forthwith.

The locals are also requested to at once forward the money collected on the 5c Hatters assessment, these matters should be promptly attended to as soon as the time limit for the payment of these assessments has expired. Local secretaries will please take note and see to it that this request is complied with.

The amendment submitted by Local No. 5 of Brattleboro, Vt. recently referred to a referendum and providing for a continuation of the low \$2.00 initiation period up to January 1st, 1911, was adopted by practically a unanimous vote. The amendment therefore, becomes a law and the secretaries are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, AUGUST, 1910.

## RECEIPTS.

International Office Expense.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	75.00
Local Union No. 19.....	25.00
Local Union No. 26.....	25.00
Local Union No. 28.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 44.....	25.00

## Supplies.

Local Union No. 17.....	1.56
Local Union No. 19.....	6.25
Local Union No. 21.....	1.00
5 Cent Assessment.	
Local Union No. 26.....	1.50
Local Union No. 28.....	1.15
Local Union No. 7, Balance.....	18.12
On hand August 1, 1910.....	\$173.70

Total receipts .....\$728.28

## EXPENDITURES.

Ad. Labor Advocate .....	\$ 3.00
Ad. Suburban .....	1.50
Ad. Akron People .....	8.10
Ad. Union Advocate, Detroit.....	19.20
Pan-American Press .....	2.00
Papers for Office.....	5.16
Telegrams .....	1.15
Telephone .....	6.00
300 2c Stamps .....	2.00
200 1c Stamps .....	4.00
80 5c Stamps .....	4.00
40 10c Stamps .....	2.75
Chas. B. Carlson, services 1st V. Pres....	168.12
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	175.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	10.00
Office Rent .....	100.00
Salary of President.....	5.00
Savannah Label Fair, donation.....	2.10
Stationery .....	2.10
Charges on Checks.....	5.00
Sundries .....	5.00

Total expense .....\$527.79  
Total Receipts .....\$728.28  
Total Expense .....\$27.79

On hand September 1, 1910.....\$199.79  
CHAS. DOLD,  
International President.

## ON THE LEVEL.

"You sure that prize fight was on the level?"  
"Absolutely," replied the politician. "When the referee counted ten the defeated candidate for the championship was too much exhausted even to demand a recount."

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
38 Meacham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Moorefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Bayliss St., near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.  
9th Vice President—WM. McCULLOUGH,  
704 Indian Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	3.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	3.00
Cancelling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.25
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 100 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Lintner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillum, 250 E 114th St. Business Agent, Wm. Diehl, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kelle's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Elmira, N. Y., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Carroll Street. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Droluska, 952 Johnson Street. Financial Secretary, C. C. Hutchins, 210 Baldwin St.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, No. 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 80 S. Main Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

London, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 7 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Forrester's Hall. Corresponding Secretary, F. T. Merrill, 78 Oak Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Dennis, 78 Oak Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Balleu, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christlaner, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. 62nd Street. Financial Secretary, John A. Ehnl, 1561 2nd Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Diehl, 676 Tenth Avenue. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 East 134th Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Bourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 7th Avenue, Long Island City. Financial Secretary, F. H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, J. Reicherter, 120 Eckford St. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Ave.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 565 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 193 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 177 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, P. Rottman, 510 Morgan St. Financial Secretary, Loula Bohn, 311 Stevens St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnsen, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McCullough, 704 Indian Road. Financial Secretary, Joe Netterfield, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purdie, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denge, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Melson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 224.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



Vol. 12

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1910.

No. 9

## "TAKE NO THOUGHT FOR THE MORROW."

"Take no thought for the morrow,"—  
'Twas Jesus who said it,—  
"The evil sufficeth that comes with each day."  
Plain were his words—yet how few of us credit  
Our Lord with the meaning His words should  
convey.  
"Take no thought," said the Master,  
"No more than the lily,  
No more than the sparrow that flies in the air."  
For He took the thought, so mankind are silly  
To take thought for what they shall eat, or shall  
wear.  
There are things the Creator  
Has left for man's solving.  
Great problems yet challenge man's wit to un-  
fold;  
Things deep and intricate, much thought in-  
volving,  
Dark secrets that Nature still keepeth untold.

"Take no thought for the morrow,"  
Is not then forbidding  
To search into Nature—to Science explore;  
For man of all creatures is fitted for thinking—  
For drinking in knowledge, and thirsting for  
more.  
But, if thought shall seem needed  
For food, or for clothing,  
'Tis surely because we have failed to obey,—  
Not seeking the Kingdom of God, and right-  
doing,—  
That things are not added, but taken away.

"Take no thought for the morrow,"  
Christ was not mistaken,  
He made not this world on a niggardly plan,  
But gave us good measure, full, and well shaken.  
Press'd down and o'erflowing with riches for  
man.  
Yet in spite of inventions,  
And science extending,  
Man still is a victim to worry and care;  
With anxious attention, and labor unending  
He struggles for something to eat and to wear.  
'Tis in vain the Creator  
Takes thought for our welfare,  
And grants to our labor enormous reward;  
Man makes his laws in defiance of Nature,  
Thus giving to drones what the working bees  
stored.  
God gives only to labor  
When exerted on land;  
God pays none but toilers, with hand or with  
brain.  
No other conditions fulfill His demand.  
God wills that the workers shall keep all they  
gain.

But, man's ways are not equal—  
Man's laws are not fair;  
So wealth is diverted from earners away,  
Land owning's rewarded with Benjamin's share;  
While Labor's discouraged, so small is her pay.  
"Take no thought for the morrow,"—  
'Twas Jesus who said it,—  
How dare we go smoothing His teachings away;

That no thought is needed is easy to credit,  
Did nations the law of right-doing obey!  
—E. I. S. H. in The Public.

## LOCK-OUT OF PIANO WORKERS AT HAMBURG, GERMANY.

Labor troubles in the Steinway & Sons piano factory at Hamburg (a branch of the American Steinway & Sons Co., New York) began early in 1910, when the management tried to "regulate" piece work rates of certain classes of employes. The men, being members of the German Wood Workers' Union, opposed the "regulation," but, as direct negotiations were unsuccessful, they went out on strike and submitted the matter to the "Conciliation Committee," consisting of an equal number of representatives of workmen and employers. The committee decided that, according to agreements in force, the management was not authorized to any alterations of the piece work schedule.

Work was resumed, but troubles of a different kind arose soon. In order to make the American fellow craftsman understand these troubles, a few general remarks are necessary. The German trade unions have considered it their task from the beginning to procure work for their members by establishing labor registries, thus trying to strengthen the influence of the organizations and to prevent that most places were filled by "looking around." As soon as a union established its own office with salaried officials, the registration of labor was made part of their duties. The employers, on the other hand, were of the opinion that it was their right to conduct labor registries themselves, so as to be able to select those workers which they pleased and to blacklist any one who made himself noticeable by agitating for his union. This difference clearly expresses that the registries were used as a fighting means by both sides. It was now pointed out by workmen as well as by economists that it is necessary to manage the registries impartially with the help of representatives of both parties. At first the trade unions opposed this proposition, and at the trade union congress at Berlin it was resolved "that every consideration of the possibility of labor registries managed by employers and workmen together must be refused." The third trade union congress, held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, took another position. It resolved "that trade union labor registration is a valuable means of raising the standard of the workmen and of promoting their economic interests. The congress therefore holds to his opinion that in principle labor registration must be in the hands of the workers. The congress, on the other hand, acknowledges that under the conditions existing in some places it can be of advantage for a number of trades to take part in communal labor registries, conducted by committees composed of direct representatives elected in equal numbers by workmen and employers in free election, under the management of an impartial chairman, etc." The later trade union congress have not considered this question again, so that the decision made in Frankfort still holds good today.

The Wood Workers' Union, having established

an employment office at Hamburg, prohibited its members from accepting situations offered by any other employment agency, and especially the agency conducted by the Hamburg Joiners' Guild. Some members of the union, acting in ignorance of the law concerning this matter, accepted situations offered by Steinway & Sons. The union ordered them to quit, which they did. But the firm instead of applying for men to the employment office of the Wood Workers' Union, filled the situations with men belonging to the so-called Hirsch-Duncker Trade Society, a sectional trade union organization standing under patronage of the liberal political party. The members of the Wood Workers' Union, regarding this action of the management as improper, declined to work with the Hirsch-Duncker men, and a strike was declared in these departments where they were employed. The firm answered by locking out a number of other workmen.

The Conciliation Committee was applied to, and the following agreement reached:

1. The management agrees to re-establish the status existing before the trouble broke out, which means that all men who were in the employment of the firm at that time shall be re-instated again.

In some departments where the preparations for resuming work are not yet completed the men shall be re-instated within a few days.

2. In case of workmen being wanted, the management is at liberty to engage them through the employment office of the German Wood Workers' Union, or otherwise.

3. Workmen not being members of the German Wood Workers' Union who are now or may hereafter be in the employment of the firm, shall be employed, as far as possible, in separate rooms. No difficulties in performing work shall be caused by any party, if technical requirements necessitate the coming into contact of both groups of men.

4. In case of future differences of any kind no strike or lock-out shall be declared until the Conciliation Committee rendered its decision.

**Supplement:**—The workmen express the desire that the management, in the interest of promoting work, reduce as much as possible the number of workmen not belonging to the German Wood Workers' Union.

Hamburg, May 30, 1910.

Work was not resumed—as agreed to—in the morning of May 31, a. c., and further negotiations took place in the afternoon, resulting in the declaration by both parties that the above agreement shall be recognized and work started June 1, a. c.

Hamburg, May 31, 1910.

Work was resumed as agreed to.

Hamburg, June 1, 1910.

(Signed) W. WOLPAM,  
W. MOMBERG,

Local Union Hamburg G. W. W. U.  
A. VON HOLWEDE, Director,  
Steinway & Sons.

In course of the negotiations the management expressed their readiness to discharge the three

members of the Hirsch-Duncker Union, engaged in 1910 (some members of this union were among the old employees). But it seems that they did not think of keeping this promise, because, during the time the conflict was pending an official of the firm ("Betriebsinspektor") traveled around in search of men, and it was announced that 120 members of the Hirsch-Duncker Union had been engaged already. When work was resumed the German Wood Workers' Union expected the management of Steinway & Sons to employ an additional number of their members because an enlargement of the establishment was talked about. But instead of doing so the management actually engaged more men of the Hirsch-Duncker Union; they were distributed over all work rooms, and the old employees were requested to train them in their line of work. The old employees, knowing perfectly well that they would be dismissed as soon as the newcomers were properly trained, refused to comply with the request of the firm. The Conciliation Committee was again applied to, but no settlement could be reached.

On July 16, 1910, Steinway & Sons sent letters to all of their men requesting them to sign a document which runs as follows:

"I expressly confirm that I regard all stipulations of the working rules as valid and binding.

"Furthermore, I recognize it my duty to train in my line of work all those employees who may be directed to me for this purpose, on behalf of the management, by the foreman.

Hamburg, July, 1910."

The 287 members of the German Wood Workers' Union employed by Steinway & Sons declined to sign this obligation, and they were discharged consequently, without the matter being submitted to the Conciliation Committee again.

Some time later Steinway & Sons declared that they decline to recognize any decision rendered by this committee or by an impartial arbitrator. On September 7, 1910, the number of members of the German Wood Workers' Union remaining on the Steinway lock-out list was 112; the other 175 men either found employment elsewhere or left Hamburg. In the course of eight weeks since the lock-out has been pending three members of the German Wood Workers' Union only returned to work in the factory of Steinway & Sons. Those scabs will be excluded from the union. Besides, a number of Hirsch-Duncker members and unorganized men are working there.

To obtain workmen the firm published advertisements in German daily newspapers, and it is suspected that similar advertisements appear in foreign countries. American workmen are warned against offers made by Steinway & Sons at Hamburg.

The dispute between employers and workmen in the Hamburg wood working trade generally, which concerned the question of employment offices, has been settled on August 8, 1910, already by establishing a labor exchange managed jointly by representatives of both parties.

H. FEHLINGER.

#### THE STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Hamburg, September 19th, 1910.

Charles Dold, Esq., Chicago.

Dear Sir and Brother:—We acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of 31st, ult., and herewith take occasion to give you, at once, the required reply. We likewise beg to acknowledge receipt of the two numbers of the "Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal," for which please accept our best thanks.

I am charged to transmit you the thanks of the fighting laborers of Steinway & Sons of this city for the kindness that you will help us as far as it stands in your power. The fight is continued here, but when you receive this letter same might perhaps soon be finished.

You ask for information about the causes of the trouble with Steinways. We are of the

opinion here that an abstract, or perhaps a full copy, of the contents of our letter to New York, which has been forwarded to your good self, would do to enlighten the interested people, as this letter describes the real causes of the fight. The "New-Yorker Volkszeitung" has done so, as we have seen from a cutting out which has been forwarded to us. We are, however, quite willing to send you, for your use, an exact translation of the declaration which the laborers should sign, and because they did not do so, were discharged in a number of 287.

The declaration, the colleagues should sign, reads:

"I expressly confirm that I acknowledge all determinations of the labor order as valid and binding.

"I further acknowledge, that I am obliged, in my branch to teach those laborers, whom will be directed to me for this purpose from the management through their foremen."

Hamburg, July, 1910.

We must, however, not fail to draw your attention to another principal thing.

There exists a so-called adjustment committee for the Hamburg wood industry, which has to enter into function as soon as there are any differences. This committee has been called for by the firm of Steinway & Sons, to pass a sentence, whether the laborers are obliged to teach those laborers, who have attacked us in the rear, when we arranged the labor agency on parity (paritätischen arbeitsnachweis) for Hamburg (see our first letter).

This committee, in their first meeting, could not come to a sentence, and resolved upon to invite an impartial person of the Hamburg tribunal for a new appointed meeting. That has been done. This second adjustment committee consisted of six employers, six employees and the impartial person. The meeting took place on September 2nd. Steinway & Sons, however, declared that they would not appear and that they would likewise not submit, neither to the sentence of the adjustment committee, nor to that of an impartial person.

The adjustment committee thereupon concluded unanimously:

"The firm of Steinway & Sons has placed itself in the wrong by the non-appearance, and has thereby placed itself outside of the agreement. The firm has to bear itself all consequences, which result from this."

Dear Sir:—We likewise feel obliged to refute the report which the firm of Steinway & Sons has published in the "Musical Age," and which you printed off in your branch organ (August number), under "Steinway in Trouble."

About the starting point and the causes of the fight coming off here, you are now sufficiently informed through our first letter and through the communications of this letter, and we may, therefore, save to go further into the Steinway report in this respect. We, however, think it necessary to go into the informations which Mr. Irion made to the New York business relating to the German Social Democrats. The informations of Mr. Irion swarm with an ignorance about the German Social Democrats, and only prove that this gentleman has absolutely no suspicion of the problems of the German Social Democrats and of the endeavors of the German Unions. The German Social Democrats, as well as the Social Democrats of all countries, have nothing to do at all with strikes, shutting out, discharging of laborers, etc. The problems of the Social Democrats are such, to procure other political conditions in a country, and their aim is the dismissal of the present method of production through a communistically. The problems of the unions, on the contrary, are such as to procure, through their organization, better conditions of life for the present, respectively, to reject the trial of the employers to press the wages or to undertake other deteriorations for their laborers. We need not tell this to your

good self, Mr. Dold, you are, of course, aware of it. The occurrences with Steinway & Sons, Hamburg, are those which, through the teaching of the strikebreakers, would have made the situation of the old laborers of the working considerably worse, and the latter would have been discharged as soon as the strikebreakers had learned enough. You will see, this is a question of clear union nature. Another proof for the wrong assertions of Mr. Irion, is the fact that the 287 discharged laborers of Steinway & Sons are perhaps only two-thirds Social Democrats. On this occasion nobody minds who is a Social Democrat and who not. It seems to us, when we are reading the report in question, as if the firm of Steinway & Sons only intended to deceive the public in order to justify their action against the laborers of their Hamburg work. We may only say that it is an immense injustice on the part of the firm to turn out their laborers, who, through the dexterity they have of course gained in the course of decenniums, have made the Steinway product a first-class article, only because they have perceived their dignity of man.

We could fully disprove the unright expressions of Mr. Irion in all details, but we limit to the said in order not to demand too much room of your valued journal. If that gentleman will really learn the German party circumstances and if he shows interest to learn the differences between the problems of the German Social Democrats and the German labor unions, he may apply to the German laborers, these will tell him the truth.

For the rest we remain with many thanks and best regards to our American colleagues.

Die Zentralkommission der Musikinstrumentenarbeiter Deutschlands (Litz Hamburg).

#### WILL NOT SIT WITH BLACKLEGS.

The children of the striking miners in Springhill, Nova Scotia, have refused to sit in school beside the children of the strike-breakers imported to work in the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company's mines.

For 14 months the coal miners have been on strike and on the first day of school the teachers were stupefied with surprise to see three-fourths of their children leave the school room in a body because the strike-breakers' children were also in attendance.

"We won't sit with 'em—they're blacklegs," cried out the departing youngsters. Arguments had no effect, the teachers were helpless, and the children not only walked out but stayed out.

Attorney General MacLean was finally sent for to come to Springhill and reconcile the differences that were blocking all school work. It was thought that he could influence the striking miners to send their children back. He came, but to his astonishment he found that the main obstacle lay not with miners, but with their children—nothing could persuade the little ones to associate with what they called "blacklegs."

As the children of the striking miners are in a large majority the school authorities are in a quandary and have finally decided to ask the children of the strike-breakers to stay at home.

This strike of the children made such an impression upon the Attorney General that it is said he has since privately urged the company to settle with their men.

#### HE WOKE UP.

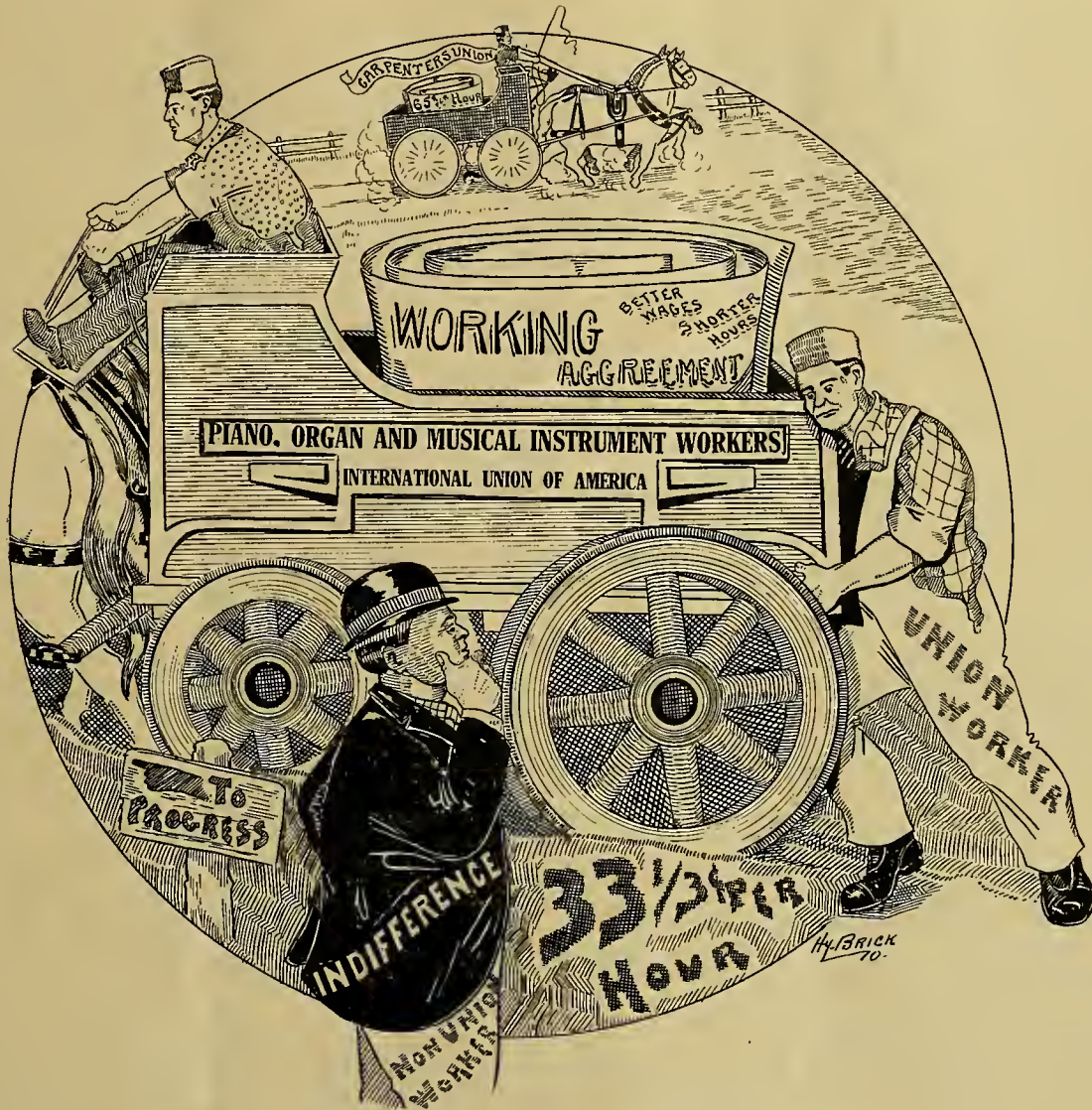
Dn Bilk—"Last night I dreamed I borrowed \$1,000,000 and I'll tell you I had a narrow escape."

McGolf—"How's that?"

Dn Bilk—"The interest was almost due when I woke up."

## ALL UNION PIANOS BEAR THE LABEL

# Get Together! Get Out of The Rut!



## Come Brother! Shake That Coat and Put Your Shoulder to the Wheel

### PRISON AND FREE LABOR.

"One of the biggest questions to come before the International Prison Congress," said Mr. J. Lebovitz, delegate from the National Committee on Prison Labor, "is the prison labor problem."

"For the last one hundred years there has been a steady and bitter fight between the workingmen in prison and the workingmen outside of prison."

"Very few people realize how big an industrial army is cooped up in our prisons. The average penal population is over 100,000 able-bodied men. Most of them are not dangerous criminals at all, but simply ordinary workingmen who happened to trip for the first time."

"Once behind the bars they have to be put to work, otherwise, if left to brood alone in their cells they go mad. So it happens that most of our prisons are really big factory villages;

if you were to enter an average prison shop, especially in states where the convicts are allowed to wear a blue jeans uniform and leave their hair grow, you would find it very difficult, if it were not for the presence of the guard with his loaded cane or rifle, to believe that you were not in an ordinary factory."

"In these prison factories, often controlled by contractors, they turn out millions of articles of every description—shoes, shirts, overalls, carpets, rugs, matting, chairs, brooms, brushes—most everything, in fact, you can think of."

"But when these goods go out into the open market the trouble begins. Convict labor, being practically slave labor, is sold so cheaply—sometimes as low as 30 cents a day—that the prison contractor is able to undersell outside manufacturers, who are in turn, compelled to reduce wages in order to meet this competition. Naturally the free workingman rebels at this,

so, as I said before, there has been a continuous battle between prison labor and outside labor for the last hundred years. In New York City there were riots against convict labor competition as early as 1834, and the revised constitution of 1894 also went on the rocks over this question, being saved only by the deft handling of Senator Root, who was one of the constitutional delegates. He was instrumental in passing an amendment which introduced what is called the 'state-use' system, that is, the employment of convicts in the manufacture of articles needed by the state for use in its own institutions, such as uniforms for inmates of its asylums, furniture for its offices, brooms for the street cleaning departments of its cities, etc. In this way the goods made in Sing Sing, Auburn and the other state prisons do not compete with other goods, and besides, cost the state so much cheaper that goods bought in the open

market would cost. But this has only half solved the problem. New York has succeeded in protecting its own manufacturers and workmen against its own prisons, but it has not succeeded in keeping out prison-made goods from other states, which are dumped here in vast quantities and make mischief in a half dozen important industries.

"But other states haven't even scolved the first half of the problem yet. There is scarcely a session of one of our state legislatures outside of New York at which this question does not come up in some vexing form or another. Recently, however, a National Committee on Prison Labor has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York with the object of studying this question from every standpoint, and formulating some remedy which shall be just to all parties concerned, the state, the convict, the convict's family, the manufacturer and the free laborer. The membership of this committee includes such men as Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, of the Federal Bureau of Labor; Commissioner John Williams, of the New York Department of Labor; Mr. John Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor; Prof. Charles R. Henderson, president of the coming International Prison Congress; Homer Folks, President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America; Miss Helen V. Boswell, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the committee, and many other representative social workers.

"The Chairman, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and two other members of the committee, Commissioner of Labor Williams and Judge Baldwin, of Washington, have spent the summer studying the convict labor system of Europe and are expected back in time to participate in the sessions of the coming prison congress at Washington."

U

UNION MATTERS

A scheme to regulate output in time of strike has been adopted by the Miners' International Congress in Europe.

Thirty-six of the thirty-eight police surgeons of Philadelphia have gone on strike because they are forced to wear uniforms and were ordered to march in the annual police parade.

William Randolph Hearst was denounced as a "political faker" and an "enemy of union labor" by the Chicago Federation of Labor at a recent meeting, and the executive board was instructed to open negotiations with a view to unionizing the Hearst estate's Homestake mine in South Dakota.

The new Chicago's Waiters' Progressive League—designed to bring practically all the waiters in the city into one big union—was formally organized. Application for a charter has been made from the Waiters and Hotel Employees' International Alliance.

By a vote of ninety to thirty-two members of the local car men's union adopted a resolution to discontinue the strike against the Columbus Railway & Light Company, which was begun July 4. The men were offered no concessions other than a verbal promise by General Manager E. K. Stewart, given to a committee of four, to take back all of the men for whom the company can find work.

All sheet metal workers, coppersmiths, pipemen, blacksmiths and boilermakers employed by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads went on strike recently. Governor Hadley has wired the Missouri Pacific's general manager and the machinists' international president offering to arbitrate the general strike of the allied trades on all the Gould railroads.

Upholsterers in New York recently secured an eight-hour work day and an increase of 50 cents a day in wages. The wages now are \$4.50 a day and the men work forty-four hours a week during the months of September, October, November and December. The men secured double time for all overtime.

Machinists of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, who went on strike a year ago, will be reinstated according to an agreement reached at Chillicothe, O., October 13th. An injunction suit directed against the strikers was to have been heard here today, but by agreement of counsel it was postponed for a week.

The employees of the Winnipeg Street Railway Company went on strike October 18th. The trouble was caused by the discharge of employees who had been reported by detectives hired by the company. The company refused to reinstate the discharged men and the strike order followed.

The first step toward bringing about an organic union between the church and organized labor was taken recently at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. A request for affiliation with the central labor body came from the Rev. Herbert B. Gwyn, priest in charge of St. Simon's Episcopal Mission Church.

Father Gwyn stated that it was the desire of the deanery of the Chicago diocese, which he styled the "clergymen's union," to affiliate in some manner with union labor. He suggested that the Episcopal deanery be permitted to send fraternal delegates to the federation "with a voice but no vote."

Several delegates favored the request and asked for immediate action, but the matter was referred to the executive board.

A SCAB FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, one of the largest tailoring firms in Chicago, have again forced their men to go out on strike because of a reduction in wages. This time it is the seamers on pants who have first felt the system of slave driving of the firm.

This firm is the concern that offers prizes to students of the Y. M. C. A. and the University of Chicago for essays on economies.

The trouble commenced when the twenty pants seamers in shop No. 5 at 1922 South Halsted street were notified that hereafter they would receive only 3 3/4 cents instead of 4 cents each for the work which they performed.

The pants seamers refused to work for the lower scale and went on strike.

Since the strike began other firms have become involved. The strikers have issued a statement to the public incorporating demands as follows:

- "We request for the following conditions in the factories:
- "1. Recognition of the union.
- "2. Increase in wages.
- "3. To abolish the system relative to passes in the factories.
- "4. To abolish the system paying for oil cans, bobbins, spools, etc.
- "5. Time and one-half for all 'week' work.
- "6. That the people be treated with respect by the foreman and assistant foreman.

"7. That the system prevailing at the present time in regard to pay tickets be changed.

"The above demands are just ones and we consider that we are entitled to them."

Four firms are now involved in the difficulty with their employees. They are Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Franklin and Monroe streets; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 299 Franklin street; Hirsh, Wiekwire Company, 275 Franklin street, and the Royal Tailors, 419 Fifth avenue, involving a total of more than 10,000 employees.

BOSTON STILL AT IT.

Boston Piano and Organ Workers' Union 19 held a big jubilation social and smoketalk in Wells Memorial Hall recently, on the success of the work of unionizing the craft in this vicinity. A special invitation session was also held at which twenty-seven were admitted to membership, and during the evening applications of thirty-five more were handed in.

International Vice President Frank H. Murray presided and talked on the benefits of organizing and on what had been accomplished by the unions of the trade in this city in recent years. Alfred Stetfeld of Church Organ Workers' Union 21, James E. Jennings, William Esos and W. A. Downey were the other speakers.

The entertainment was of both instrumental and vocal music. The program was by J. P. Plunkett, Charles T. Tiefenthal, H. Pollard, Arthur Erickson, S. A. Kline, Harry Kline, the Belmont Glee Club, Scanlon and Fideldia and a boys' orchestra. Several numbers by a quartet of the boys with three violins and a cello were vigorously applauded.

International President Charles Dold was, by resolution, requested to pass one month in Boston to assist in organizing work. Boston Union 19 sent a special message. It urged him to come to this city at once so as to complete the work which has been under way by the local committees.

TO ELIMINATE LOAN SHARKS.

Women trade unionists decided to start a bank for the benefit of the members and to put an end to the business of loan sharks among working women. The plan was adopted at a meeting of the Women's Trade Union League and will be launched as soon as a "loan fund" of from \$200 to \$1,000 has been raised.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the league, appointed a loan committee of three, with herself as ex-officio member, to raise the initial capital and to work out a money lending system. Those on the committee are Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago settlement, Miss Agnes Nestor, treasurer of the league, and Miss Marion McShea, business agent of the Straw and Felt Hat Makers' Union.

The object is to loan small amounts without interest to needy and sick members of the various unions affiliated with the league. As a starter, the league's executive board authorized the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "A. B. C. on How to Borrow." The pamphlet will be ready within a few days and will be sent broadcast in order that the membership may be made acquainted with the project.

CASE POSTPONED.

Because of the lack of a full bench in the United States Supreme Court on October 11, the cases set for argument on that day were postponed until January. The boycott and contempt appeals arising out of the injunction proceedings in the District of Columbia brought against the officials of the American Federation of Labor will be argued on January 16. Of course every friend of labor will watch the outcome of this case with solicitude and in the hope that the decision will be made in support of free speech and a free press.

**THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL**  
**ENTERTAINMENT**  
**AND BALL**

**GIVEN BY THE**

**Piano, Organ and Musical**  
**Instrument Workers**

**International Union of America**  
**Section Greater New York and Vicinity**

**TO BE HELD AT**

**NEW YORK TURN HALL**  
85th and Lexington Avenue

**Saturday Evening, Nov. 12, 1910**

**Entertainment Under the Direction of Actors Protective Union**  
**TICKETS - Including Wardrobe - 25 CENTS**

**MUSIC BY PROF. J. LAUERMAN**

**ENTERTAINMENT 8:15 SHARP**

**PROGRAMME**

**CLARK**

The Greatest of All Comedy Jugglers

**KELLY & ADAMS**

In an Irish Comedy Sketch, Introducing Singing,  
Dancing and Witty Dialogue

**STEINERT-THOMAS TRIO**

Presenting a Comedy Playlet, "The German  
Emigrants"

**BEATRICE O'BYRNE**

High Class Vocalist

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The Farmers' National Congress assembled in its thirtieth annual convention in Lincoln, Neb., has gone on record as being opposed to the Sherman anti-trust act, especially as it effects the rights of labor organizations and farmers' unions, and to make its position as a friend of trades unions unmistakable, has incorporated the preamble of the Wilson bill in its second resolution.

Believing that hundreds of southern negroes are being deprived of their liberty by big planters, under forms of law, the federal government will endeavor to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to strike a telling blow at the alleged evil. This it will do by asking the court to declare unconstitutional the so-called Alabama "labor contract" law. Similar laws have been passed by several of the southern states and the decision is expected to apply to them all.

Miss Frances A. Keller of New York, has been appointed by Commissioner Williams as chief investigator in the state labor department, at a yearly salary of \$2,500. She will have entire charge of the new bureau of industries and immigration. Commissioner Williams selected Miss Keller because of her familiarity with the problems committed to the bureau. Governor Hughes appointed her a member of the special commission which investigated immigration.

A recent Trade and Labor Union Congress, held at Auckland (N. Z.), composed solely of representatives of industrial organizations, has given birth to an independent labor party, free from the trammels of all other parties, in New Zealand. A progressive platform has been adopted which, among other planks, includes: Immediate nationalization of monopolies, no further sale of Crown lands, tenants' right to improvements, graduated land tax, state bank, abolition of legislative council, right to work, equal pay for equal work for males and females, and state assistance in maternity.

Organized labor of Chicago will take a hand in the campaign for the coming election when the three public policy questions are placed before the voters for their approval. The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor will co-operate with the Teachers' Federation and, as a result, they expect to line up every union man in the city of Chicago at the polls on election day to vote "Yes" on the following three measures:

"Amendment of the state constitution by the next general assembly providing for the control of legislation by the people by means of the initiative and referendum.

"The enactment by the next general assembly of a comprehensive civil service law, extending the merit system, and thus promoting efficiency and economy.

"The enactment of a corrupt practice act, limiting the amount a candidate and his supporters may spend in seeking office, and providing for an itemized statement, under oath, showing expenditures."

An attempt is to be made during the coming term of the Supreme Court of the United States to have the court declare unconstitutional the new employers' liability law. Labor felt it had suffered a great blow just before this law was passed when the Supreme Court nullified the employers' liability act of 1906. The court

found that that law sought to regulate individuals and corporations engaged in intrastate commerce as well as those engaged in interstate commerce. Now the new law is attacked on the same grounds.

The "hours of service law for railroad employees," passed in 1907, limiting the hours of service to be required of railroad employees, has also been attacked on the ground that it applies to persons engaged in intrastate business as well as to those engaged in interstate.

The Arkansas act, requiring three brakemen on every train of 25 freight cars or more, is to be brought before the court as unconstitutional on the claim that it is an interference with interstate commerce.

Illinois coal miners are greatly interested in the hearing in the Supreme Court on the validity of the miners' qualification act, which provides that all who work in mines in Illinois must have miners' certificates.

The case came to the Supreme Court from Saline county. Harry Evans, a miner in that county, who was employed by the Wasson Coal Company, was not provided with the required certificate. State's Attorney Kane brought suit under the provisions of the law and the case was appealed. Several large coal mining companies are back of the appeal and the miners' union of Illinois has employed attorneys to assist in defending the law.

The operators claim that there is no constitutional power vested in a county judge to appoint examiners for coal miners and that the act excludes some from engaging in mining because it provides that they must take the examination in the county in which they reside, but at the same time it is provided that only certain counties shall have the examining board.

This law was one of the best weapons in the hands of the miners during the recent strike, since it makes it unlawful for an operator to employ anyone who has no certificate and the certificates are given by union boards of examiners.

### MAYOR APOLOGIZES.

Instant dismissal from the Toledo police force is to fellow interference by any officer with anyone who is making a speech in Toledo, no matter the time or place or crowd. Mayor Whitlock directed Safety Director J. J. Mooney to promulgate these orders today.

Coincidental with the mailing of this letter went another one to William Patterson, a Socialist, carrying with it the official apology of the city through the mayor because of the indignity heaped upon him through his arrest by an officer of the force, while speaking before a crowd in Summit street, blocking the sidewalk.

### IT STOOD THE TEST.

The New York workmen's compensation act of 1910 is constitutional, according to a decision just handed down in the supreme Court of Erie county. Justice Pound decided the question. The case is Ives vs. the South Buffalo Railway Company.

The plaintiff stated in his complaint that he was a switchman employed by the South Buffalo Railway Company and was injured while at work without negligence on his part, and without serious or willful misconduct, but solely by reason of the necessary risk or danger of his employment.

The defendant asserted that the act was unconstitutional. Prior to the enactment of the statute of 1910, the plaintiff would not be entitled to recover anything, so that the sole question was as to whether the statute was constitutional. The act was attacked on the ground that it unduly discriminated against railroads, and other employments, classified as dangerous employments. The court held that there was no

discrimination, that the classification was a sound one, and not frivolous. The next point raised was that the act imposed a liability without fault.

Justice Pound cited a number of other instances in which the common law imposed a liability without fault, such as the liability of the husband for the acts of his wife, or a master for the acts of his servant, and holds that this did not make the act unconstitutional. The court held that the act came within the principle laid down by Holden vs. Hardy, 169 U. S., 366, and which was recognized in the case of Lockner vs. New York, 189 U. S., 45, which is the case recently criticised by Theodore Roosevelt, and cited this case as an authority for upholding the constitutionality of this act.

The decision of Justice Pound is interesting as being the first in which the constitutionality of the act has been squarely passed upon.

### THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

New York.—Resolutions condemning the International Typographical Union for its alleged responsibility for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building and extending sympathy to the owner, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, were adopted unanimously today by the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Los Angeles.—F. J. Zeehandelaar, secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, has announced the withdrawal of three-quarters of the reward offered for the arrest of the alleged dynamiters in the Times explosion. This action on the part of the associated millionaires followed a like withdrawal of rewards by Mayor Alexander. The reason for the sudden collapse of the charges made by Harrison Gray Otis against organized labor in connection with the destruction of his newspaper, appears, first, in the following statement of Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and delegate to the Los Angeles convention:

"What is conclusive evidence of the innocence of the labor unions in the matter is that there were thirty-five union men working in the press-room and in the stereotyping room of the newspaper. The fact that they were there was quite generally known, and it was planned to call them out on strike."

In addition, the Los Angeles unions have now in their possession the sworn statements of a score of experts in the handling of high explosives who unite in the opinion that dynamite could not have caused the destruction of the Times plant, because an immense conflagration immediately followed the explosion. In the San Francisco fire great quantities of dynamite were used to stop the devouring flames. During the recent forest fires in the Northwest dynamite was repeatedly used for the same purpose. The action of this explosive is to smother flame, and consequently, these experts show, an explosion of dynamite did not destroy the Times plant.

### LOVE OLD PARTIES BEST.

At the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday the vote of the affiliated organizations on the three questions of political policy recently submitted to a referendum, was announced. These questions briefly were:

To support the Socialist party.

To organize an Independent Labor party.

To abide by the majority on these questions.

The total vote on the first question was 11,612. For, 3,934; against, 7,678.

Total vote on the third question, 9,744. For, 1,301; against, 8,252.

Total vote on the third question, 9,744. For, 2,052; against, 7,692.

Out of 220 locals only 64 participated in the referendum.

It is evident the Chicago wage worker enjoys being bunkoed by old party politicians.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

IF.

Whilst walking down a crowded city street the other day,  
I heard a little urchin to a comrade turn and say:

"Say, Chimmy, lemme tell youse, I'd be happy as a clam  
If I only was the feller dat me mudder t'inks I am.

"She tinks I am a wonder, an' she knows her little lad  
Could never mix wit' nuttin' dat was ugly, mean or bad.  
Oh, lots o' times I sit and tink how nice 'twould be, gee whiz!  
If a feller wuz de feller dat his mudder tinks he is."

My friend, be yours a life of toil or undiluted joy,  
You still can learn a lesson from this small, unlettered boy.  
Don't aim to be an earthly saint, with eyes fixed on a star;  
Just try to be a fellow that your mother thinks you are.

—Will S. Adkin.

Japan has begun a great crusade against socialism on the discovery of an alleged plot against the emperor.

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, died on the 15th at his residence in Fort Dodge.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist leader, is now in the United States, intending to make a speaking trip across the continent.

Besides Great Britain, the countries which have old-age pensions are Denmark, France, Belgium, Germany, New Zealand and Australia.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook has been found in London. He is reported as saying that he will yet prove that he discovered the north pole, and hopes to return to New York shortly.

Postmaster General Hitchcock on October 19, announced that the deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, amounted to only \$5,881,442, as compared with \$17,479,770 for the preceding year.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was nearing her ninety-second birthday, died at her summer home in Portsmouth, R. I., shortly before noon October 17. The cause of her death was pneumonia.

The first appearance of a Japanese in a New York divorce court has just been recorded. The decree orders John Sa Su, a Japanese tailor, to pay his wife \$700 a year for the support of herself and their four children. The wife is an English woman.

Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., is to erect a memorial tablet in Goldwin Smith Hall in honor of the late Professor Goldwin Smith, upon which will be inscribed a copy of the clause in his will bequeathing more than \$600,000 unconditionally to Cornell.

John Dietz, his wife, Hattie Dietz, and Leslie Dietz, his son, were all bound over to the Circuit Court by Judge J. F. Riordan without bail October 18th, on the charge of having murdered Oscar Harp, a deputy, during the siege of the Dietz cabin at Cameron Dam.

The number of Americans employed on the Panama Canal on August 31 shows an increase of twenty-five over the report of July, and the total force employed is divided as follows: Railroad, 3,298; railroad relocation force, 1,603; railroad commissary force, 1,016; Panama Canal force, 29,950.

Sir Thomas Vesey Strong was elected Lord Mayor of London without opposition September 29th. Sir Thomas is a pronounced temperance advocate, and enjoys the distinction of being the first teetotaler chosen as chief magistrate of the metropolis. The mayor will figure prominently in the entertainments and ceremonies connected with the coronation of King George.

Statistics compiled by Auditor-General Fuller show that there has been a startling increase of insanity in Michigan since 1892, the total number of inmates in the five asylums and the state home for the feeble-minded at present being 7,751, as compared with 2,169 eighteen years ago. Since the last report was issued in 1909 there have been decided increases.

The first anniversary of the execution of Professor Francesco Ferrer, the 13th, passed off in Spain without disorder. The government had been anxious, and throughout Spain troops were held at their barracks ready for instant service. Barcelona was like an armed camp. Masses of flowers were placed on Ferrer's grave by the representatives of various associations, but there were no disturbances.

The Hoffman House of New York, famous where civilization reaches, went into the hands of a receiver October 21st. The court named Frederick C. McLaughlin, a lawyer, to take charge of the property on the petition of several creditors. A petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed by Stephen B. Rosenthal, acting for J. Dimond & Son, Applegate & Co., Charles A. Dards and several others. Mr. Rosenthal appeared before the court to ask for a receiver and he was named at once.

The census bureau reports the total supply of cotton for the year ending August 13, 1910, to have been 11,985,958 running bales, made up as follows: Stocks at beginning of year, 1,483,585 bales; ginnings, 10,350,978 bales; imports, 151,395 bales. The distribution is 6,339,028 bales exported, 4,707,127 bales consumed. Stocks at close of year were 939,806 bales, of which 518,101 bales were held by manufacturers and 421,705 bales held elsewhere. The number of active spindles were 28,349,067, of which 10,826,829 were in cotton growing states and 17,522,238 in all other states.

The White Star Line's new trans-Atlantic liner, Olympic, the largest vessel in the world, was launched October 20th from Harland & Wolff's shipyard, Belfast. The Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Viceroy of Ireland, christened the liner. More than 40,000 persons were on hand to see the monster 40,000-ton ship take the water. The Olympic is 840 feet long, with a 92-ton beam and fifty thousand horsepower engines, compared with the Mauretania's 70,000 horse-power. Its speed will be twenty knots an hour. It will carry a crew of 600 men and have accommodations for 600 first cabin, 1,200 second cabin and 3,200 third-class passengers.

### MORE WIND.

Chicago's apartment house problem has been solved.

No longer may cartoonists make merry over Mr. Flat Dweller's inability to hang up his hat when the folding bed is down or at Mrs. Flat Dweller's embarrassment in adapting her merry widow chapeau to the scant confines of a parlor already crowded to the limit with a piano and a sofa cushion.

The answer is—disappearing furniture.

William H. Barry, purchaser of a \$35,000 site on which he will erect a \$100,000 apartment building, is the genius who has solved the problem—and, to the city's pride be it said, Mr. Barry is a Chicagoan.

"Why didn't somebody think of it before?"

That surely is the first thought of all reading here of Mr. Barry's simple solution of the problem of providing sufficient room in a flat to turn around after furniture is in.

Planning a twenty-four-flat structure at Thirty-ninth street and Grand boulevard, where Mr. Barry recently purchased 100 by 140 feet from Frank N. Derby, he decided that each apartment must be of only three rooms, the kitchen smallest.

But in the kitchen, after the meal is prepared, the gas range will disappear through a cabinet in the wall, the kitchen table will sink through the floor and the ice chest slide out on the back porch. The diningroom table, after use, will be part of the wall, and in the bedroom no folding bed, no bureau under which to lose your collar button and no chiffonier to knock your head against in searching for it will exist. Everything will disappear after use.

### HERRING FOR STREET LABORERS.

If a man eats three smoked herrings a day he will have supplied his system with sufficient energy to do the work required of the average street laborer. This and other valuable information is contained in the fifteen food value charts will ascertain their true value as energy culture. Few, if any, of the ordinary edibles of life are neglected, and a quick survey of the charts will ascertain their true value as energy producers.

### TECHNICS OF GRAFTING.

In a paper on "The Psychology of Graft," read before the Men's Club of Grace Church, Oak Park, Ill., Dr. G. Frank Lydstos said:

"The technical names for grafting of different ranks are:

"One million dollars, genius; \$500,000, sagacity; \$10,000, misappropriation of funds; \$100, larceny; \$10, theft; a ham, a crime against humanity."

### OUTHEARSTS HEARST.

Ed Howe, proprietor of the Atchison Globe, Atchison, Kans., offers a prize of \$1,000,000 for the first aeroplane flight from New York to London. "I do not propose to be outdone by W. R. Hearst," says Mr. Howe.

### WANTED.

Salesman wanted. Permanent position. A wide-awake salesman to act as selling manager and general salesman for our product in Chicago, Ill., and vicinity. Address with bank or business firm-reference, Diagraph Carbon Paper Company, Drury building Philadelphia, Pa.

## LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1260

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### ADVERTISING RATES

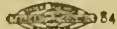
#### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
Per column inch, . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Six inches, . . . . .	5.00
Quarter page, . . . . .	5.00
Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

#### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



### FEMALE FAN.

Oh, why doesn't the pitcher pitch the ball?  
And why are basemen base?  
Because they let the runner steal?  
Why does he slide on his face?  
How does a fielder muffle a fly?  
Is a shortstop ever tall?  
Would the umpire call the catcher out  
If he didn't catch the ball?  
Do they ever let the batter pitch?  
Is it fair to knock a foul?  
Does a home run count more than a bunt?  
What makes the people howl?  
Oh, isn't a pop-up simply grand—  
And a squeeze play just divine!  
But why do the men have mittens on  
In the hot old summer time?

—W. B. KERR.

A label mandolin or guitar would not make a bad Christmas present.

Just ask your dealer to show them to you; they are the world's best.

Portugal has done the dethroning act—good for Portugal. Who's next?

After all has been said and done, we still believe that John Dietz of Cameran Dam but defended that which rightfully belonged to him.

Remember, there is no time like the present for organizing work. If 65 cents per hour is to be our future pay, we must be up and doing at any and all times. Please don't forget.

The great and only Wellman succeeded in making a dismal failure of his foolhardy undertaking. But this isn't Wellman's first balloon venture that went awry.

Delegates to the Chicago Label League must be in a position to display not less than six union labels on their wearing apparel. It does seem rather odd for union label advocates to act as tenters for seal products.

Take a good look at our cartoon on the first page, boys, then pull off your coat of indifference and help push the wage wheel out of the 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per hour mire. What others have done before you, you can do.

As predicted in last month's Journal, the Mandolin and Guitar Workers of New York City and Jersey gained a complete victory all along the line, the last two of the eight firms manufacturing these instruments having added their signatures to a union agreement during the last month.

The detailed story of the strike of the Steinway & Sons, Hamburg, Germany, employees, published on first page of this Journal, will, no doubt, interest the readers of this Journal. The story, or rather the stories, for there are two of them from two different writers—one from the secretary of the strike committee and one from our special German correspondent—give in detail all pertaining to the strike.

New York during the last month or so has initiated hundreds of new applicants to membership in the resident local unions. Organizing work is at present at fever heat. It is expected that before the fall season ends a majority of the Greater New York piano workers will be enrolled as members. Keep a pushing, keep a pushing. By so doing you will gain the top.

Delegates from the local unions to the various Central Bodies should make it known to their fellow delegates and through them to the members of the various local unions that union label mandolin and guitars may now be bought of any first class dealer in musical instruments. Eight of the most prominent manufacturers of these instruments in the United States have just signed union agreements and are entitled to the use of the label. A request should be made for the label when making purchases.

### THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

It has been said that the person who joins a trade union sacrifices his individuality, and some, even at this late day, say his personal liberty. We all know some who, by their attitude towards our union show that they think that they have no need of the assistance of their fellows, nor will they extend any—that practical sympathy which we call co-operation. But we also know that he who is a true student of social economy, or who possesses an atom of the sense of justice, is thoroughly alive to the importance of the wage earner joining with others of his craft in a union whereby strength of numbers and a common cause more can be accomplished than by mere individual effort, and where the interest of even the humblest is the concern of all, and the welfare of all is safeguarded, and where, while we encourage and applaud personal progress we eliminate the selfishness of individuality and strive for the betterment of all.

This is good trade union doctrine.

The capital of the workman is his skill, his experience, his brawn and his muscle, his vitality, the economic use of which, under the guidance of his trade union, is all that he can save to help keep the roof over the family and to feed his little flock. Why then, in justice to himself and his family, in fairness to fellow workers and those dependent upon them, should he not try to obtain, while he is able, a fair return for the capital he has to invest—which is life itself?

For the workman in the piano industry our International Union offers to all a true and tried medium by which further encroachments can be prevented, abuses of petty bossism stopped, by which wrongs can be redressed, where merit must be recognized and justice demanded. A union which gives practical sym-

pathy in sickness and in distress—a union which has proven that the interests of one are the concern of all.

F. H. MURRAY.

### LOS ANGELES.

It wasn't hatred alone that caused Editor Otis of the Los Angeles Times to charge the labor unions with the destruction of his property, in which many lives were lost and a score or more were severely injured.

If it can be shown, and all indications point in that direction, that this catastrophe was the result of negligence on the part of the owners of the building, through gas explosion, it will be an enormous financial loss to Union Hater Otis. The insurance company would, of course, refuse to pay the insurance, and this, coupled with the manifold damage suits which would undoubtedly follow, may mean the end of the Los Angeles Times.

It is, therefore, that Editor Otis, money mad and generally unscrupulous, sought, even before he knew the faintest details of the calamity, to put the blame on the Trade Unions, thinking perhaps he could befuddle the minds of the general public into a belief of his charges because of the long standing fight he has waged against organized labor and the demands for a fair wage and fair conditions.

It may be possible to gull the public into a wrong belief at times, especially in minor matters, but when it comes to a charge of murder and arson, American fairness will cause even the most bitter foe of organized labor, Otis, Kirby and Post always excepted, to hesitate before giving credence to charges which are evidently the insane effusion of a distorted mind.

Trade Unions deplore sincerely the destruction of the Los Angeles Times; they deplore the loss of life; trade unions the world over unite in demanding that those responsible be punished as severely as our laws will permit, whether caused by criminals or the negligence of the proprietor.

### THE SKILL OF THE PIANO WORKER.

Commenting upon certain allusions to the wish of Piano Workers for better remuneration and to the recent organizing effort in Toronto, both of which appeared in the September Journal of the Piano Worker, the Canadian Music Trades Journal, adds as follows:

"It is common knowledge that the various departments of piano manufacture require a superior class of workmen whose ability commands a high rate of pay. Furthermore, conditions are such that the competition for the most skilled mechanics maintain a high rate of pay. The cost of labor was never so high as at the present time."

With the admission that a superior class of workmen is required, we agree but with the statement that the ability of such workmen commands a high rate of pay, we differ, and that widely. This recognition of skill, while strongly emphasized in the trade papers and in trade advertisements, is seldom taken into account when the worker draws his pay nor is it shown in the conditions under which that skilled ability is exercised.

One large and prominent firm in a display advertisement not only alludes to the skill of their employees but add that it is considered by workmen an honor to work in their factory, as it gives the workman who has been in their employ the entry into certain "first class" shops. A better ending to this commendation would be: we retain our workmen because we believe in proper recompense for that skill, and a wage to insure proper living.

While the output of pianos is greater this year than any previous year, and the demand for piano workers unprecedented, a greater proportion have left the trade, not because the work is disagreeable, but because other woodworking trades offer better wages. This has been especially noticeable in the influx into the auto industry—varnishers, etc., getting \$2.00 per day, changing work to get \$4.00 to \$6.00; former case

workers, etc., to \$5.00 per day; action workers going to work on bodies at 55 cents per hour, and so on.

No one doubts that the industry requires skill, as much now as ever, but otherwise conditions have changed. While profits are as large, wages have, on the whole, actually been reduced, and the amount of work to be done for the day's pay increased twofold.

There has been some decrease in the hours worked, but the shop conditions are still bad; factories crowded, unsanitary, and in winter without proper ventilation; the hours in most cases are still too long and the pay too short in all.

As a matter of fact, the skill receives little or no consideration when the question of labor cost appears. The manufacturer figures on the cost of material, depreciation and charges against the plant, etc., but in setting the selling price of the product the available wage to retain the worker is all that is considered; never a living wage, below which no man should need to work. Surely in the cost of any article, the product of labor a living wage should be the first consideration. A living, producing workman, especially of the skill and ability allowed the piano worker, should receive more consideration than the material used.

But the manufacturer speaks of the competition of the more unscrupulous employer, which compels him to reduce the cost of labor as low as possible, as an excuse.

While it is a fact that the more unprincipled and wage-cutting employers compel in some measure other and fairer employers to act likewise, they would refuse us the right to try, by organized effort, the compelling of the unscrupulous, unfair employer, to render justice in his wage scale. One employer cannot compel another to do this, but the workers employed in the industry can; but if this right be denied them, or their intelligence does not serve them, the unscrupulous employer will in time force the other employers to follow the same tactics and pull down to the lower level the wage of all in the industry.

At the Piano Manufacturers' Convention held at Richmond, in May last, the delegates congratulated themselves upon having eliminated certain evils and reduced competition amongst the manufacturers; still the hurtful competition of the under paid employe remains, which the manufacturers should agree to eliminate by the same manner of agreement as to selling.

The worker should do the same, and furthermore, he can, if he will, end it; and to the relief and comfort of all parties concerned.

A fair wage to all workers in all factories is fair, is reasonable, and is possible, and would eliminate the evil of competition in labor whereby he who receives and lives on the least, sets the wage for everyone in the industry. The competition would then be in the right place, on the product, finished, on the product of that skill and ability which we are told the manufacturer desired; the trade of the best would live and the poor, makeshifts, apologies, nay, imitations of musical instruments cease to be made.

As it is the competition is on the labor the worker has to be the sufferer for all the mistakes and malice of the entire industry. One manufacturer advertises his product as "the piano with a soul." The worker is often dealt with as if he had neither stomach or soul, never felt the cold of winter or the fatigues of long work days in summer, requires little rest and no recreation, except during a shutdown when he is supposed to enjoy a holiday on his savings.

It is not, however, either the skill or the ability of the piano worker that makes his wage.

True, of two workmen at the same wage, the most skilled and fastest would most likely be retained in dull periods, and a pronounced superior workman obtain more than the others in his department; yet, it is a fact that the wage

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

of all is set by the lowest wage at which the workman can be hired. The other fellow is making the wage.

In any arrangement between employers and employes as to wages, skill is not even considered. The employer quotes the lowest wages paid by his competitors, the employe lays like stress on the higher wage. The question is, how cheap are the workers in the trade working.

In a former article I tried to emphasize this fact: We must raise the wage standard, must eliminate those evils and competition by organization, just as the employer has done, or tried to do.

As to the competition for our labor to which the Music Trades Journal alludes, it is somewhat nullified by the fact that many of the employers, in piano centers especially, have agreed to pay only a certain wage and in no case to raise that wage to any applicant for work; by refusing to employ a workman who has left the employ of another because of differences in wages, and, worse still, to hinder and prevent the employment in other lines of industry of those who in any way have been obnoxious to the employer by reason of resistance to unfair imposition, or in aiding or influencing any other employe similarly situated. Of course, this is not one of those "high ideals and lofty inspirations" of the musical industry so eloquently dealt with and persistently cheered at the piano manufacturers banquet at Richmond, but a cowardly, dastardly way to "get even" by depriving a fellow man of means whereby to live.

But all employers are not badly disposed, but the company some of them keep is evilly disposed. Organize, piano workers! You will aid those who are fairly disposed towards us, as well as ourselves by compelling the unjust piano manufacturer to render justice to the skilled ability of the long suffering piano worker.

A. E. STARR.

#### SUES TRUST.

For alleged breach of contract for his employment as European representative of Wm. Knabe & Company, Ferdinand Mayer, of Berlin, Germany, has sued the American Piano Company for \$25,000 damages in the Superior Court at Baltimore, Md., through Crain & Hershey, attorneys. The suit is against the American Piano Company, as it has taken over the business of the Wm. Knabe Company.

It is alleged in the declaration that for a number of years prior to November, 1906, Mr. Mayer was employed as the New York representative of the Knabe Company at \$7,000 a year. About the time named Mr. Mayer, then about 70 years old, was made the European representative of the Knabe Company, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. In July, 1908, the American Piano Company was formed to take over and combine certain piano manufacturing companies in the United States. Among them was the Knabe Company, and it is alleged that all

the outstanding contracts of that company, particularly that with Mr. Mayer, were assumed by the American company.

Without any notice or warning, it is alleged, and without any reason therefor, the American Piano Company discharged Mr. Mayer from its service early last January. Owing to his advanced age, it is stated, Mr. Mayer has been unable to secure other employment.

#### THE CLAM BAKE CLUB.

The Action Clam Bake Club of Wessel, Nichel & Gross factory held their second outing on Wednesday, October 12, at Oak Hill Park, Long Island, and, as usual, everybody enjoyed themselves. Breakfast and dinner, with sandwiches between each, being served during the day; also refreshments. Speeches were made by many men prominent in the piano trade. Bowling and other games were participated in. It is hoped that the men in the factory who are not at present members will take advantage of the small initiation fee of 25 cents until January 1, 1912, to join us. Wishing all members of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union success, we remain, fraternally

ACTION CLAM BAKE CLUB.

Wessel, Nichel & Goss Factory.

#### DARROW WILL DEFEND DIETZ.

It will be good news to the lovers of home, right and justice that Clarence Darrow will defend John Dietz. There are few men in the country more able to bring out the true conditions under which Dietz had to live since he incurred the enmity of the lumber trust which tried to exploit him. The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly and the Carpenters' Union of that city both have passed resolutions in sympathy with Dietz and his family, and demanding a fair trial.—Dubuque Labor Leader.

#### ANOTHER REFERENDUM.

The question of forming an independent political labor party is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the unions in the state of Illinois, in accordance with the resolutions introduced by John H. Walker, president of the miners' organization, at the recent session of the State Federation of Labor. One paragraph in the resolutions declared that both the Republican and Democratic parties were controlled absolutely by the corporations, and that laboring men could expect nothing from either of them.

#### BANKS ARE GOOD.

Banks are good things, after all, is the belief of John Planek, saloonkeeper. It cost him \$1,000 to reach that conclusion, however. Planek feared he would lose the money if he placed it in a bank, so he hid the cash in an empty beer keg and went on about his business. Soon after the driver for a brewery came along, saw the empty keg and loaded it on his wagon. Planek is now burning up the sidewalks in an attempt to find the driver of the brewery wagon and loudly bewailing his loss.

#### THE MAINE VOTE.

The official tabulation of clerks' returns on the vote for governor in the Maine state election on September 12, was completed today. The result was as follows:

Whole number cast, 141,031.

Frederick W. Plaisted (Democrat), 73,425.

Bert F. Fernald (Republican), 64,672.

Robert V. Hunter (Socialist), 1,582.

James H. Ames (Prohibitionist), 1,352.

Plaisted's plurality, 8,753.

## UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## CORRESPONDENCE

New York, Oct. 15, 1910.

Since my last letter to The Journal some things have happened in this Greater New York City and some more things are going to happen after this letter has been published, read and digested. There seems to be a general unrest prevailing among the piano workers of this, the first piano center of the world. Matters have come to such a pass, the arrogance of the employer so pronounced, the conditions so unbearable, as to make even the most timid raise a faint voice in protest. There is no doubt but what some stirring times are in store for those who follow the manufacture of musical instruments.

The first to start the ball a-rolling, of course, were the Mandolin and Guitar Workers, who after a short struggle gained all they asked for, union shop, union conditions and a 10 and 20 per cent increase in wages. All of the firms have now signed up, the last two performing this most solemn and highly agreeable (agreeable to the man who works) function during the last few days. Now, what do you think of a few days' struggle and a 20 per cent increase as a reward? That speaks pretty well for what organization can do.

The victory of the Mandolin and Guitar Workers inaugurated a new era in and around the musical instrument industry of Greater New York and vicinity. Hereafter all mandolins and guitars manufactured by the eight firms in this territory will bear the Union Label. Another feather in the caps of the good old New Yorkers.

The business agent—the ever busy agent—in connection with representatives of the C. F. U., are making an effort to have the various department stores unionize their establishments and to place union label goods on sale. A special effort is made to have them handle a line of Union-made pianos. With this object in view a visit was paid the Bloomingdale concern, who operate the Walters factory. The powers that be in the Bloomingdale ranch failed to become convinced of the merit of the proposition and declared their intention to run their store and piano factory in the good old seab way. This is the way the firm put it, and the C. F. U., in retaliation, put them on the unfair list.

If the New York wage workers will but stand pat for union goods and not patronize these promoters of child labor, long hours and unsanitary workshops; if they will but patronize union-made products exclusively, these haughty department store proprietors will soon get down from their high horse.

He has come—who? Why Organizer Starr, the hustler from the Dominion. Brother Starr, as far as I have seen, is putting in his best ticks in conjunction with Business Agent Diehl and the Organizing Committee in lining up the piano boys for the eight-hour day and the Chicago 65 cents per hour rate. In speaking to Brother Starr regarding the 65 cents per hour proposition, in answer to a question as to his views in the matter, Brother Starr almost lost control of his mild vocabulary; that is to say, he came nearly saying something that can only be reproduced in print by a dash. I have met Brother Starr, I believe, but twice in my life; have always found him enthusiastic in union matters, but when the question of 65 cents per hour was put to him he simply exploded. "Sixty-five cents an hour! Why, h—l, the Piano Makers ought to have had it long, long ago." The rest of the sentence I refuse to reproduce, fearing the editor might run out of dashes. Success to the joint efforts of Brother Starr, the Business Agent and the Organizing Committee.

Talk about organizing the work is progress-

ing more rapidly at this writing than it has for years past, thanks to the unity that exists among the organizers, the committees and the general membership. There seems to be a display of united vim, push, activity and stick-to-it-iveness never before seen—at least not for a long time, among the Piano Workers of Greater New York. The result of this has been the organizing of various factories heretofore strictly non-union, among them the Hasbrock factory.

Say, boys, keep it up; we are going surely toward unqualified victory. I feel it in my bones.

A nice little stunt was pulled off by the Business Agent when he induced the proprietors of the Sulzer's Harlem River Park to cast out his non-label piano and install one with the label. I am told by the Business Agent that he is going to keep this campaign of exterminating non-label pianos in halls and places of entertainment up until all are supplied with instruments a union man and his friend can look squarely in the face. Say, Brother Diehl, just let me slap you on the shoulder and say "Good luck!"

In the beginning of my letter I stated that a general unrest seemed to prevail among the Piano Workers of this city. To emphasize this statement I might point to the uprising of the Polishers at the Kohler and Campbell factory, who laid down their tools, one and all, because even they could not bear the abominable conditions imposed. At this writing they are still out, more besides. What the outcome will be you will learn in my next letter.

It is a long lane that has no turn, even if it is Kohler and Campbell avenue.

I am proud of our Joint Executive Board. They did the right thing at the right time and to the proper person when they passed a unanimous vote of thanks to our ex-business agent, Brother Fischer. To put it mildly, he deserved it.

And now comes the annual entertainment and ball, the thirty-second of its kind and the most promising of all. Nothing is being left undone by the committee to make this a record breaker. New York Turner hall, 85th and Lexington avenue, has been selected, the date is Saturday, November 12, 1910. Tickets 25 cents, including wardrobe. A splendid bill for the entertainment; all union acts.

Let me add just a word or two about this ball. It should be a world beater. Every person non-union and union, employed in the musical instrument industry of Greater New York and vicinity sympathizing with the effort for shorter hours and increased pay now being made, should be present. Identify yourself as one of us by showing your face at the ball.

The ball should be the greatest ever; it should pass in the nature of a grand reunion of all the piano clan. You who read this, fail not to be present at your peril! It must be a world beater; nothing else will go.

So meet me at the ball.

A word to the wise: Don't fail to read my letter in next month's Journal. There'll be something doing.

CORRESPONDENT OF GREATER NEW YORK.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1910.

Perhaps the newly elected correspondent of Local No. 1 will furnish you with the news of the month, but even if he does, and while I do not wish to trespass on his prerogatives, I cannot relinquish my job without at least saying goodbye. While saying goodbye I may as well add what my repertorial acumen has caused me to pick up.

I suppose the readers of The Journal are aware of my resignation as No. 1's Journal correspondent, owing to an acceptance of new duties as an officer of Local Union No. 2. I hated

very much to leave good old No. 1, with all her genial officers, members and companions, but when duty calls we should cheerfully obey. Especially when the call means the advancement of our International Union's interest.

A special effort is about to be made to organize the Mandolin and Guitar Workers of this city. This effort is being made at the request of our sister unions of New York. As has been reported in the last issue of the Journal, the New York Mandolin and Guitar Workers have recently won a splendid victory, making a gain of 10 and 20 per cent in wages.

The effort may prove a difficult one, but there is nothing too difficult for the boys of Chi, if once their minds are made up.

A new wage agreement for the coming year, until October 1, 1911, has just been reached between the Cable Company and the employees of the varnish finishing departments of that company. The agreement provides for a substantial increase in the piece work prices and for a minimum day work price of 35 cents per hour.

Poor old George P. Bent, almost all in—that is, his factory—only working two and three days a week. I am sorry for George, and if there is anything I can do to lessen his pain, please call on me or address care of Local No. 2. George, it must be remembered, belongs to the captains three, Post, Bent and Otis, and Kirby as the mascot. I wonder whether these union fellows are not responsible for this dying out of George P.'s business? How about it, George?

Local No. 2 has now been taken into full membership of the International Union. At the last meeting a full complement of officers were elected and installed. Fully equipped and eager for the fray Local No. 2 will soon be heard from. She is moving along smoothly.

Well, I don't wish to write too much for fear I may conflict with my colleague of No. 1. I merely wanted to write sufficient to place myself in a position where I could say goodbye to those with whom I have silently communicated in the past. Therefore, ADIEU.

EX-CORRESPONDENT OF NO. 1.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1910.

To the Officers members and friends of organized Labor—

Greeting: The time is fast approaching when our members and friends will, of necessity, because of weather conditions, be called upon to make purchases of gloves of every description.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with this department is the Glove Workers' International Union of America, an organization that has been struggling for some time to better the hours, wages and working conditions of the men and women engaged in that industry. In some sections of the country, and particularly in Gloversville, N. Y., the manufacturers have antagonized the union in its efforts to organize their fellow workers.

Notwithstanding the intense opposition this organization has met with in this and other places, it has maintained its organization, which, while small in numbers, has insisted upon its right to organize and maintain decent conditions. In accomplishing this it has also been able to have the label of its organization adopted by several manufacturers throughout the country. Enclosed you will find a card containing a list of the manufacturers who are using the Glove Workers' Label upon their products. The card also contains a facsimile of the label of this organization. The time to assist this organization in furthering the sale of gloves made under fair conditions bearing the label is NOW.

Your organization is urgently requested to appoint committees to wait upon dealers in your locality, bringing this matter to their attention, and giving them the information where gloves (both dress and working) can be obtained.

The organization of Glove Workers consists to a large degree of women workers, and they

ould be encouraged and helped. One important way in which the assistance they desire can be obtained is by insisting that when purchasing gloves of any character or material the way in which the assistance they desire from the International Union shall be attached thereto.

Central Labor Unions, Local Departments, Women's Union Label Leagues, Local Unions, and all other friends are urgently requested to vote the subject-matter of this communication their active support and assist in building up and strengthening this organization.

Yours fraternally,  
THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

New York, October 10, 1910.

The Eight Hour League of America desires to call your attention to the possibilities of the Eight Hour Work Day as the paramount issue of the Presidential election of 1912.

The Eight Hour Work Day has been one of the cardinal demands of organized labor for many years, and the best interests of the nation now demand its general adoption.

No greater question confronts American statesmen than how to provide opportunity for all who wish to make an honest living. The Universal Eight Hour Day is the most practical solution of the problem.

It was the opposition of the party in power to the extension of the Eight Hour Work Day favored by the American Federation of Labor that compelled that organization to enter the political arena.

The demand for the 8-hour work day furnishes the basis upon which all the progressive forces of the nation can unite, as well as the ground upon which all labor, organized and unorganized, can combine. It is an issue they thoroughly understand and know. Its adoption will benefit all business, and improve the condition of the working masses by shortening their hours of labor, raising wages and making it less difficult to secure employment. It will enable them to stand together and present a united front in opposition to those who are endeavoring to sustain a system of industrial slavery on the wealth producers of the country.

Trusting we will have your co-operation in the interests of Progressive Democracy to help achieve this most vital reform, so that industrial slavery, like chattel slavery be abolished, and government by the consent of the governed be applied to our industrial as well as political affairs.

Fraternally yours,  
THE EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

#### REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

During the month of September work was continued in Ontario, principally in Toronto, up to October 8, when under instructions from the International office I left for New York City. Success came faster as we drew near the close of our efforts in Toronto, thanks to the efforts of our members in the different shops. It is impossible to lose faith in our Toronto members; the past is proof of that; the danger is sometimes the losing of faith in ourselves. We have been told so often that men do not know their weaknesses as a warning against becoming egotistical that we are apt to forget we do not realize our strength. As an old writer says: "It is with men as with soils; there is sometimes a vein of gold that the owner knows not of." Some of our members seem to feel keenly their position in some shops; hands, just hands, and treated like hinds; yet remember we are credited by those who so treat us as being intelligent workmen, and organization is the evidence of intelligence. Enough said. "He who runs may read." A. E. STARR.

## TRADE NOTES

The Mendelssohn Piano Company, Toronto, Canada, has taken out a permit for a four-story addition to its factory at the rear of 110 Adelaide street west; \$20,000.

W. H. Schmoller, president of the Schmoller & Mueller Piano Company, 1311 Farnam street, Omaha, is looking for a site to build a piano factory in the wholesale district of that city.

Frank Neuberger, head of the action regulating department, and for sixteen years a factory employe of Hardman, Peck & Co., New York City, died suddenly recently of heart failure.

Incorporation papers were taken out for the Goss Piano Company, of Columbus, Ohio, with \$10,000 capital. The incorporators are F. O. Goss, M. S. F. Goss, C. J. Smith, J. E. Saun and Roscoe T. Stauter.

Mr. John Davenport, senior member of Davenport & Treacy, a piano plate and implement manufacturing concern, died at his home in Stamford, Conn. Death followed a surgical operation.

Prof. Louis Breitenmoser, originally from Switzerland, but for the past fifteen years a resident of Napoleonville, La., announced that he has about perfected the piano-violin, on which he has been working for several years. He expects to give an exhibition of the instrument soon. Prof. Breitenmoser has had the assistance of M. Quave, who conducted the mechanical end of the work.

It is reported that a phonograph record factory will be located in Birmingham, Ala. C. T. Blakey, of Nashville, Tenn., who, it is said, has several rights in connection with commercial talking machines, is now in that city and is reported to be in consultation with several real estate men over a sight for the new plant.

The Brockport Piano Manufacturing Company, Brockport, N. Y., has certified to the Secretary of State, at Albany, that it has increased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$250,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of a par value of \$100 each. The certificate is signed by George P. Phelps and William H. Parks, as chairman and secretary of a special meeting of the stockholders.

The receiver for the Clough & Warren Co., of Detroit, Mich., closed a deal by which the entire stock of player-pianos and pianos in the city store at 213 Woodward avenue is taken by the Melville Clark Piano Co., of Chicago. The new owners took possession of the store, starting business with a big boom sale of the stock of Clough & Warren. At the same time the Wilbur Piano Player Co. has turned over its business to the Melville Clark Piano Co. and the stock of the former has been removed to the former Clough & Warren store. The stock was mainly of Apollo instruments.

A trust mortgage covering the entire property of the Ann Arbor Organ Company, of Ann Arbor, Mich., both real and personal, for the benefit of all creditors was filed at the county clerk's office in that city recently, and upon the recommendation of 8 per cent of the creditors, James C. Henderson was appointed receiver and is now in charge. This is one of the oldest musical

instrument industries in the west, and up to the panic of 1907 had paid out in cash dividends to its stockholders something over \$30,000. Lack of capital to carry on its business as it should be is the cause of the action taken. The assets are ample to pay all creditors in full.

The annual election of officers and dinner of the Chicago Piano and Organ Association was held recently at the Hotel Stratford. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Frank W. Teeple; first vice president, J. M. Hauxhurst; second vice president, Harry Schaaf; secretary, Paul B. Klugh; treasurer, Adam Schneider. The meeting was well attended and much interest was manifested in some of the topics brought up for discussion. It was decided that the Chicago Association would officially show no partiality in the selection of a location for the proposed Panama Exposition, and no action was taken relative to the coming trade conventions in Chicago or the exhibition to be held at the same time as the dealers' convention in June.

The Goderich organ factory at Goderich, Ont., was, some days ago, gutted by fire. The building, plant and stock on hand, worth about \$100,000, are a total loss, covered by the usual insurance. This is the third time this factory has suffered seriously from fire. The fire started about 9 o'clock in the evening in the basement at the northeast corner of the buildings near the oil house and was probably due to spontaneous combustion. There was a strong northwest wind blowing, and that whole section of the town was in danger. Help was asked for from Clinton and Stratford, but did not arrive till one o'clock, after the fire was under control.

#### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Asheville Piano Company, Asheville, N. C., incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Chas. Nichols, W. J. Kincaid and Mark W. Bown.

The Erek Piano & Player Co., New York, manufacturing pianos, pianoplayers; capital \$25,000. Incorporated by J. G. Erek, C. D. Erek and others.

The A. D. Coe Piano Company, Cleveland, O., capital \$30,000. Incorporated by A. D. Coe, Charles A. Burke, William M. Byrnes, J. A. Burke, Charles Aaron.

The Automatic Musical Instrument Company, Indianapolis; capital stock, \$50,000; dealers; incorporators, Julius Rotbart, H. E. Cohen, L. A. Rotbart and Irwin G. Cohen.

Williams Organ and Piano Company, Chicago, Ill., name changed to Williams Piano and Organ Company and capital stock increased from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

The Clemmons Piano Co., Jamestown, N. Y., manufacturing pianos and other musical instruments, etc.; capital, \$50,000. Incorporated by W. L. Clemmons, L. C. Taylor, Jamestown.

H. A. Schuermann Co., Washington, N. J., manufacture piano and organ stools, benches, etc.; capital, \$35,000. Incorporators: Harry A. Schuermann, Fred A. Schuermann, Wm. Whitmore, all of Washington, N. J.

#### HAD BEEN REMOVED TWICE.

An epileptic dropped in a fit on the streets of Boston not long ago, and was taken to a hospital. Upon removing his coat there was found pinned to his waistcoat a slip of paper on which was written: "This is to inform the surgeon that this is just a case of plain fit, not appendicitis. My appendix has already been taken out twice."

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Ausperrung der Piano Arbeiter in Hamburg, Deutschland.

Arbeitsstreikigkeiten in der Pianofabrik Steinway & Sons in Hamburg, einem Zweig der amerikanischen Steinway & Sons Co. in New York, brachen zu Anfang des Jahres 1910 aus, als die Betriebsleitung in einigen Branchen die Akkordlohnfüße „regulieren“ wollte. Die Arbeiter, die Mitglieder des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes waren, widerstehen sich der „Regulierung“; da aber direkte Verhandlungen erfolglos blieben, so schritten sie zur Arbeitseinstellung und riefen die Schlichtungskommission an, die aus einer gleichen Anzahl von Vertretern der Arbeiter und Unternehmer besteht. Die Kommission entschied, daß unter dem bestehenden Vertragsverhältnis die Betriebsleitung zur Durchführung von Akkordregulierungen nicht berechtigt ist.

Die Arbeit wurde wieder aufgenommen, aber andere Schwierigkeiten ergaben sich bald. Um diese Schwierigkeiten den amerikanischen Verursachern verständlich zu machen, sind einige allgemeine Bemerkungen erforderlich. Die deutschen Gewerkschaften betrachten es von Anfang an als ihre Aufgabe, durch Errichtung von Arbeitsnachweisen ihren Mitgliedern Arbeit zu beschaffen und damit eine Stärkung des Einflusses der Organisationen zu erzielen sowie zu verhindern, daß die meisten Plätze durch „Umherziehen“ besetzt werden. Sobald eine Gewerkschaft ihr eigenes Bureau eingerichtet und bezahlte Beamte angestellt hatte, wurde die Arbeitsvermittlung ein Teil ihrer Pflichten gemacht. Andererseits waren die Unternehmer der Meinung, daß es ihr Recht sei, den Arbeitsnachweis selbst zu führen, um sich jene Arbeiter auszuwählen, die ihnen gefallen und jeden auf die schwarze Liste setzen zu können, der sich durch Agitation für seinen Verband bemerkbar machte. In dieser Differenz kommt klar zum Ausdruck, daß die Arbeitsnachweise auf beiden Seiten als Kampfmittel betrachtet wurden. Nun wiesen jedoch Arbeiter sowie Sozialpolitiker darauf hin, daß es notwendig sei, die Nachweise unparteiisch mit Hilfe beiderseitiger Vertreter zu verwalten. Der Berliner Gewerkschafts Kongreß trat dieser Ansicht entgegen und wies den Gedanken der paritätischen Arbeitsnachweise zurück. Der dritte Gewerkschafts Kongreß, der zu Frankfurt a. M. abgehalten wurde, nahm eine abweichende Stellung ein. Er erklärte den gewerkschaftlichen Arbeitsnachweis als ein wichtiges Mittel zur Hebung der Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter und zum Schutz ihrer wirtschaftlichen Interessen. Daher müsse die Arbeitsvermittlung grundsätzlich in den Händen der Arbeiter sein. Über der Kongreß anerkannte zugleich, daß unter Umständen kommunale Arbeitsnachweise von Vorteil sein können, die von einer gleichen Anzahl Arbeiter und Unternehmervertreter und einem unparteiischen Vorsitzenden geleitet werden. Der Beschluß besteht bis heute noch zu Recht, da die späteren Gewerkschafts Kongresse sich mit dieser Frage nicht mehr befaßten.

Der Holzarbeiterverband, der in Hamburg einen Arbeitsnachweis hat, verbot seinen Mitgliedern andere Vermittlungsbureaus und befand den Arbeitsnachweis der Hamburger Tischler-Zunft zu benehmen. Einige Mitglieder des Verbandes, die in Unkenntnis dieser Vorschrift ohne Benützung des Arbeitsnachweises des Verbandes im Betriebe Steinway Stellung genommen hatten, wurden aufgefordert, ihr Arbeitsverhältnis wieder zu lösen, was sie auch taten. Die Firma jedoch, anstatt sich an den Arbeitsnachweis des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes um Leute zu wenden, besetzten die Plätze mit Arbeitern, die dem Hirsch-Dunderschen Gewerkverein angehören, einer separatistischen Gewerkschaft, die unter dem Patronat der Liberalen steht. Die Mitglieder des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes betrachteten diese Handlung der Betriebsleitung als ungebührlich; sie lehnten es ab, mit den Hirsch-Dunderschen Gewerkvereinslern zu arbeiten und traten in jenen Betriebsabteilungen in den Streik, wo diese beschäftigt wurden. Die

Firma antwortete mit der Aussperrung einer Anzahl anderer Arbeiter.

Darauf wurde die Schlichtungskommission angerufen und die folgende Vereinbarung erzielt:

### Vereinbarung

zur Beilegung der Differenzen im Betriebe der Firma

Steinway & Sons.

In Anwesenheit des Herrn W. Wolfstromm und W. Romberg, sowie ferner der Herren Direktor von Holwede, Ehrlich, Kretzsch und später der Schlichtungskommission bestehend aus den Herren Fick, Plath, Neuhaus und Hind ist heute für den Betrieb von Steinway & Sons folgende Vereinbarung getroffen:

1. Die Fabrikleitung stellt den alten Zustand, wie er vor Beginn der Differenzen war, wieder her, d. h. die Leute, die vorher beschäftigt gewesen sind, treten sämtlich wieder ein.

Sofort in einigen Abteilungen die Vorbereitungen für die zu leistende Arbeit noch nicht so weit gediehen sind, findet die Einstellung der Leute einige Tage später statt.

2. Es steht der Fabrikleitung frei, im Bedarfsfälle Arbeitskräfte durch den Arbeitsnachweis des Holzarbeiterverbandes zu beziehen oder auf sonstige Art sich zu beschaffen.

3. Etwa beschäftigte oder neu einzustellende Arbeiter, die dem Holzarbeiterverbande nicht angehören, werden bei ihrer Beschäftigung nach Möglichkeit räumlich von ersteren getrennt. Wo es die Technik des Betriebes notwendig macht, daß beide Gruppen mit einander in Berührung kommen, dürfen bei Ausübung der Arbeit von keiner Seite Schwierigkeiten gemacht werden.

4. Alle für die Folge etwa entstehenden Differenzen jeglicher Art dürfen zu einer Arbeitseinstellung oder Entlassung von Arbeitern nicht führen, bevor die Schlichtungskommission ihren Entschluß getroffen hat.

Nachtrag: Die Arbeiter sprechen den Wunsch aus, die Fabrikleitung möge im Interesse der Arbeitsförderung die Zahl der dem Holzarbeiter-Verbande nicht angehörigen Arbeiter nach Möglichkeit einschränken.

Hamburg, den 30. Mai 1910.

Nachdem am 31. Mai d. J. morgens die verabredete Aufnahme der Arbeit nicht stattgefunden hatte, fanden am Nachmittag weitere Verhandlungen statt, die zu dem Resultat führten, am 1. Juni d. J. unter beiderseitiger Anerkennung obiger Vereinbarung die Arbeitsaufnahme herbeizuführen.

Hamburg, den 31. Mai 1910.

Die Aufnahme der Arbeit hat wie verabredet stattgefunden.

Hamburg, den 1. Juni 1910.

Deutscher Arbeiter-Verband, Hamburg,  
Die Ortsverwaltung.

W. Wolfstromm,  
W. Romberg,

Steinway & Sons,  
E. R. von Holwede, Direktor.

Während der Verhandlungen hatte sich die Betriebsleitung bereit erklärt, die drei in diesem Jahre aufgenommenen Mitglieder des Hirsch-Dunderschen Gewerkvereins zu entlassen (einge andere Mitglieder dieser Organisation waren schon länger bei Steinway beschäftigt). Es scheint aber, daß nicht recht daran gedacht wurde, das Versprechen zu halten, da während der Konfliktzeit ein Beamter der Firma, der „Betriebsinspektor“, auf der Suche nach Arbeitern umherreiste, und es wurde verkündet, daß 120 Hirsch-Dundersche Mitglieder bereits angeworben seien.

Als die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen wurde, erwiderte der Deutsche Holzarbeiterverband, daß Steinway & Sons eine weitere Anzahl seiner Mitglieder einstellen würden, da von einer baldigen Erweiterung des Betriebes gesprochen wurde; aber statt dessen stellte die Firma mehr Hirsch-

Dundersche Gewerkvereinsler ein, die in allen Abteilungen untergebracht wurden und die anzulernen man die alten Arbeiter aufforderte; die alten Arbeiter jedoch, wohl wissend, daß sie entlassen würden, sobald die neuen Arbeitskräfte entsprechend angelernt sind, verweigerten dies zu tun.

Die Schlichtungskommission wurde wieder angerufen, doch konnte eine Einigung nicht erzielt werden.

Am 16. Juli 1910 sandten Steinway & Sons Briefe an alle ihre Arbeiter, mit der Aufforderung, den folgenden Revers zu unterschreiben:

### Erklärung.

Ich bestätige ausdrücklich, daß ich sämtliche Bestimmungen der Arbeitsordnung als gültig und verbindlich anerkenne.

Ich erkenne ferner an, daß ich verpflichtet bin, in meinem Fache diejenigen Arbeiter anzulernen, die mir zu diesem Zweck von der Betriebsleitung durch deren Werkmeister zugewiesen werden.

Hamburg, Juli 1910.

Die 287 Mitglieder des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes, welche bei Steinway & Sons beschäftigt waren, lehnten die Unterzeichnung des Reverses ab und wurden deshalb entlassen, ohne daß die Schlichtungskommission nochmals angerufen wurde.

Einige Zeit darauf erklärten Steinway & Sons, daß sie es ablehnen, eine Entscheidung dieser Kommission oder eines unparteiischen Schiedsrichters anzuerkennen.

Am 7. September 1910 betrug die Zahl der bei dieser Firma ausgesperrten Mitglieder des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes nur noch 112, die übrigen 175 hatten anderwärts Arbeit gefunden oder waren von Hamburg abgereist. Im Laufe der acht Wochen, welche die Aussperrung nun dauerte, sind nur drei Mitglieder des Holzarbeiterverbandes in die Fabrik Steinway & Sons als Streikbrecher zurückgekehrt; sie werden vom Verband ausgeschlossen werden. Außerdem arbeiten eine Anzahl Hirsch-Dunderscher Gewerkvereinsler und Unorganisierte dort.

Die Firma veröffentlicht in deutschen Tageszeitungen ein Inserat, in dem sie Arbeiter (Streikbrecher) sucht und es besteht der Verdacht, daß solche Inserate auch in ausländischen Zeitungen erscheinen. Die amerikanischen Arbeiter werden von der Annahme von Arbeitsangeboten der Firma Steinway & Sons in Hamburg abgeraten.

Der in der Hamburger Holzindustrie zwischen Arbeitern und Unternehmern im allgemeinen bestandene Streit über die Arbeitsvermittlung wurde durch Errichtung eines paritätischen Arbeitsnachweises bereits am 8. August d. J. beigelegt.

S. Fehlinger.

### FORCED TO RETURN PIG.

A Russian woman living near Winnipeg, Man. gave birth to twins recently. The husband was greatly offended at the dual arrival and, without telling his wife, traded one of them off to a neighbor for a young pig.

A police constable stepped into the game and called the trade off, making the father of the twins take back the pig and receive the baby.

### A CRACK SHOT.

A gentleman who had the reputation of being a bad shot invited some of his friends to dine with him. Before dinner he showed them a target painted on the barn door, with a bullet in the bull's-eye. He said he had shot this at a distance of 500 yards.

During the dinner one of the guests asked him how he managed to fire such an excellent shot.

“Well,” he said, “I shot the bullet at a distance of 500 yards, and then I painted the target around it.”

# Departamento Italiano

L'autunno, l'autunno ragazzi, è assai importante ai fabbricanti di piano forti.

Il glorioso giorno del lavoro (Labor Day) venuto e passato, meglio che mai.

Per il mese di Settembre vi sono state due nuove unioni locali. Alla fine poi non è tanto male.

Il Giornale ha impiegato un caricaturista, il quale mensilmente farà delle figure e schizzi umoristici incidenti di interesse ai nostri lettori.

Il "Labor Day" è stato celebrato quest'anno, molto più solennemente che non lo sia stato per il passato. È stato stimato che circa 500.000 persone, tra uomini e donne presero parte alle varie parate. Facciam sì che il nostro lavoro proceda.

Oltreché ai servizi del nostro cartonista, abbiamo fatto degli accomodamenti in maniera che i nostri lettori saranno informati mensilmente di tutto ciò che ha relazione e si riferisce agli operai organizzati in Inghilterra, in Germania; anche di ciò che si riferisce agli operai addetti alle industrie degli strumenti musicali di tali paesi, avendo noi ingaggiato dei corrispondenti speciali per tale scopo.

Affinchè il nostro Giornale possa essere il vero rappresentante degli operai addetti alle industrie degli strumenti musicali, le varie unioni locali affiliate dovrebbero istituire un corrispondente del Giornale il cui ufficio e dovere dovrebbe essere di riferire ogni notizia di novità riguardo tale industria ed i suoi operai, e d'interesse a questo giornale per la sua pubblicazione. L'editore non potendo essere onnipotente non può fare tutto.

Lo sciopero degli operai addetti alla fabbricazione dei Mandolini e delle Ghitarrre di New York per ottenere una diminuzione delle ore di lavoro ed un aumento di salari, come viene riportato in altra pagina da questo giornale, ha finito con una completa vittoria per gli scioperanti. Nel momento che andiamo a macchina tre quarti degli scioperanti sono ritornati al lavoro sotto condizioni unioniste. È quasi sicuro che fra pochi giorni, il restante degli operai ritornerà al lavoro con a capo la bandiera della vittoria riportata.

Sembra quasi che la camorra politica sia diventata una virtù Americana. Nello stato Illinois, quasi tutti i politici ed i legislatori che furono accusati di appartenervi, sono stati quasi tutti rieletti.

Il sistema, è il sistema che è corrotto. E fino a che tale sistema prevalerà, la camorra, il favoritismo, la corruzione costituiranno la meta dei nostri legislatori.

Il nostro intero paese sembra essere una massa bollente di attività politica, di intrighi e di trucchi. Il corrompitore ed il favoreggiatore lo si vede dappertutto.

Essi sono oltremodo generosi nel distribuire sorrisi e parole roboanti agli operai, i quali

mandano al potere i candidati mediante il voto. E tutte quelle buone parole non sono altro che con lo scopo di poter giungere al potere e così fare bottino.

E con le parole del nostro cartonista noi dovremmo dire "Oh! quando sarà che potremo guidarci da noi senza bisogno di tanti politici?"

L'organizzatore Starr nel suo articolo sull'Umiltà pubblicato nel numero di questo giornale del mese passato, toccò un tasto proprio importante della situazione. L'umiltà, la docilità, la tranquillità e l'imbecillità tutte tendono ad inculcare all'operaio delle industrie musicali, quella dose di oppio del quale il corrispondente del giornale dell'unione No. 2 ha parlato.

Noi ci uniamo a lui nel grido di: Risvegliamoci una buona volta.

Se la terra ed i suoi popoli fossero al corrente dei salari e delle condizioni in cui i lavoratori delle industrie dei strumenti musicali lavorano, e sono costretti da lavorare, tutti alzerebbero le loro braccia in un grido di orrore, e forse non crederebbero nemmeno ai propri occhi. La simpatia del mondo intero si avrebbe subito affine di aiutare gli operai a migliorare le proprie condizioni.

E specialmente questo sarebbe il caso di agire, se essi potessero comprendere che il padrone comune s'ingrassa sui sudori dell'operaio.

Il Reverendo Carlo Stelzle, il quale noi crediamo ha fatto uno sforzo da meritare le nostre simpatie, nel toccare una corda sensibile degli operai che lavorano nelle fabbriche di tessuti e stoffe, farebbe cosa anche assai gradita agli uomini ed a Dio, se richiamasse l'attenzione della santa madre Chiesa alle condizioni diaboliche che prevalgono nelle varie fabbriche di organi degli Stati Uniti, particolarmente quelle della Moeller Company di Hagerstown, Md., e della W. W. Kimball Company di Chicago, Ill.

Essendo la santa madre chiesa quasi l'unica complice di questi organi, molto potrebbe essere fatto affine di alleviare le sofferenze di questi sfortunati operai.

Fratello Stelzle, a beneficio di questi fratelli, noi vi supplichiamo di porgere il vostro aiuto e la vostra assistenza, come anche quella dei vostri fratelli ministri, in un o sforzo per rendere almeno la vita sopportabile agli operai fabbricanti organi da chiesa.

Durante lo sciopero degli operai addetti alla fabbricazione di Mandolini e Ghitarrre in New York, si venne a sapere che le paghe ed i salari che la maggior parte di tali operai avevano per una giornata di lavoro interminabile erano \$8.00 e \$9.00 per settimana.

Senza parlare delle ore di lavoro che questi operai erano costretti a lavorare, vorremmo sapere, da qualcuno di New York, se è possibile, come è che si può fare ad alloggiare, nutrire, vestire, calzare elevare una famiglia di cinque con un salario medio di \$8.00 o \$9.00 per settimana.

Noi non ci aspettiamo alcuna risposta, poiché una risposta sarebbe impossibile.

Non vi può essere il minimo dubbio circa

la giustificabilità di uno sciopero contro delle condizioni simili prevalenti.

La maggiore vergogna è che in una terra di milionari, e di libertà-sicuro, libertà di morir di fame—tali condizioni debbano essere tollerate.

E la meraviglia è che l'operaio non abbia da lungo tempo scosso questo giogo di umiliazione e di miseria e di oppressione, stabilendo altre condizioni.

Però stiamo attenti al vulcano, che può scoppiare tutto ad un colpo.

## QUEI 65 SOLDI ALL'ORA.

I nostri membri di Chicago stanno facendo uno sforzo eroico per organizzare completamente gli operai delle industrie dei piano-forti e degli organi.

"Sessanta-cinque soldi all'ora Siete con noi?" questo è il grido di battaglia che è stato lanciato per raggruppare le file.

Sessanta-cinque soldi all'ora, di salario nelle industrie dei piano-forti e degli organi significherebbe un raddoppiamento delle presenti mercedi, le quali variano dai 15 soldi ai 33 1-3 per ora.

Ad alcune persone un tale aumento o sbalzo dal 33 1-3 ai 65 soldi all'ora può sembrare una proposta o problema difficile a raggiungersi, però qui è dove è lo sbaglio.

Sarà cosa talmente facile di aumentare le mercedi dai 33 1-3 ai 65 soldi l'ora come lo fu a ridurre tale salario dai 65 soldi di prima alle presenti mercedi.

Nessun argomento può essere avanzato che valga a giustificare la posizione mortificante presente dell'abile operaio fabbricante di piano-forti e di organi, come lavoratori di qualsiasi altra o meno abile professione.

Non vi è assolutamente alcuna scusa, eccetto la propria negligenza degli operai.

Tale industria non ha la caratteristica propria di pagare delle paghe basse.

Se le condizioni miserissime nelle quali versa oggi giorno l'operaio di tale industria fossero conosciute appieno, si sarebbe da lungo tempo udita una clamorosa ed unanime protesta. Spetta agli operai stessi di rendere tali fatti pubblici, di fare conoscere al pubblico tutte quelle inaudite ingiustizie, di renderlo consapevole di tutte quelle condizioni di sofferenze nelle quali egli si trova a suo danno ed a beneficio dell'ingrato padrone.

Sessanta-cinque soldi all'ora, sarebbe un'esagerazione? No, mille volte no. Un salario di 65 soldi all'ora si può e lo si deve pagare.

Sessanta-cinque soldi all'ora dovrebbe essere la base delle paghe presentemente presentemente. Sessantacinque soldi all'ora e forse più sarà la base delle mercedi del futuro per gli operai delle industrie musicali. E ciò diventerà un fatto reale appena che l'operaio impara e realizza la necessità di stringersi in unione con i suoi confratelli per la protezione reciproca e contro lo sfruttamento da parte del padrone.

## A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Because he carried a red banner through the streets of Hancock, Mich., three years ago in a parade of Socialists Frank Waltnen, now a resident of Negaunee, Mich., has been denied the right to become a citizen, according to Naturalization Examiner Morton Sturgis, who came to Hancock to investigate the red flag episode.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

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<b>NORTH PLATTE—</b> C. A. Howe.	<b>SALEM—</b> F. P. Brown.	<b>PARKER—</b> B. J. Palmer.	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>
<b>O'NEIL—</b> G. W. Smith.	<b>SCIPIO SIDING—</b> C. W. Miller.	<b>REDFIELD—</b> Geo. A. Sabin.	<b>TACOMA—</b> D. S. Johnston Co.
<b>OMAHA—</b> W. E. Richards.	<b>WILLIAMSBURG—</b> C. P. Chatterton.	<b>SIOUX FALLS—</b> F. T. Williams Co.	<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>
<b>PAWNEE CITY—</b> Wherry Bros.	<b>XENIA—</b> Sutton's Music Store.	<b>VERMILION—</b> Lotze & Co.	<b>MANNINGTON—</b> Stewart & Wiese.
<b>WAYNE—</b> Johnson & Johnson.	<b>OREGON.</b>	<b>YANKTON—</b> J. P. Nelson.	
<b>WAHO—</b> Anderson & Thorson.	<b>PORTLAND—</b> Eller's Piano House.		

## THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Practically every American boy has, at some time, been dominated by the notion that he will become President of the United States. Has he not been told repeatedly that this is quite within his rights? Many a boy has realized, with something of a shock, that this great office would undoubtedly be denied him. Fortunately, he soon found other occupation.

There is something fine in the thought that the greatest gift within the power of the people may, in time, be bestowed upon the humblest youth in the land. But here, as in some other things, it would be well to give the young people of our country a clear sense of proportion and an appreciation of true values. It is so manifestly impossible for more than perhaps a dozen men to become President during the average period of possibility in a man's life, that it would be well to center the boy's attention upon those things to which he may attain with almost absolute certainty, if he is willing to pay the price of persistent hard work. For, after all, this is the essence of genius. There are thousands of men in this country, unsuccessful products of our professional schools, who really might have made first-class mechanics. On the other hand, there are large numbers of workingmen who aspired to positions in life for which they were utterly unfitted and who have to-day degenerated into bitter cynics. This class furnishes a large percentage of those who are dominated by the spirit of social unrest. They are the disappointed visionaries among the artisan class—the idealists without a sense of proportion.

It is unfortunate that our system of education—particularly in our public schools—is such that

the vast majority of children, even the sons and daughters of the working class, desire to become professional men and women because they have an idea that such work is more genteel than that in the trades; with the result that the professions are overcrowded with people who are unfitted for the occupation which they have selected as their life's work. The next great task of our educational institutions is so to dignify mechanical labor that it will appeal to the boys because of the possibilities in it for them. This will raise the artisan class to a higher and saner level, and will give the efficient workman the place in society to which he is justly entitled. It will take away the false conception, present even among workingmen themselves, that to toil with one's hands is to accept a menial position.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, SEPTEMBER, 1910.

RECEIPTS	
International Office Expense.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 5.....	25.00
Local Union No. 14.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17.....	100.00
Local Union No. 32.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34.....	25.00
Supplies.	
Local Union No. 1.....	\$ 2.00
Local Union No. 2.....	10.00
Local Union No. 7.....	18.05
Local Union No. 16.....	1.50
Local Union No. 34.....	.40
Sundries.	
Charter Fee, Local No. 2.....	\$ 10.00
Charter Fee, Local No. 7.....	10.00
Buttons, Local No. 1.....	6.50

Buttons, Local No. 7.....	13.00
Buttons, Local No. 19.....	6.50
Buttons, Local No. 34.....	3.25
On Hand September 1st, 1910.....	199.49

Total Receipts .....\$780.69

## EXPENDITURES.

Telegram.....	\$ .56
300 1c Stamps.....	3.00
200 2c Stamps.....	4.00
160 5c Stamps.....	8.00
80 10c Stamps.....	8.00
Ad. Suburban.....	1.50
One Doz. Shelf Boxes.....	7.00
Express Charges.....	1.50
Artist Service.....	3.50
One Zinc Etching.....	1.20
Telephone Service.....	1.75
Hatters Ass't., A. F. of L.....	80.00
Postage on Journals.....	7.84
H. G. Adair Printing Co.....	150.00
Steel Seal, Local No. 6.....	2.00
A. E. Starr, Organizer.....	150.00
Papers for Office.....	.86
Gas for Office.....	1.00
Trade Union Label League, per capita.....	105.00
Rent for Office.....	10.00
Salary of President.....	100.00

Total Expense .....\$646.71

Total Receipts .....\$780.69

Total Expense .....646.71

On hand October 1st, 1910.....\$133.98

CHAS. DOLD,  
Int. Pres.

## DEATHS.

KOEHNE—Brother Henry Koehne, October 9th, 1910, aged 70 years, member of Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.

ADAMSKY—Franciska Adamsky, July 31st, 1910, wife of Brother F. Adamsky, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y. Age 61.

WERNER—Lizzie Werner, September 29th, 1910, wife of Brother F. Werner, member of Local Union No. 14, New York, N. Y. Age 48.

# OFFICIAL

## EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—CHAS. DOLD,  
1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.  
1st Vice President—CHAS. B. CARLSON,  
38 Menham Road, Somerville, Mass.  
2nd Vice President—A. E. STARR,  
Moorefield, Ont., Can.  
3rd Vice President—HENRY GREB,  
161a Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
4th Vice President—PATRICK WILMOT,  
10 Winthrop St., Charlestown, Mass.  
5th Vice President—THOS. H. CABASINO,  
Baylies St., near Park Av., Corona, N. Y.  
6th Vice President—FRANK HELLE,  
1112 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
7th Vice President—FRANK MURRAY,  
37 Richfield St., Boston, Mass.  
8th Vice President—WM. DIEHL,  
676 Tenth Ave., New York, N. Y.  
9th Vice President—WM. McCULLOUGH,  
704 Indian Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Charter .....	\$10.00
Duplicate charter .....	1.00
Ledger, 900 pages .....	9.00
Ledger, 500 pages .....	5.00
Ledger, 300 pages .....	3.00
Combination receipts and expense book.....	3.25
Receipt book .....	2.00
Expense book .....	3.00
Record book, 300 pages .....	1.65
Treasurer's account book, 300 pages.....	1.85
Recording secretary's seal.....	1.75
Recording secretary's seal (spring).....	3.00
Cancelling stamp, pad and type.....	.75
Application blanks, per 100.....	.40
Application notification blanks.....	.30
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (small).....	.50
Shop delegate lists, per 100 (large).....	.60
Official letter heads, per 100.....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (small).....	.40
Official envelopes, per 100 (large).....	.45
Voucher books .....	.25
Receipt books .....	.35
Delinquent notices, per 100.....	.20
Electros, color cut.....	.75
Official Buttons, per 100.....	13.00

All orders for supplies must be accompanied with the required amount of money. No orders filled otherwise.

## JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARDS.

Boston, Mass., Board meets every Monday evening at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Stetefeld, 109 Lonsdale Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Chicago Board meets every Tuesday evening at Kollie's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitten, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New York Board meets every Friday evening at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary A. Latner, 703 E 133rd St.; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 253 E. 114th St.; Business Agent, Wm. Diehl, 1551 Second Avenue.

## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Kollie's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Friday of every month at Schalk's Hall, corner Twentieth Street and Hoyne Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Younggreen, 1800 W. Twenty-second Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. V. Podzimek, 1341 S. Washtenaw Avenue.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 5 Highland Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 7 meets at 56 Elizabeth Street every second Saturday and last Thursday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, G. Guancieri, 306 E. Thirty-first Street. Financial Secretary, Luigi Sileo, 2-6 Hancock Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christlaner, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. Sixty-second Street. Financial Secretary, John A. Ehni, 1565 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Bru-packers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Michels, 413 W. Forty-first Street. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwab, 466 E. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary, James E. Jennings, 49 Crescent Avenue, North Cambridge, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21 meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 1234 Washington street. Corresponding Secretary, G. Johnson, 2 Doris street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Oakeson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Bourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 7th Avenue, Long Island City. Financial Secretary, F. H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, J. Reichert, 120 Eckford St. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Ave.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Beiers' Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, Phil. Rottman, 209 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 100 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drevver, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clotthey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitten, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McCullough, 704 Indian Road. Financial Secretary, James Netterfield, 680 Ossington Avenue.

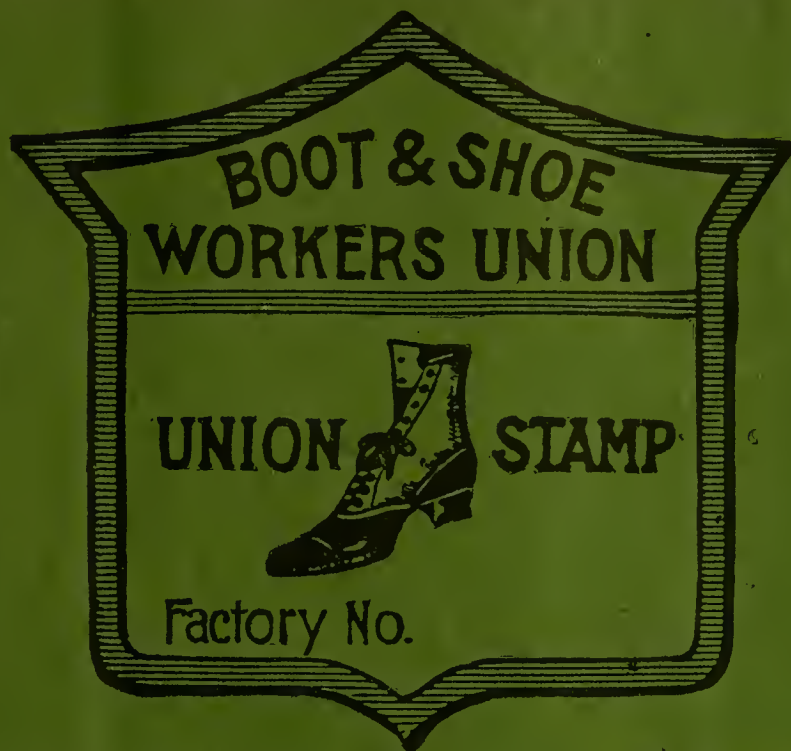
Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Horoung, 67 Jones Street.

Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Deages, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 51 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 224.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

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THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO., Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
LYON & HEALY CO., Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
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THE JACOB DOLL CO., Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
THE KRELL CO., Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
THE ADAM SCHAAF CO., Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
O. WISSNER CO., Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
WESER BROTHERS, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
SHUBERT CO., Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
WESTERN COTTAGE CO., Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO., Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.]

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL

JOURNAL

Vol. 12

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1910.

No. 10

## CHRISTMAS.

Spotless and white the snow flakes  
Silently, slowly fall,  
'Til the blanket immaculate covers  
The paths, and the pitfalls, and all.  
White gleams the roof of the palace,  
White gleams the roof of the hut,  
White grows the gowns of the greedy,  
White hides the dangerous rut.

Loud peals the chimes from the belfry  
And the sound waves blatantly float,  
Drowning the unwelcome discord  
That wails from a hungry babe's throat;  
Bright through the stained glass windows  
Shines the light from the candles aglow,  
Blinding the worshipper's vision  
Who see not their work-fellow's woe.

Pulpits ring out the praises  
Of the carpenter's wandering son,  
Who preached to the work-weary lowly  
And borrowed a grave when 'twas done;  
Harshly the pulpits, condemning,  
Score Pilate and Judas, allied,  
And call for a heavenly vengeance  
For Jesus, the Christ crucified.

—Walter B. Hilton.

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

Fellow Trade Unionists:—Thirty years ago, upon the urgent appeal of a number of earnest and far-seeing trade unionists, a convention was held in Pittsburg, Pa. There and then the foundation of our Federation of trades and labor unions was laid. Upon that foundation a structure has been reared perhaps far beyond the vision of its builders. Soon after the establishment of our Federation, and after its purposes came to be understood, the toilers began to realize not only that it was eminently practicable, but also that it had within its possibilities the elements to inspire hope and courage for the achievement of Labor's highest aspirations. By the years of devoted work of its adherents, and through its attainments, the Federation has earned the respect and the confidence of the workers who rallied to its standard and defended it against its traducers and would-be destroyers.

Twenty-two years ago the American Federation of Labor held an annual convention in this city. That convention reviewed the progress which had been made and it determined upon a well-defined policy for the inauguration of a shorter workday, to the end that an eight-hour day should be established.

The impetus and quickening impulse given to the labor movement and the great cause of justice and humanity for which it stands can only be understood and appreciated by the studious and by the retrospective view to be taken by the workers who will compare the situation and the condition of the wage-working masses then and now. The history of the movement can not be recounted here. So far as it is written, it may be traced in the official proceedings of our conventions, in the American Federationist, in the official trade journals, and in the labor press. The unwritten history and some of its most important work lie in the archives of the offices of the organized labor movement, local, international and federated. That which is obvious to all is the progress which has been made in the physical well-being, in the mental, moral, political, and social advancement of the toilers. This progress is evidenced in their higher character and more independent spirit, in their



One of the ways of swelling the Steinway profits

recognition of the identity in the interests of all wage-workers and in the solidarity of their feeling and action, together with their wider horizon of duties and rights, their broader sympathies for all mankind, and their determination to struggle on for the eradication of every wrong and the attainment of their every right to which they, in common with their fellow-men, are justly entitled.

Advancement also may be clearly seen in the tribute all pay to the ennobling work of our movement and in the better conception which our people have of the splendid achievements due to the persistent efforts of the organized labor movement of our time.

It may not be uninteresting as an indication of our movement's growth to call attention to the fact that at our first convention in Pittsburg, Pa., only six international unions were represented, with a number of scattering locals. In St. Louis, twenty-two years ago, there were seventeen international unions with a few central bodies and locals. Note the list of delegates to

this Convention and the organizations they represent, and, at a glance, the great progress made is apparent. This does not account for several hundred central bodies and local unions affiliated but unrepresented by delegates.

Pursuant to law and custom your President is directed to make an annual report to you as to his stewardship of the rights and interests of the workers which have been placed in his keeping. He is to give an accounting of his acts to protect and advance the sacred cause of labor and he is to offer such advice and make such suggestions as commend themselves to his judgment as being promotive of the welfare of the workers and as making for the common weal. Among the myriad matters which have come before me for action or which I have initiated, it is exceedingly difficult to discriminate as to which are the most important to be submitted to you. While it is true that every event or project in the labor movement is in its way important, all the issues are not vital or imminent, and yet all subjects must receive careful and

conscientious attention. Time may render some matters only relatively important. Considerations such as these have determined my course both in the past and in making this report, which I now have the honor to submit.

#### Organization and Growth.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910, there were issued by the American Federation of Labor 334 certificates of affiliation (charters), as follows:

International unions .....	2
State federations .....	1
City central bodies .....	83
Local trade unions .....	152
Federal labor unions .....	96
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>334</b>

At the close of the fiscal year there were affiliated to our Federation:

International unions .....	120
State federations .....	39
City central bodies .....	632
Local trade unions .....	431
Federal labor unions .....	216
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,438</b>

The international unions enumerated have approximately 28,000 local unions under their jurisdiction. Attention is called to this fact, so that the error into which many persons have fallen as to the make-up of our Federation may be corrected. As its name implies, ours is a federated body of international, State, central, and directly affiliated locals, the latter having no international unions of their own trade or calling. The international unions have direct jurisdiction over their own local unions or lodges situated throughout the continent. Applications from unions for affiliation are turned over to the international of the trade where one is in existence. During the past year our affiliated international unions report they have issued 2,157 charters to local unions, and thereby and by adhesion to existing locals have increased their membership for the year 218,229 members.

Our State federations and city central bodies are continually extending their sphere of usefulness and becoming of larger advantage to our fellow-workers. They are abreast of the times, improving every opportunity which presents itself, usually taking the initiative in securing reforms in the industrial, political, social, and moral condition of the workers and all our people. Legislatively, they have secured advances too numerous to incorporate in detail in this report. Throughout the length and breadth of our continent the co-operation and spirit of fraternity and solidarity manifested by the members of the organized labor movement is a matter of commendation and deep gratification and must make for a constant growth through organizing the yet unorganized toilers.

Numerically, the membership of our affiliated organizations is near the highest figures in their existence. In 1907-08 we experienced a panic, during which, by reason of unemployment, a decrease in membership occurred. Within the past year a marked increase in both membership and organizations is to be noted. In a report which I had the honor to submit to a former convention discussing the "law of growth" of the trade union movement, I took occasion to say in part:

"In connection with this it may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a natural law of growth in the labor movement, a law that is not generally understood. When there is a falling off of membership, no matter how slight, our opponents point to it with satisfaction as an indication of the disintegration or dissolution of the labor movement. The unthinking in our own ranks view it with alarm. The fact of the matter is that any temporary falling off in membership is due largely to the failure on the part of those organizations to adopt the means by which the members' best interests are safeguarded. After all, a better intelligence and a revived spirit of workmen soon demonstrate the necessity of organization to protect their best interests, and they soon return to their Alma Mater of the labor movement, the trade union. With this revived spirit the enthusiasm penetrates into the ranks of the unorganized, and these, together with the trend of events in industry and labor conditions, have their compelling force upon the minds of the wage-earners, who in constantly larger numbers join the ranks of the grand army of organized labor, to make common cause for the protection and advancement of all the wage-earners.

"Let pessimists and opponents take unction to their souls for their mastership of the past. The present and the future are for labor, which in its organized, federated movement will stand as a protest against the injustice and wrong toward any of our fellow-men, as the vanguard to proclaim and achieve the rights to which the toilers, the masses, are entitled."

The tide of events has changed. The time and opportunity for a more thorough campaign of organization are here, and, during the next few years, "we must take the current as it serves or lose our ventures." No effort should be left

untried to bring the toilers within the protective and beneficent fold and influence of our trade union movement. Every labor organization, wherever located, should exert its uttermost efforts to continue organizing. Every dollar wisely expended in the propaganda of organization will yield its fruit in strength, power, advantage, wisdom and influence for good.

I would urge upon all our fellow-unionists, officers and members, the great rank and file, that greater and more persistent work of organization be planned and carried into effect.

Let every union member regard it as his mission to organize—to bring at least one fellow-worker into membership of his trade union. Let the slogan be: Organize, Agitate, Educate!

In the campaign of organization, in the great and diversified work which our Federation undertakes in the interest of the toilers, we have often felt the dire need of funds. A scrutiny of our expenditures will disclose that there is not a dollar devoted to any purpose but which makes directly for the workers' welfare.

It is urgently recommended that this Convention adopt a slight increase in the per capita of affiliated organizations. I am convinced beyond all peradventure that with some additional funds at the disposal of your officers great good will be accomplished in the interest of the organizations and the workers generally.

#### Our Movement Not "Narrow."

"The narrowness of trade unionism." This phrase passes current, at full face value, in every camp and even in every grouplet of "intellectuals." In going the whole round of the "isms," sociological, ethical, legal, political, reformatory, played-out popular crazes, or "just-out" social panaceas, one will hear expressed by the leaders a sentiment that the trade unionists are hide-bound conservatives—because they decline to rush in a body to take the magic medicine for social ills offered by the particular "ism" advocated by the critic in each particular case.

It is a fact that trade unionism in America moves on its own set and deliberate way. In so doing, it has outlived wave upon wave of hastily conceived so-called "broad" movements that were to reconstruct society in a single season. And it has sufficiently good cause for continuing its own reasoned-out course.

A full defense of trade unionism against the charge of narrowness would require many volumes, were each to be separately devoted to counter-statements and argumentation addressed to every critic advocating his own special "ism" as against trade unionism. But there is one broad bottom fact underlying all the criticisms of trade unionism based on its alleged narrowness. That fact is, that TRADE UNIONISM IS NOT NARROW.

The locomotive engine is not "narrow" because it is not fitted to run on highways and by-ways and waterways as it is for railways, nor is the steamship "narrow" because it can not be made to run on land. But steam, the motive power, can be so applied that it is effective on both land and water. An engine is adapted to a special use; steam in its applications is universal.

Similarly, a trade union is not a machine fitted to the work of directly affecting all the civic, social and political changes necessary in society. But it first of all teaches the working classes the power of combination. Thenceforward it disciplines them, leads them to perform tasks that are possible, and permits the members of any of its affiliated bodies to attempt any form of social experiment which does not imperil the organization as a whole. The spirit of combination has the immediate effects of self-confidence for the democratic elements in the unions, of growth in the loyalty of workman for workman, of constant progressive achievement not confined to restricted limits. It is therefore a motive power continuously and variously applicable as the masses move forward and upward in their individual and collective development.

The spirit of combination in the wage-workers has as a motive power many points of resemblance to that of steam (or for that matter electricity) in the mechanical world. One of these points is that the machine to be moved must not be too big or too complex for the engine. Theorist social reformers beyond enumeration have in vain offered their utopian inventions to the masses because the latter, endowed with common sense, have, on due observation, refused to supply the needed wasteful power to make the inventions go. If they had done so for a time, they could but have exhibited the folly of going to greater pains and troubles than the present social machinery requires. The history of the United States is plentifully illustrated with millennial experiments, illusory for the reason that their maintenance in some way overtaxed their supporters, accustomed to making progress in the freedom and opportunity of America even as it is.

No other mechanism for carrying out the will of the wage-workers in the domain in which they can especially benefit themselves has equaled the trade union and the trade union movement in bringing desired results. No other has equally stood the test of time. No other has thrown

anything like the light upon the state of mind of the masses with respect to their economic education. No other has been able to show how intensely practical the workmen are—nor how devoted they can show themselves to a clearly defined principle, nor how ready they are to trust to their own leadership, nor how they invariably refuse, as a class, to embark in fiction-born utopian ventures. The trade union has been broad enough for all practical purposes.

And yet trade unionism is the soundest base yet laid for every project that gives promise to the working class for a firm and solid advance. Moving step by step, trade unionism contains within itself, as a movement and as a mechanism, the possibilities for establishing whatever social institution the golden future shall develop for the workers as the predestined universal element to be in control of society.

Politically, an invariable problem confronting the trade union movement is how to take action without binding itself to a hard and fast "ism," "ology," or platform. The best of these may quickly develop weaknesses imperiling the hard-won unity of the masses. As a matter of history, American labor organizations, national as well as local, have come to disastrous ending through converting themselves from trade unions, with clear principles and accepted methods and tried leadership, into political parties with vote-catching platforms, campaign methods and heroes of the passing hour for "standard-bearers." The lesson that has been heeded by the rank and file of the trade unions and has been learned by the veterans in the American Federation of Labor is to trust all the time to definite and time-tried trade union economic methods, and to the ballot only in so far as results are to be foreseen to a positive certainty. The political measures to be achieved must, beyond a doubt, form the cause for the workers' proceeding to vote together, but by the side of these measures the fortunes of parties and politicians fall to a subordinate, even a negligible place. From its present position the American Federation of Labor is enabled to throw out feelers all over the continent and ascertain in what respects and how far the ballot may supplement the established and familiar forms of union effort in promoting the well-being of the wage-earning class. The preference the rank and file express for certain public men in some localities comes not so much from interest in the men in question as in the public work they have performed or bind themselves to perform. The votes the organized workers give in support of certain radical parties in other localities is less an indication of an acceptance of platform theories than testimony that the immediate practical demands of these parties are in accord with the needs of the wage-earners and the communities concerned at the present hour. In any case, such activities of the trade unionists in public affairs give contradiction to the charge of narrowness of their institution—the union. They illustrate the fact of an adaptability to occasion and opportunity that in itself is the best evidence of breadth. More, it is a breadth both of view and spirit, consonant with a lasting security of position and with every possibility of continuous experimentation.

It was no narrowness of view, but a clear and comprehensive foresight of the results to be achieved through a change in the mechanism of our law-making, while remaining faithful to fundamental principles, that brought the American Federation twenty years ago to a support of the initiative and referendum and their collateral reforms in the general plan of restoring to the people the power that by the legedmain of representative misrepresentation had been taken away from them. In all the States and cities in which these rightful and truly democratic methods have been adopted, great progress has been made toward a satisfactory permanent basis for gradual steps through administrative purity and general reform to the future society of unerring and universal justice, a progress greater than has been made through all those movements of the years which have been characterized either by spasmodic upheavals, usually under unstable leadership, or by feverish propaganda actuated through visions of utopias always illuminated by the most iridescent of rainbows.

The trade unions are the historically and naturally developed labor movement of our time, climate, and conditions. Our federation of trade unions represents and voices the struggles, needs, and the aspirations of the toiling masses of our continent. It helps to bear their burdens and make them lighter; it bears the scars and pain of battle and shares in glorious triumphs already achieved and makes ready for the brighter and better day now, tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow. Nothing daunted, but straightforward and courageous, our labor movement, proud of its past, faces the future with an abiding faith and confidence that that future is ours.

(Continued in next issue)

**Union-Made Pianos are the Best**

## TRADE NOTES

Schedules in the assignment of Henry L. Davis, trading as the Acme Music Roll Co., at No. 3636 Park avenue, Bronx, New York, show liabilities \$2,620, nominal assets, \$4,868, and actual assets \$2,062.

Another industry may be added to those already in Grand Rapids, Mich., according to inquiries from the V. E. Segerstrom Piano Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., which is seeking a location in the Michigan city named.

The Asheville Piano Company recently reported incorporated at Asheville, N. C., has organized with Charles Nichols, president and general manager, Mark Brown, vice-president; W. J. Kincaid, secretary-treasurer; leased space in Marshall building, and will manufacture J. W. Davis playerpiano, etc.

Rochelle, Ill., is losing its piano factory, the stock and machinery of the J. M. Root Piano Company, being shipped to Chicago. This factory has been employing about twenty men. At the office in Chicago it is said that the enterprise has been a success.

Mr. Root will resume piano manufacturing with a factory in Chicago.

By the terms of a deal completed recently between the Muncie Industrial Association, Muncie, Ind., and Bell Brothers' Piano Company, of Lawrence, Kas., that firm agrees to remove to Muncie its piano factory now located in Lawrence and to give employment to a force of workmen numbering between 100 and 200 by next September 15.

The American Piano Player Company of Louisville, Ky., is in the hands of a receiver. According to the attorney for the failed concern, the difficulties of his clients were brought about because the corporation had issued so much promotion stock in the beginning, for patents and a mechanical device, that they found they were unable to continue in business and pay all of their creditors in full.

By a compromise agreed upon, the case of George T. Link against the other stockholders of the Schaff Bros. Co., of Huntington, Ind., will be dismissed in the circuit court and Mr. Link retires from the firm entirely. F. Clark Adsit, the new manager of the Schaff factory, takes over all of Mr. Link's stock at an agreed price and will now be one of the stockholders and principal officers of the firm.

Socin & Sons, composed of Cherub J. B. Socin and his three sons, Frank C., Joseph C., and Louis A. Socin, have opened a piano factory at 501-503 West Forty-fourth street, New York. The senior member of the firm was for a number of years connected with the tone-regulating and repair department of Steinway & Sons, and one of his sons has been for some time connected with the Mason & Hamlin warerooms in New York.

### CORL BANKRUPT.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the John F. Corl Piano Co., Battle Creek, Mich., in the United States District Court. The petition is said to have been filed by Buffalo creditors

of the company who claim \$10,000 for supplies furnished.

John F. Corl declared, when asked for a statement, that he expected the matter to be satisfactorily adjusted within a few days.

"The Corl Piano Co. is not bankrupt," he stated. "We have enjoyed good business, have a fine plant and there is no question that the matter will be straightened out."

The John F. Corl Piano Co. was incorporated some time ago. Several months ago it was announced that the capital stock had been materially increased. Two years ago Mr. Corl purchased from Lyon & Healy the plant which it now occupies. Previous to that time the company was located in the plant vacated by the Knight-Brinkerhoff Co., at Jackson, Mich., when that concern moved to Charlotte. The present plant has been through a rather varied career, having been erected by the Compensating Organ Co., which concern later went into bankruptcy, and it was then sold to Lyon & Healy.

The purchase of this plant by Lyon & Healy was one of the causes which brought about a great deal of the dissension in that firm and resulted in the resignation of some of the officials, and a reorganization in the administrative department of the corporation.

It is understood that Mr. Corl purchased the plant for \$25,000. It is said that Lyon & Healy still hold a lien on the property and it is reported that there is a possibility of the Chicago house again having the property in its hands.

The officers of the John F. Corl Piano Co., are as follows: President, John F. Corl; vice-president and secretary, James O'Donnell, of Jackson, Mich., and treasurer, H. A. Bradley, of Battle Creek.

### NO GUESSING CONTESTS.

Acting under instructions from the assistant attorney general at Washington, the Detroit post-office officials have notified the Detroit Free Press, the Detroit News and the Detroit Journal that papers containing the advertising of the Bailey Music House relative to a guessing contest now being conducted will be barred from the mail. The action is made, it is said on the grounds that the scheme is a lottery and the mail, under the law, cannot be used for the furtherance for such enterprises.

The order does not affect city editions of the papers in question, but, in accordance with the department ruling, the papers mentioned have cut the advertisement out of their mail edition. The advertising managers of the three newspapers mentioned were selected as judges of the contest.

The Detroit Times, which recently announced a campaign against contest advertising, has taken quite a strong position in the matter, and in a news article makes the following reference to other advertising:

"The face puzzle and premium advertisement of one or two piano concerns in this city using the papers mentioned do not constitute a violation of the postal law it appears. They can get into the mail, but they are having difficulty in getting into newspapers that try to protect their readers from deception and imposition."

### OBJECT TO PLACARDS.

M. Steinert & Sons Company have brought a bill in equity at Boston, Mass., to restrain members of the Piano and Furniture Movers and Helpers Union, No. 343, from advertising that a strike is on at the company's place of business, 162 Boylston street.

The union teamsters ordered a strike against the Steinert Company, on May 2, 1910, and the plaintiff alleges that the strike is at an end, as the union men have left and their places have been filled. It is stated that Joseph M. Kelley of Boston, acting under orders from officers of the union, has been driving a wagon about the

city streets which bears a placard with the following inscription:

The union teamsters are on strike for hours and wages at the following places:

Hunter & Ross, Haymarket place.

M. Steinert & Sons Company, 162 Boylston street.

I. B. of T.

A. F. of L.

The defendants in the case are George F. Tagen, president of the union; Charles P. Corliss, vice-president; Henry E. Smith, treasurer; Henry Briden, recording secretary, and Joseph M. Kelley.

The plaintiff alleges that the displaying of the placard is inflicting injury upon the company by intimidating the teamsters at work, and seeks to have an injunction to restrain the union from further displaying such notices.

### DAVENPORT AND TREACY PIANO TO BEAR LABEL.

It affords us great pleasure to be able at this time to announce that the Davenport & Treacy piano manufactured by the Davenport & Treacy Piano Company, 1901-1907 Park avenue, New York, N. Y., will hereafter bear the Union Label. The Davenport & Treacy establishment has been running as a union concern for the past many years but it was not until recently that arrangements were concluded whereby the label would be used upon all instruments manufactured.

The Davenport & Treacy instrument is recognized as an instrument of value in which the purchaser will not and cannot be deceived. Trade unionists and friends having the purchase of a piano in view will profit if inquiry is made for the Davenport & Treacy instrument. A list of dealers handling the Davenport & Treacy as well as other Union Label pianos will be found on another page of this Journal. If the dealer of your city is not listed, inquiry of the dealer would not come amiss.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Chase Bros. Piano Co., Chicago, Ill., capital stock \$100,000; to manufacture musical instruments. Incorporators: William H. Mann, B. S. Chase and Thomas C. Clark.

\* \* \*

The Asheville Piano Co., Asheville, N. C.; to manufacture pianos, organs and other musical instruments; capital stock \$50,000. Incorporators: Charles Bickel, F. J. Kincaid and Mark W. Brown.

\* \* \*

The National Harmony Co., Jersey City, N. J., manufacturing musical instruments; capital \$50,000. Incorporated by O. Schmidt, and others.

\* \* \*

The Pierce Player and Action Company, Cleveland, Ohio, musical instruments; W. G. Pierce, W. H. Marlatt, M. Jenkins, M. B. Campbell and F. H. Pelton; capital, \$75,000.

\* \* \*

J. A. Bates Piano Co., Middletown, N. Y., manufacture and deal in pianos, organs, etc.; capital, \$15,000. Incorporated by J. A. Bates, Wm. M. Biggin.

\* \* \*

M'Tammany Company, New York, manufacturing automatic musical instruments, pianos, etc.; capital, \$150,000. Incorporated by M. E. Wheeler, G. M. Barlach, F. Knowles.

\* \* \*

The Brambach Piano Co., New York, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000, to manufacture and deal in pianos and piano players. Incorporators: E. J. Forhan, G. F. Martin and H. P. Jones.

## OPEN LETTER TO NEW YORK MEMBERS.

Having been with you in an organizing effort for the past few weeks, I take the opportunity of here addressing you, not in the spirit of censure or in an attitude of superiority, but in the spirit of the plowman poet, who writes:

"O, wad some gift the Giffie gie us,  
To see ourselves as others see us."

Labor organizations exist because of the association of ideas that give them birth.

Ideas born in the brains of men working and suffering together under like conditions, with the same evils to remedy and injustice to oppose.

In the Atlantic coast towns where industries first developed we find the first organized efforts of the workers, such places as New York, Boston and Philadelphia reaping the first advantages of such effort because in those places the American labor movement came into being and developed.

Centres of particular industries or of population are easier organized than outlying places; the advantage of association, the opportunity for the exchange of ideas and experience of others, the mutual support and influence of other labor bodies, and the sense of strength unknown to the more isolated worker in smaller places, tend to encourage in defending, and develop aggressiveness for obtaining their rights.

Because of this, organization must proceed out of the larger places in order to reach the workers in the industry in places not possessing these advantages.

Organizers find it easier to work in the larger cities because the machinery needed is there.

In small towns he has to overcome many things unknown or present in less degree in the larger ones.

There will be found ignorance of the trade union movement, unscrupulously fostered and misrepresented by employers, the press, and often by the churches; a pitiable sense of weakness by reason of the comparative isolation, and in far too many cases a plastic body of workmen that some employers like to command; for many of these employers have located in these places that they may the more effectively enforce long hours and reduce their labor cost below other manufacturers, so placing themselves beyond the active sphere of the—to them—obnoxious trade unions. This inclination on the part of the manufacturer and the demand for pianos in the West has caused the erection of many plants in the Central States. The growth of the piano industry is most marked west of the Great Lakes. With the saving in hauling and nearness to the market, this will be even more marked in the future.

The experience and statistics of the trade union movement tell us that centres of industry and population can obtain a wage from 20 to 40 per cent higher than provincial towns. The same data assures us that this can only be maintained by enlisting the co-operation of the entire industry.

Many of these isolated or partly isolated plants are among the largest in the industry, the owners practically czars. Most of the towns are not only unorganized, but the greater number never yet were visited by an organizer of our Union.

The condition of the piano worker depends on the general condition of all in the industry. Comparisons are sometimes odious. We cannot expect to maintain standards in one place when they are falling around us. Where there is a local union periodical visits must be made to enthrone and advise. It must be borne in mind that following the depression, and for over two years, our organizing effort was practically suspended and many of our locals were and are yet in sad need of help. The want of a convention is much felt. Four and one half years have gone since our last convention, and though unavoidable, it has made more difficult the work of our executive officers. Our next convention rests practically on the results of our efforts the next six or seven months.

There has been a loss of initiative work that means stagnation and that long continued would be disastrous.

Our International President has been unfortunately compelled to remain much in the International Office. The International Vice Presidents who compose our Executive Board have been unable and in some cases unwilling to be an executive at all. Consequent on the cessation of our big yearly convention there has been a lack of effort among our members and an absence of co-operative discussion and exchange of ideas for our betterment.

Brothers of Greater New York, while an organizing effort is needed in your midst and, I trust, will be forthcoming in the near future, I would impress upon you the greater advantage resting with you in the world's greatest piano centre as against our fellow workers crying out for assistance in so many places at the present time. The highest ideal of our movement is that it is so willing to help the needy brother and there is the greatest need amongst them NOW. But I want most candidly to point out that you are not making the effort that could be made. Your label agitation has almost lapsed until within the last few months, and label agitation brings best results where large bodies of union men assemble. Outside of the central bodies little has been done. Your Executive Board is weak (and here I bring condemnation on my head), but the locals have not always sent the best available and many members have shirked responsibility and work. The members at large have not given the support to the Business Agent requisite for continued effort.

Jealousy, the green-eyed monster, is very noticeable in the shops, and nothing weakens you more, and is the worst enemy you have, and the best aid to any employer who is disposed to take every possible advantage that offers.

As intelligent men, what think you of your local meetings? How many locals discuss the questions of the day, either themselves or through others? Is there not lots to learn?

Brothers, at your joint meeting in January next, turn out to a man resolved to make the best effort in the selection of your officers and, having selected them, co-operate with them in their duties; the best effort for label agitation; the best effort to overcome misunderstanding and jealousy in the shops; the best effort to forget blunders, mistakes and failures of the past; the best effort to use OUR organization in the future. The future is ours and will be largely what we make it. The coming year can be made the banner year for us; let each do his part, even if the other fellow neglects his.

Let "All for One and One for All" be our motto. And with best wishes for the coming year, I remain,

Faternally yours,

A. E. STARR,  
Organizer.

## BOUGHT NEW LOCATION.

Hardman, Peck & Co., piano manufacturers who have had their factory on Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, near Eleventh avenue, New York, for many years, have just concluded negotiations for the purchase of a new building a few blocks to the north.

They have bought the property at 524 to 544 West Fifty-second street and 531 West Fifty-first street, formerly occupied by Travers Bros., as a twine and cordage manufactory.

The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Fifty-second street and 25 feet on Fifty-first street. On the Fifty-second street end of the plot are two six-story and one seven-story structures and there is a three-story building on the Fifty-first street side.

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

Under instructions from the International President, I went to New York to assist Business Agent Diehl in his newly assumed duties.

Trade was good and overtime increased towards the end of the effort, making the holding of meetings unsatisfactory. Some good work was done and profitable meetings held, and as Brother Diehl is inclined to get busy, a thorough effort for the label was made; union made pianos placed in music halls, etc., replacing some notorious speckled ones, and one new label shop, the Davenport & Treacy, all of which must be gratifying to our New York members as well as Business Agent Diehl.

Work amongst the Italian workers was productive of a lot of applications, most of them conditional on a new Italian local. This local is now well under way.

It is unfortunate that the Italian does not endeavor to learn English quicker than he does for our membership cannot get close in thought otherwise.

The Italian is going to be a strong factor in the labor movement shortly.

The Italian papers will not print scab advertisements, which is more than we can say for many English ones.

In order that the best work may be accomplished the New York Joint Executive Board should see that proper representation is obtained both at board and local meetings of some one familiar with both languages, else misunderstanding must arise.

The increase in membership in New York is gratifying, but shop meetings are not sufficiently featured. Regular shop meetings, if only represented by a few union men, keep the spirit alive and afford a nucleus for organizing when opportunities arise. Without the meetings suspensions come and all is lost.

My stay in New York and vicinity was between seven and eight weeks, a short time for so great a field, but the demands made upon our President for help necessitated moving on.

I visited Brattleboro, Vt., in November to give our members there some assistance in their efforts which they seemingly appreciated. They have started right and are going strong. I left for Western New York on Dec. 2nd on a necessary mission.

A. E. STARR.

## TUNING A BELL.

"What a beautiful tone that bell has!" is often heard. There are few, however, who know how a bell receives its joyful or solemn tones. All bells, after they are cast and finished, must go through a process of tuning the same as any other musical instrument before they respond with a clear, true tone. Every bell sounds five notes, which must blend together in order to produce perfect harmony. The tuning of a bell is done by means of shaving thin bits from various parts of the metal. It is as easy for an expert bell tuner to put a bell in tune as it is for a piano tuner to adjust his instrument to perfect chords. At first thought it would seem that a bell would be ruined should the tuner shave off too much at the last tuning, or in the fifth sound, but such is not the case. He would, however, be obliged to begin over, starting again with the first tone, and shaving the bell till it gave forth its harmonious sound at the fifth tone.

## HARD LUCK.

"What's the matter, my little man?"  
"Aw, I had a nickel an' I bought a ballon an' me big brother busted me in the eye an' let it go up in de air, an' I got a boil on me neck an' I can't look."

ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL

# UNION MATTERS

## THE SCAB.

Wherever the bitter fight is on,  
For life against human greed;  
Where the workers rally ere hope is gone  
That nerves for the valiant deed;  
When the price is paid in silent pain,  
In want and the nameless dread,  
And the victory near, then the scabs sneak in  
Like ghouls that rob the dead.

They pluck from a vine they did not prune;  
They reap where they have not sown,  
With a canting look and a craven heart,  
And a soul that it not their own.

In a darker age when the world was young,  
This jackal human crew,  
Skulked in the rear while the fight was on,  
And preyed on the valiant few.

They snatched the bone from a woman's hand,  
And snarled at an hungered child,  
'Till the heroes perished from out the land,  
And earth's gardens became a wild.

And ever and ever, where human greed  
Holds the human race in thrall,  
The fight will be fought by the nobler few,  
And the victory shared by all.

Then falter not 'til the fight is won;  
There is only your fears to dread;  
Though cowards skulk and scabs sneak in  
Like ghouls that rob the dead.

—Selected.

The recent convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor suspended the Steam Fitters and Carpenters' unions.

\* \* \*

A commissary system on a large scale has been organized by the Chicago Federation of Labor, working in co-operation with the Women's Trade Union League, for the relief of the needy among the striking garment workers.

\* \* \*

The boilermakers' lock-out, affecting 50,000 men in the yards of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation of England ended December 14th, with the acceptance by the men of the terms offered by the employers. The yards at once reopened.

\* \* \*

Labor strikes appear to be steadily decreasing in Austria. Last year there were 580 strikes, as compared with 721 in 1908. More than half of them were due to demands for higher wages, and nearly one-fifth for shorter working hours.

\* \* \*

Ten thousand union bricklayers in New York will demand an increase of wages to 75 cents an hour, beginning January 1, when their agreement with the Builders' Association expires. The association will refuse the demand, which will then go to a trade arbitration board for adjustment. The bricklayers now receive 70 cents an hour.

\* \* \*

Employees of the Treasury Department are seriously considering the organization of a union which shall represent them in dealing with the government so far as hours, wages and working conditions are concerned.

The American Federation of Labor stands ready to aid the government clerks to perfect such an organization, according to Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation.

Peace in the book and job printing offices of Chicago is assured for five years by an agreement entered into by Typographical Union No. 16 and the Chicago Employing Printers' Association. The agreement provides for an increase of \$1.50 per week for the next two years and a half and another advance of \$1.50 for the remaining period. The employers have also made agreements covering a number of years with all the other printing trades employed by them.

\* \* \*

Padro Iglesias, Republican and agitator, announces that the railway employees of Spain are organizing legally to better their position and that the company is taking measures to prevent this. One of the steps taken by the companies to intimidate the employees is to discharge any of their men who take part in the attempted organization. Iglesias declares that if this results in conflicts it will not be the fault of the employees.

\* \* \*

The strike of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railway system's machinists, boiler makers, coppersmiths and their helpers was ended December 10th by agreement. Both sides claim victory. General Manager A. W. Sullivan of the railroad says the terms are those the railroad offered May 1, which the strikers then rejected. James O'Connell, the machinists' international president, denies this. The machinists are to be reinstated as follows: Four hundred the first week, 200 second week, 100 third week, and the rest within thirty days. All members of the Allied Trades are to be reinstated immediately.

## GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE INCIDENT.

Scores of eastern men who have desired to see Chicago have availed themselves of the opportunity to come here without expense as strike breakers in the big tailoring establishments. As guests they have been decidedly expensive.

A party of seven men who were engaged as cutters by an agency in New York came to Chicago, got employment at good wages and when they expressed a fear of attack if they went to live in boarding houses they were taken to a hotel. They acted as if the firm was giving a birthday party. They ordered everything on the menu, called for fancy drinks and insisted on being taken to and from work in a taxicab. The hotel bill at the end of the week amounted to exactly \$178.45.

The superintendent was angry clear through when he saw the bill and sent for the seven tailors and asked whether they considered themselves employees or guests of the firm. For answer the men demanded their pay and transportation back to New York. Private detectives threw them out of the office.

That was what the strike breakers wanted. They were union men, but not garment workers, who had come here to see the city. They reported the case to the strikers' lawyer. Suit was threatened and the manufacturer rather than go to court paid the wages and transportation demanded and gave each man a bonus of \$20, as well as paying the lawyer for his time and trouble.

The total expense in bringing the seven strike breakers here amounted to more than \$700, and the work they turned out during the week was not worth one-tenth of that sum.

Carpenters, laborers, mechanics and clerks have managed to get a free trip to Chicago in the same way. As a general thing they stay a week, live at a good hotel, take in the sights of the city and on pay day demand and get their transportation home.

## VICTORY FOR IRON MOULDERS.

Thirty thousand iron moulders, employed in the stove and range industry in the United States and Canada, were given an increase in wages of 5 per cent, through an agreement signed between the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the Iron Moulders' Union of North

America. It was the twenty-first yearly contract which has been made between the two organizations, and during that time there has not been a strike or lock-out or any interruption to business.

The increase, which goes into effect Jan. 1, makes a total advance of 30 per cent which the iron moulders have received through conciliation since 1898. The stove founders and the iron moulders were the first employers' association and the first labor union to sign a national trade agreement in this country, and for twenty years the same harmony has prevailed in the industry.

It establishes a new record for the joint trade agreement, and congratulations were general when the contract was signed. The president of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association is George Mitchell of Pittston, Pa., and the secretary is Thomas J. Hogan, who has offices in the Auditorium building.

The officers of the Iron Moulders' Union who negotiated the contract are Joseph F. Valentine of Cincinnati, president, and John P. Frey, editor of the iron moulders' journal.

"We have set a new mark for employers and labor unions to shoot at," said Mr. Frey. "Twenty years without a strike, and relations as harmonious now as when we made the first agreement. It is a strong argument for the joint trade agreement movement in this country."

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, OCTOBER, 1910.

Receipts		
International Office Expense		
Local Union No. 1	.....	\$175.00
Local Union No. 4	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 5	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 14	.....	75.00
Local Union No. 16	.....	75.00
Local Union No. 17	.....	100.00
Local Union No. 19	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 21	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 26	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 32	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 34	.....	25.00
Local Union No. 39	.....	25.00

Supplies		
Local Union No. 2	.....	10.70
Local Union No. 41	.....	3.00
N. Y. J. Ex. Bd.	.....	4.00

Sundries		
Label Ass't., 15c, Local Union No. 39....		1.65
Hatters' 5c Ass't., Local Union No. 39....		.40
Label Ass't., 15c, Local Union No. 16....		.90
Buttons, Local Union No. 14	.....	.91
Charter Fee, New York	.....	10.00
On Hand October 1st, 1910	.....	133.98

Total Receipts .....\$790.54

Expenditure		
Rubber Seals and Stamps	.....\$	4.50
Papers for Office	.....	3.01
Ad. Labor Advocate	.....	3.00
Ad. Suburban	.....	3.00
Ad. Labor Day Program	.....	5.00
Telegram	.....	.50
600 1c Stamps	.....	6.00
300 2c Stamps	.....	6.00
40 5c Stamps	.....	2.00
10 10c Stamps	.....	1.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co.	.....	165.00
H. Brick, Cartoon	.....	7.00
A. E. Starr, Organizer	.....	150.00
Correspondent	.....	8.10
Telephone	.....	1.45
Sundries	.....	.50
Typewriter Ribbon	.....	1.00
One Zinc Etching	.....	1.75
Registering Label	.....	2.65
Labels	.....	57.41
Journal Postage	.....	4.64
Gas for Office	.....	1.00
Rent for Office	.....	10.00
Salary of President	.....	100.00
Tax to A. F. of L.	.....	240.00

Total Expense .....\$788.21

Total Receipts	.....	\$790.54
Total Expense	.....	788.21

On Hand Nov. 1st, 1910 .....\$ 2.33

CHAS. DOLD,  
International Prest.

Label Pianos are Best

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

Oregon, by referendum vote, has adopted the most radical Employers' Liability law in the country. It practically abolishes the "fellow-servant," "assumed risk" and "contributory negligence" rules of the court.

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul has affirmed the sentence of Fred D. Warren of the "Appeal to Reason," Girard, Kan. The sentence, originally imposed by Judge Pollock of Kansas, is imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$1,000. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"We are of the opinion that courts should not, generally speaking, interfere with the management of labor unions."

This decision was rendered by the Illinois Appellate Court recently in reversing the interlocutory degree restraining the general executive board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America from revoking the charters of several of the local unions and from "attempting to aid or abet or prevent members from obtaining work, etc."

The Reichstag on Dec. 7th passed the second reading of the bill establishing labor chambers composed equally of representatives of the employers and of the laborers to settle labor questions and to fix regulations for employers and labor organizations according to the industry and district in which it is located. The Reichstag voted an amendment making the secretaries of labor unions eligible to membership in the chambers.

Commencing with November the Canadian immigration law stands now so amended that immigrants except those who have engagements as farm workers, must on landing possess a minimum sum of \$50 instead of \$25, which is the amount exacted during the spring and summer months. The change will continue in force until March next. It has been adopted to restrict the number of immigrants at a season when employment is less available.

Three strike leaders, convicted last week of conspiracy to prevent workmen from obtaining employment in Tampa, Fla., cigar factories, were sentenced Nov. 28th to one year each in the county jail.

Motion for a new trial was denied. The men are Jose de la Campa, J. F. Bartlum and Britton Russell, officials of the Cigar Makers' Union.

The defense was given sixty days in which to file an appeal. The defendants were returned to jail in default of bond.

The government of Austria has decided to devote \$5,000,000 to the erection of workmen's dwellings in Vienna. The money will be lent at 4 per cent interest to public bodies and building societies to the extent of nine-tenths of the value of the property owned by them. It is hoped through the creation of this fund to relieve the present hardship suffered by the workmen, who are compelled to pay exorbitant rents for miserable accommodations and who frequently are unable to find any shelter, especially if they have families of children.

### STRIKE BREAKERS TURNED BACK.

Warned by labor unions in Chicago that 500 strike-breakers were on their way to Winnipeg to take the places of striking street car men in

the Manitoba city, Canadian immigration officials turned back the body of men as they were about to leave St. Paul, December 19th, the party returning to Chicago. The Canadian contract labor law prohibits the importation of foreign laborers. It is said the strike-breakers now will seek to enter the Dominion through the East, hoping to get in as individuals or in several groups and reassemble in Winnipeg.

### AFRAID OF LABOR PARTY.

Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen in commenting on the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention recently held in St. Louis, Mo., and in explanation of the utter silence preserved by the socialist delegates, unloads himself of the following:

Contrary to the predictions of the newspaper "dopesters," there was no political discussion on the convention floor, and in that respect the tameness of the sessions was generally commented upon by the delegates. Those delegates who train with the Socialist party, who have always been expected to be precipitate political debates, were as quiet as little mice. They held several caucuses and decided to abstain from all political discussions for the reason that their party is making as rapid progress at present as the new recruits can be assimilated safely, and that there might be some scheme sprung to start a labor party, which really would have no place in this country except to spread confusion and stay the progress of the Socialist movement. It was pointed out at these conferences that the populist party was swamped by the tremendous influx of dissatisfied men who did not understand the principles upon which the party was based, and that it was the part of wisdom to proceed slowly and surely at this juncture. There were a number of reasons advanced that were timely, as future developments will show.

Well, Max, we sympathize with you, don't ever do anything that will at all jeopardize the present standing of the Socialist party even if you should be compelled to forever close your mouth.

### A UNIQUE VERDICT.

A unique verdict was brought in recently in the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., when William Schindler, 2341 Lubec street, a wood-worker, was granted \$9,000 damages against the Link Belt Machinery Company.

The case was the outgrowth of a shooting, during the strike in 1900, in which Schindler, an innocent bystander, received a bullet in his chest from the gun of Joseph Walsh, general foreman for the company.

Strike-breakers were being escorted home from the Link belt machinery plant, at Thirty-ninth street and Shields avenue, by Howard K. McLean, general superintendent, and Joseph Walsh, general foreman. At Thirty-seventh and Wallace streets a crowd gathered and Walsh fired. Schindler fell with a bullet in his chest. He was removed to the Mercy Hospital, where he was unconscious for several days.

Attorney Charles H. Mitchell argued the case for Schindler before Judge Waggoner of McComb who is sitting in the Superior Court. The jury decided in favor of Schindler after being out but a few moments.

The case is extraordinary from the fact that the company is held liable for the action of the foreman during a strike, and because the suit was brought against the company, instead of against the man who did the shooting.

### SOCIALIST OPPOSES PIANO PUZZLE.

The Milwaukee Social Democratic Herald of which Victor L. Berger is editor-in-chief, put its foot down squarely on all fake advertising schemes as far as the Herald is concerned. In a letter to this Journal a very prominent dealer of that city relates how the Herald refused to accept a page ad to advertise a fake certificate scheme, such as may be found in any of the dailies of our country, saying they would not sell the columns of the Herald to any one who tried to deceive the public in any manner. This is a new departure in newspaperdom and cannot be too highly commended by all lovers of honest business methods.

The letter:

Milwaukee, December 1st, 1910.

Editor Journal,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We may not agree with social democrats in all their views, but they certainly do not believe in deceiving their readers, and they accept no fake ads. Recently a Milwaukee piano dealer offered to take a whole page in the Social Democrat Herald, to advertise a fake certificate scheme and puzzle contest. He was told that the paper's columns could not be bought for any fake schemes such as piano certificates.

They would not sell their columns to any one who tried to deceive the public in any manner. It would be a blessing for the people of Milwaukee and elsewhere if the Republican and Democratic papers would believe and think as the social democrats do in this respect.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) B. S.

### ARIZONA LABOR MEASURES.

Three measures intended to benefit workmen, especially organized workmen, were adopted by the Arizona constitutional convention December 2nd. They were eight-hour work-days on state work, prohibiting employment of aliens on public work and prohibiting labor black lists. The alien labor measure was at first defeated, then passed on reconsideration.

Other provisions adopted are:

Initiative and referendum.

Amendment of the constitution by a majority vote of the people upon the initiative of 15 per cent of the voters.

Recall of all elective officers.

Direct primaries.

Direct advisory primary for United States senators.

### POSTUM POST MULOTED.

A jury in the New York State Supreme Court, December 3rd, returned a verdict of \$50,000 in a suit brought by Robert J. Collier against the Postum Cereal Company because the latter printed an advertisement in sixty newspapers in New York saying that Collier's Weekly had printed an editorial against the defendant's product because the defendant had refused to advertise in Collier's. James W. Osborne, counsel for Collier, said the verdict is the largest for libel ever returned in this country.

### UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASED.

The Winnipeg court, December 19th, unconditionally released Frederonka, the Russian Socialist who was rearrested here after he had been released on a writ of habeas corpus. Frederonka is wanted by the Russian government for political offenses, and Russian agents secured his arrest.

# LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

An antitreaty ordinance was adopted by the Tacoma (Wash.) city commission recently, making the buying of an intoxicating drink for another person a misdemeanor.

\* \* \*

The twenty-eighth child arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Bonner at Newcastle, Ind., Dec. 14th. Twenty-one of the children are living.

\* \* \*

It cost the Democratic state committee of New York \$328,870 to elect its state ticket, according to a statement filed with the secretary of state Nov. 28th.

\* \* \*

Eugene V Debs, former Socialist candidate for President, will go to Girard, Kan., to become editor of the "Appeal to Reason," while Fred. D. Warren serves his sentence.

\* \* \*

An ordinance prohibiting smoking at polling places on election day was passed by the Seattle council on the 29th of November, a direct result of the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment to the State constitution.

\* \* \*

A state police in Illinois to take the place of the national guard in suppressing riots and other disturbances is suggested by Capt. L. D. Greene of the regular army in his report on the militia organization of the state.

\* \* \*

The gross receipts of the Passion Play at Oberammergau this season were \$426,150, and the net proceeds \$324,100, of which \$168,750 is kept by the village treasury for commercial purposes. The sum of \$2,625 was given to the poor.

\* \* \*

Because the Western Union Telegraph Company failed to transmit a message from Detroit, Mich., to Kansas City, Mo., after accepting it, the Supreme Court of the United States, Nov. 28th, held the telegraph company liable for more than \$300 damages. The company received 40 cents to send the message.

\* \* \*

By a verdict of a jury in the Federal Court at Columbus, O., Dec. 14th, the government lost its case in which it sought to recover \$6,000 damages from the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway for the alleged working of telegraph operators at Mount Gilead and Fulton, Ohio, beyond the legal limit, thirteen hours.

Champ Clark has now been formally indorsed for speaker of the next House by a majority of the Democrats who will sit in that body. The North Carolina delegation, ten strong, voted to support him, making the thirteenth state. In every case except Kentucky the indorsement was unanimous.

\* \* \*

Woman suffragists have formed a national party to cope with Democracy and Republicanism. The principles made public Dec. 14th at Cincinnati, O., by Dr. Sarah Siewers, president of the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Club, include enfranchisement of women, the initiative and ref-

### AGAIN THE COST OF LIVING.

According to the annual report of the bureau of labor and industries, the cost of living, so far as food stuffs are concerned, has increased 40 96-100 per cent in the last twelve years. During the same period the average wages of factory and workshop employes have advanced 22.2 per

cent, showing that food supplies are 18.7 per cent in excess of the advance in wages of the workman. This conclusion is reached on the basis of selected articles of food.

### INDORSE PIANO WORKERS.

What promises to become a mighty factor in the effort of the New York piano workers to install union label pianos, thus better the conditions of the employees of this industry is the unqualified indorsement given them by the Musical Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 310, A. F. of M. This is an organization composed of more than 5,000 professional musicians. If there ever was any doubt as to the value of the label on musical instruments, this testimonial of the world's greatest musicians' organization should dispel it. The members of this organization are in a position to judge the value of an instrument and it goes without saying that the testimonial was not issued without a thorough test on their part between union label instruments and those of non-union manufacture.

We respectfully submit this testimonial to the consideration of all manufacturers of and dealers in musical instruments, also to the prospective purchasers. In passing, we might say that NO instrument is union-made unless it bears the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union. The label can be found on pianos and organs on the left hand side, inside, of the instruments; on small instruments no definite place has been assigned, leaving it to the option of the manufacturer to place the label wherever he may choose.

Following please find testimonial:

Headquarters Musical Protective Union.

Local 310, A. F. of M.

New York, December 5th, 1910.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Wm. Diehl, the representative of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers Union, who will present this testimonial to you in the interest of his organization, does so at the instance and on recommendation of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, Local 310, A. F. of M. which feels assured that your own sense of justice and fair play will accord him an unprejudiced hearing.

Our organization, as you may know, is composed of 5,000 professional musicians, who have the interests of their fellow workmen at heart, and who have unqualifiedly indorsed the policy of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union in their endeavor to better their conditions.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) D. Edward Porter,  
Secretary.

### APPEAL FOR LOS ANGELES.

At the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, November 14-26, 1910, the subject-matter of the situation in Los Angeles, Cal., came up and received the most serious consideration. It was clearly demonstrated that there exists in Los Angeles a deep-laid and sinister plan inaugurated and being carried out by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city, the association acting as a subsidiary agent of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that the plan has for its purpose a war of extermination of the organized labor movement of the Pacific Coast and the crushing out of the American spirit of manliness and independence.

It is not necessary to recount the struggle of years against the printers' union of Los Angeles for it is well and generally known. Last May the employers provoked a contest with the brewery workers. A month later, in June, the contest was made upon the machinists, molders, boilermakers, patternmakers and all others, in the metal trades, as well as upon the leather work-

ers. Union men of Los Angeles were forced to take up the cudgel, not only in defense of themselves, but of the workers who were not members of organized labor. It was a struggle to secure a living wage and humane conditions.

The international unions of the trades aided their members in Los Angeles to the best of their ability. The trade unionists of California assisted to the fullest of their opportunities. The toilers of Los Angeles have made, and are making, one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its subsidiary, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, controlled the officers of the city government who acted as puppets and passed ordinances denying the men the right of peaceably walking the streets or talking with workers whom they may meet. Hundreds of union men have been arrested and persecuted and through a system of refined torture of the "Third Degree" the endeavor has been made to fasten crimes upon peaceable and law-abiding workers who have been thrust in prison, as well as threatened with violent demonstrations of lynching.

Through the agency of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, innocent widows and wives have been ruthlessly taken from their homes, charged with murder or detained in gloomy corridors for weeks, while their little children were suffering for want of care.

Union men and non-unionists alike are standing shoulder to shoulder in Los Angeles to defend, protect, and promote their interests and their rights—the rights of manhood, womanhood, and childhood.

The organized labor movement of the continent, the American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention at St. Louis, after full consideration by unanimous vote resolved to appeal to the organized toilers of America for moral and financial assistance; and this appeal is now made to all who love justice and liberty, to aid the workers engaged in the contest in southern California and along the Pacific Coast. All members of organized labor and friends are urged to take up this appeal promptly and to organize a system by which voluntary contributions may be made.

All financial contributions should be sent to FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, 801-9 G. Street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will forward receipt to the sender, and due acknowledgement made and credit given. Each day's receipts will be transmitted promptly to our needy Brothers on the Pacific Coast. The cause is just, the need imminent, and contributions should be as generous and prompt as possible.

Faternally yours,

Sam'l. Gompers,  
President.

Attest:

Frank Morrison,  
Secretary.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

James Duncan, First Vice-President.  
John Mitchell, Second Vice-President.  
James O'Connell, Third Vice-President.  
D. A. Hayes, Fourth Vice-President.  
Wm. D. Huber, Fifth Vice-President.  
Jos. F. Valentine, Sixth Vice-President.  
John R. Alpine, Seventh Vice-President.  
H. B. Perham, Eighth Vice-President.  
John B. Lennon, Treasurer.

### DEATH

LEBRECHT—Brother C. Lebrecht, December 1st, 1910, aged 46 years, member of Local Union No. 17, New York, N. Y.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

By PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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Advertising rates furnished upon application. All communications intended for this Journal should be addressed to editor.

## ADVERTISING RATES

### Display Ads

Per column inch.	PER ISSUE \$
Six inches.	1.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## PROMISES.

If you make a promise, keep it —

Promises are sacred stuff;

There'll be trouble and you'll reap it

If you prove they're all a bluff.

Never trifle with your credit,

Never wear the tag of cheap;

And a promise—though you dread it—

Is a thing that's made to keep.

Do not promise in a hurry—

Think it over, count the cost;

Let no promise give you worry,

Let your credit know no frost.

Truth is still the dearest treasure—

How its beauties glow and leap!

Scorn the truckling, half-way measure—

Promises were made to keep.

Peace on earth, good will to men.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Now for 1911, 65 cents per hour, Saturday half holiday and an eight-hour work day.

Remember: Every little bit added to what we've got makes a little bit more.

Label agitation brings results, therefore, keep at it ever and anon. Agitate for all labels.

The labor movement is rapidly growing, both in wisdom and numbers. Are you a part, if not, why not?

The St. Louis convention of the A. F. of L. was remarkable for its tameness, outside of the regulation jurisdictional squabbles, nothing occurred to even ruffle the even temper of the delegates.

Secretary Morrison's report to the A. F. of L. convention showed a steady increase in the membership of the various affiliated trade unions during the year and this despite the panic, and thousand and one other obstacles.

The Western Federation of Miners may or may not become affiliated with the A. F. of L. It is up to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to give its decision one way or the other. The best bet today is the Western Federation of Miners will become affiliated.

A few years ago court orders restraining strikers from picketing during strikes aroused great indignation, the labor press especially registered its disapproval in no unmistakable terms. Of late not much is being said excepting a casual mention or, as in a case of unusual import, a short editorial. The reason for this may, perhaps, be found in the multiplicity of these restraining orders and organized labor's attitude of indifference toward them. It seems labor has declined to further contest restraining orders, realizing the utter futility of such efforts. The method now preferred is to pick off a judge here and there on election day who has made himself especially obnoxious.

This has proven a better way to stop unreasonable restraining orders.

Ex-judge, Jesse Holdom, let us emphasize the EX, notorious injunction judge of Chicago, met his Waterloo at the recent election. His illuminary was forever dimmed, he himself relegated to oblivion. Ex-judge Holdom had the proud distinction of sucking the hind teat, that is to say, he came in on the tail end of the vote, running thousands of votes behind his ticket. This is, nay, was, the judge who some years ago in a hearing before his august self for writ of permanent injunction stated, he did not care what the witness testified to, he had opinions of his own. Well, the voters did an excellent job in depriving this four foot three inches of arrogance of judicial power.

Wonder whether he still holds opinions of his own?

The organizing fever has indeed invaded New York City, within the last few months hundreds of members have been added to the membership roll of the various local unions. This shows that where there is a will there is a way. Let the good work go on. There is no craft more in need of organization than the piano worker's. What is needed even more is better wages, shorter hours and more humane working conditions, but these privileges can only be had through organization.

Moral: Agitate, educate and organize.

The last election gained additional power for our Socialistic friends in Milwaukee. The entire Socialistic county ticket, with but few exceptions was returned victorious and in addition they elected Victor L. Berger, the undaunted, a member of the United States Congress.

This victory will give the Socialists of Milwaukee a better opportunity to exemplify the merits of a Socialistic regime.

May success always attend them.

On the first page of this Journal will be found extracts of President Gompers' report to the A. F. of L. convention recently adjourned at St. Louis, Mo. The report is full of interesting matter to labor men and should be carefully read by all. If it were not for the lack of space we would be very much tempted to print the report in detail. This, however, is out of the question.

A detailed report of the proceedings of the St. Louis convention including the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Councils report can be had in bound form for the small sum of 25 cents. Application may be made for proceedings either to this office or that of the A. F. of L.

An official financial statement of the Steinway & Son's Piano Company, recently issued, shows the net average earnings of the company to be 27½%. The company claims to have paid out

\$5,000,000 in dividends within the last ten years to its stockholders. Despite these enormous profits the company saw fit recently to reduce the already underpaid workers of their Hamburg, Germany, branch. Of course, the employees refused to accept the reduction, they could not if they would, their earnings were barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. A strike ensued which at this writing is being vigorously maintained by its employees.

Talk about the employer having a fellow feeling for the employees, the Steinway & Son's Company clearly demonstrated that fact.

Our cartoonist's idea of Steinway & Son's love for the employee is depicted on the first page of this Journal.

We now have a Democratic Congress and a Republican Senate. Herein is presented a grand opportunity for the political Shylock and demagog to throw the dust in the wage workers' eye. It will be absolutely impossible for legislators of either of these parties to enact labor measures, even if there was a desire on the part of some individual to do so. Whatever may be proposed by the one side will as surely be deposited by the other and vice versa. The blame can always be placed on the other fellow.

A happy game this political gamble.

The Chicago garment workers strike is still on, much to the regret of all who have given this difficulty their consideration. The strikers, unorganized as they are, seem to be frenzied with the idea that nothing less than the so-called "Closed Shop" will prove effective, though we doubt whether any considerable number of the strikers really understand the term. This strike like others of similar character, has been kept alive, fuel furnished, by those who have little or no interest in the labor movement, excepting such as will bring about chaos and disorder, to satisfy a craving for notoriety. The sufferings of the thousands of strikers and their families, their utter destitution does not appeal to them, does not lessen their ardor for disturbance.

The proposition which was well weighed by the best minds in the Chicago labor movement, recommended by them for adoption and which would, if adopted, have given the strikers eventually UNION conditions was rejected by the strikers largely due to the incessant harrassing of these irresponsible demagogic agitators.

We hope the onus of this action will not fall on the strikers, we hope the future may have something better in store for them.

## THE EDITOR'S GREETING.

"Merry Christmas!" "Happy New Year!" is the wish we desire to convey to all the toilers in our trade.

May the homes and firesides of our readers be made happy homes, happy firesides, through the benign influence of the organization this Journal represents.

May the incoming year be one of advancement and progress.

May our organization continue on its upward path.

May it grow stronger and stronger as the days pass by.

May the enemies of our movement be brought to see the error of their way.

May the non-union worker be inspired with a realization of his position.

May a new spirit, a new love be instilled into their hearts.

May they cast aside their selfishness and greed.

May they accept the hand of fellowship always extended.

May they work in unison with their fellow men for the mutual advancement of all.

May peace mark the dealings with those who employ us.

May our employers be just, fair and considerate.

May they realize that the lot of the wage-earner is not a heavenly one.

May they give due consideration to the complaints of their employees, prompted as they are, by a love for home and little ones.

May mutual relations be established between the employer and employee, whereby peace will become permanently installed in the industry.

May the industry itself prosper.

May love and good will characterize the doings of all who today are part of our great calling.

May the actions of our members be governed by cool and calm deliberation and judgment.

May they be honest and upright with themselves and their employers.

May their burdens of life be lightened, their vicissitudes lessened, their joys increased, their happiness unmarred and perpetual.

May they be inculcated with a desire for brotherly love and kindness.

May they become more active in the movement that has for its object the establishment of the Brotherhood of Man.

May the general labor movement grow and prosper until all iniquitous conditions shall have been eliminated, until all toilers shall receive the full reward of their toil.

This is our New Years wish, may Providence grant its fulfillment.

### THE PASSING OF 1910.

A fortnight more and the year 1910 will have passed into history, a new year ushered in. 1910 has been, all things considered, a very prosperous one to our organization.

The several previous years more than tested the stability and permanency of our organization. No trade union of an international character, either present or past, ever withstood so successfully the injurious effects of a financial crisis.

When it is understood that the Musical Instrument industry is the first to suffer and the last to recover; when it is further understood that the present organization of musical instrument workers is the first to survive an industrial depression; and when still further understood that the past panic was one of the severest with which our country has ever been cursed and that despite all this our organization emerged from its destructive fangs with flying colors, we may truly boast of our organization's indestructibility, its permanency.

1910, the year passing, has shown our organization's recuperative power, within the last six months more than 1,000 names have been added to our membership roll, wages have been increased, working hours reduced.

We have added to the number of label factories, we have entered the small instrument field with label factories to the number of eight.

If this is any criterion, we may rest assured that the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union will fulfil the mission for which it was organized.

We have been successful in the past, we have withstood the onslaught of panic, employers' associations, attacks from within and without, we have succeeded in brushing them all aside and are now prepared to climb the ladder of progress.

It is true the militant spirit of our members was somewhat dulled during the panic, but it is again asserting itself, efforts are everywhere made to organize the workers and through organization to better their condition.

The new year finds us full of vim, full of that indomitable stick-to-it spirit so much needed in a successful organization.

The coming year should show decided results, results beneficial to our members, results in wage increases, results in shorter working hours—Saturday half holiday—results in better and more sanitary factory conditions.

Results, however, do not come of themselves.

To obtain results our membership must constantly be active, we must have a militant membership, we must always indulge in intelligent activity.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

Dormant membership is not conducive to progress.

This is an acknowledged fact, it behooves us, therefore, our membership, to contribute whatever talent or qualifications we may have to our organization, which after all, but seeks to make life worth the living.

Let the incoming year be one of energy, hence progress; let us, if possible, outdo our former efforts, redouble them if we can; let us not cease our labors until every toiler of our industry is part of our organization; let us not cease until ALL will receive the full share of what they produce.

Let us prove true the greeting "Happy New Year" so generally extended on the first day of every year; let us continue on so as to make the year 1911 and every succeeding year a "Happy Year" indeed, to the workers of our calling.

In passing 1910 let us renew our fealty to our organization.

SO BE IT.

### THE WORM HAS TURNED.

Some years ago the piano industry of this country offered splendid opportunity for thrifty, steady and willing young men to acquire a trade which, under all circumstances guaranteed fair remuneration for reasonable hours of work.

In those days the speculative fever, the money-madness in commerce, was not so pronounced as now. Men took a pride in the manufacture of their instruments, they were satisfied with a fair profit, nay, they were satisfied to live and let live.

They then paid living wages; they did not then exact inhuman efforts.

The piano manufacturer of old, we are sorry to say, has almost disappeared, but very few are left, in his place the "Modern Man" the money getter. Yes, he has gone, and with him ART, with him fair wages, reasonable working hours.

Skill has also vanished, work has been specialized, workers are but automatons, parts of machines, cogs in wheels, to strike, to push, to move, to work in unison with the piston rod of 1,000 or more horse-power engine.

Woe be to him who fails in his task, who misses a stroke, whose physique will not permit of the inhuman pace.

He is cast aside, set adrift, he must shift for himself—some to hunger, some to starve.

All incentive for young men to enter the trade is gone.

The industry has become brutalized.

This change of employer has also caused a change in employee.

The piano worker of old has gone, whence would mean to relate a chapter of another story.

He has gone to make room for more submissive and docile workers.

He could no more retain his position, under

the management of "Modern Man" than can day defy the approach of night.

He could no more maintain his position than could the employer of old, the manufacturer of art instruments, under this money-mad industrial reconstruction.

Greed demanded a change, greed demanded larger dividends.

The live and let live policy proved a stumbling block.

So did the then piano worker.

They both proved obnoxious.

A way was found, the four quarters of the globe were scoured for victims.

They wanted slaves, not workers, and they found them.

Men unsophisticated, ignorant of our ways and conditions were lured to our shores and factories under promises of wealth and riches.

Their lot was work, work and only work, their remuneration, a small pittance, was grudgingly given.

The extreme ignorance of these workers made them docile and submissive. The employer profited and at this writing the piano industry can boast of more millionaire manufacturers than ever before.

The men slaved, these men from the four quarters of the globe, they made the getting of millions possible, they gave their blood, their very lives, that riches might accrue to the "Modern Man."

Since these workers were first brought to our shores and industry, many moons have passed, the docile, submissive employee is docile submissive no longer.

He has evolved into a keen, knowing, intelligent being.

### THE WORM HAS TURNED.

They have learned to organize—they are organizing.

All the falsehoods and misrepresentation of the employer cannot stem the tide.

The Italian, the Bohemian, the Pole, the Lithuanian, the Swede, all are no longer docile and submissive creatures of the boss.

They no longer listen and depend on the mellifluous voice of the "Modern Man," the boss.

It has been a sad, sad experience, an experience full of hardship, suffering and sacrifice on the part of the worker and his kin.

An experience gained at a terrible cost.

We are glad the worm has turned; we are glad the Italian, the Bohemian, the Pole, the Lithuanian, the workers of all other nationalities, the Jew and the Gentile have learned that after all their best friend is not the boss but the union man who seeks through collective efforts to better the conditions of all.

This Journal and the organization it represents extends a hearty welcome to you all, we invite you to join our organization, we assure you that your interests and those of your kin will be thoroughly taken care of.

Our organization believes that all workers should receive a full value of their toil and to this end it will contest any and all aggression of the employer.

We are workers not drones, free men not slaves, therefore entitled to the best the world affords.

We are opposed to filling the coffers of the millionaires while our own hunger, we are opposed to work, do all the work, while others are reaping, we are opposed to all things that characterizes the worker as an inferior and the boss as a superior.

It is therefore we have formed our organization, it is therefore we ask the co-operation of all workers in our trade of whatever color, creed or nationality.

IT IS THEREFORE WE ARE GLAD; GLAD, BECAUSE THE WORM HAS TURNED.

Label Pianos are Best

## CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, November 10th, 1910.

Holding an honorable retiring card from the union when I started in business on June 1st, it has been a pleasure to read the Journal, kindly sent me by my former comrades.

I have read with interest the communications from Vice-President Starr, from Al. Stetefeld, from Frank Murray and others, all signed fearlessly and full of manly courage of their convictions.

Personally after three years membership in the Local, No. 21 Church Organ Workers of Boston, and in my younger days for about three months an employee of the old Guild Piano Company, then on Wareham street, I saw the conditions that did exist in the trade especially in the piano trade in the old regime.

In those days, being strong and active, several trucks full of material, containing four upright cases like a funeral procession, were pushed into my backroom, yes four cases at \$2.25 each, and I tell you I had to hustle to earn the \$9.00 and then, did not get it, as I was cheated out of it by a sub-contractor; he is dead now.

Even, oftentimes, we cabinet men had to walk over a mile to the ware rooms where the pianos were varnished, just to melt a drop of shellac, to fill one tack-hole which we failed to observe in a poorly lighted work-room. I know from experience, the hard labor and sweat that is required in the case and other departments of any piano factory, and even today, deprived as I am, by the proper rule of the union, barring employers, I must pay honest tribute to the loyal men who founded the union, to those courageous enough to hold an office, and last but not least, to the faithful members who pay their assessments and by their punctual attendance, attend the meetings of their local, thus cheering the officers and suggesting ways and means to elevate labor.

Another point that I learned in my travels all over the United States, erecting church organs, was the lack of support given by the various trades unions, and I must press this point severely that, while they are getting good pay, they have not been fair to the union of piano and organ workers, and ask, and insist on buying a union made piano, and see that it has the label.

On the back page of the Journal, I read the list of names selling union made pianos, and on this point I must urge every member, not only of piano makers' unions, but of every trade union to make a special effort, during the Christmas holiday season to do active missionary work in every city and town all over the United States (and nowadays they have unions almost everywhere), to call on every piano dealer and in a manly way present the merits of union made pianos, to educate the buyers that want a piano, to insist, and get one, just the same as when they buy union hats, union cigars, tobacco and clothing.

In closing I will say, as a practical business man, that there are no dark lantern methods employed by 99.9-10 per cent of organizations, a few men may act indiscreetly, but loyal blood runs in labor leaders. I say arbitrate, counsel and treat men fairly and all will go well.

With best wishes for our old and true friends,  
Sincerely yours,

T. J. Quinlan,

Of the A. B. DeConroy & Co.,  
Church Organs, Boston.

Boston, December 18th, 1910.

Christmas greetings to you and all other members of the Union from Local No. 19.

Events of interest to Mason & Hamlin employees and all wage earners as showing the

tendency to reduce skilled labor to the smallest amount have come thick and fast since August. The new manager with no experience in the business—you know the kind—is reducing expenses. The case makers were put on piece work at prices ridiculous, considering the quality of work, and refused. A meeting outside disclosed the fact that only a very small number belonged to the Union.

Jennings and Murray advised those present to sign the application blanks and be members before trying to do much, and the Union in the meantime would look into the affair. The next morning Jennings was discharged. A committee representing the whole shop saw the manager to protest against one man singled out as victim to intimidate the others. They made him understand the Union was back of them and that they were bound to go out. He poured oil on the troubled waters by telling them he cared nothing for a man's affiliation with organized labor, he would hire a man for what he could do, and not for what he was or was not. He checked a street demonstration by the entire shop, meeting them as they were leaving the factory, assuring them of his friendly intentions and willingness to adjust all differences. He had no fault to find with Jennings' work, but Jennings was obnoxious and their reasons were personal; more than that he could not say as those higher up dictated, he had only to obey. He wished the men to go back to work and not make that an issue. He could not promise to take Jennings back now, but he might in the future. He is at work in another shop and doing well; mean time we are enrolling as many new members as possible hoping in time, when stronger, to reopen the affair with better success.

ROXBURY.

Chicago, December 10th, 1910.

This has been a busy bang-up holiday season, everybody working and room for many more. I believe there has been more overtime work this season than for many years passed. The boys don't like overtime work, even though they receive time and one-half pay. The energy exacted from the average piano worker now-a-days for the nine hours he is compelled to work is such as to exhaust the most robust of men. They are all about all in at the conclusion of the nine hours work.

The first joint meeting of Locals No. 1 and No. 2 was held Friday, December 9th, at No. 1's hall, the occasion being the request of the Price & Teeple employees for an increase in wages. The boys made a request for a 10% increase, which was unanimously indorsed by the meeting. The International President was requested to act as representative for the joint unions in the matter. It necessitated the selection of some one as representative so as to conform with the existing agreement between the Price & Teeple Company and the unions. It may not be amiss to state here that under the terms of this agreement a strike becomes an impossibility, all matters of dispute are to be mutually settled between the company and the union and if they fail, resort is had to arbitration. The decision of the arbitration board is final. The arbitration feature under the present agreement with the Price & Teeple Company provides for the appointment of three members, one to be appointed by the firm, one by the union and the third by the two members chosen.

Efforts, which augur of success, are being made to organize the employees of the small musical instrument factories of our city. Of all classes of workers, the small instrument maker stands most in need of organization. Excepting a few, highly skilled mechanics, specialists, the wages of these employees average less than \$10.00 per week. How they manage to make both ends meet has always been a puzzle to me.

Local No. 2 promises to become one of the strongest locals, numerically, of all existing affili-

ated local unions of the International. Only a few months old the membership is well up in the three figure division. The field is large and fertile and with the vim so far displayed by the members, I would not be surprised if in the near future it will require four figures to tally off the membership.

Preparations are being made for the next union entertainment, which is scheduled to take place in the latter part of March. The question to be decided is whether this affair shall become a joint affair or whether No. 1 shall go it alone. It is since the preliminary arrangements were made for this blow-out that No. 2 was organized and not wishing to slight the Local, No. 1 has extended an invitation to No. 2 to conduct the affair jointly. It will depend upon the decision of No. 2 whatever course may be pursued.

It has not been the policy of the Chicago Piano Manufacturers to surprise their employees with a token of good will on Christmas Day in the shape of fat turkey and necessary accessories, but I hope our bosses will get the habit and do the generous thing, now that the living expenses have gone sky-high. I think all of the boys have earned one. Just be a little generous boss, it will do no harm.

Christmas, to be sure, the writer did think somewhat of hanging up his stocking, but came to examine them and found they were full of holes—another evidence of the ever rising cost in the necessities of life—therefore, useless as receptacles.

It has been a long time since my stockings were filled by Santa Claus on a Christmas Day, a long, long time.

I hope you will all fare better than I, my greetings to all, A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Correspondent of No. 1.

New York, December 15th, 1910.

I suppose everybody is awaiting the Journal to see whether I am able to make good on my promises of last month. Well, here I am and while I expected to have a fuller budget of news, my calculations having gone somewhat awry, a reading of this letter should nevertheless be of interest.

First of all, we had the annual ball, a splendid affair, socially and financially successful. A good time for all that attended and regrets for those who failed to show up. We had a fine attendance, but could have accommodated a few more. What struck me most forcibly was the happy, harmonious feeling which seemed to prevail generally. Everybody was jovial and happy, it presaged something and me thinks it is more wages and shorter hours. Let us hope so. The affair continued until the wee small hours of the morning. I was not the last to leave, nor was I the first, and at that the midnight hour had already been tolled. I enjoyed myself hugely, had a corking good time, though somewhat tired at the end.

Our next move for a rousing picnic.

In the last Journal I mentioned the polishers strike at the Kohler & Campbell factory which was then in progress. Since then the strike has been settled, the strikers gaining a 10 and 20 cent increase on a case. I am sorry the strikers did not display a little more backbone, if they had they undoubtedly would have gotten all they asked for. And they were entitled to all they asked for. The Kohler & Campbell company is not one of those paying more for labor than the law allows. But there are other times coming, a taste of the sweets may urge on to greater efforts.

I regret that our International President found it necessary to recall Organizer Starr. I assume he had some good and valid reasons for his action. Whatever the reasons, we could have made good use of Brother Starr for six months longer. Of course, New York is a great, large field with a large membership and a large number of locals, and among them I believe it possible to

find sufficient energy and talent to continue the work. It isn't said that New York cannot bring about a thorough organization of the workers without outside help and this should not be inferred from the request made to the general office for a continued stay of Brother Starr. What New York desired was to do the job as quickly and as thoroughly as it was possible, taking into consideration the large territory. Of course, what can't be, can't be, and if we can't have an organizer for six months we will try and paddle along; one thing is sure, organization work is not going to stop.

Great credit is due to Brothers Diehl and Starr in adding the Davenport & Treacy Company to our list of Union Label factories. It came as a surprise to most of us. The Davenport & Treacy Company have always conducted a union shop, but never could see the wisdom of using the label. The arguments Brothers Diehl and Starr brought to bear on the firm to have them change their opinion even the writer has failed so far to learn. Perhaps it's a secret, however they succeeded.

That the recent and present organizing efforts are productive of much good is being testified too, nightly at the meetings of the various locals, initiations are plentiful. Just to gratify the curiosity of the members and ascertain the truth of my statement, I would advise an attendance at the meetings. Aside from satisfying yourself as to the real condition you might be instrumental in augmenting the present organizing fever, the underlying desire for better wages and shorter hours.

Talk about organizing, the fever became general, our Italian fellow workers being the latest to take the bit between their teeth, to cut loose from the fetters of the boss and to join the union of their trade. To facilitate the organizing of the Italian workers, application was made to the general office for a charter, the office, under the constitution, referred same to the Joint Executive Board who in turn referred the matter to the New York locals for their approval. The approval has been had, the charter and supplies have arrived and Brother Diehl, busy Brother Diehl, is now engaged getting things in shape. The local will be known as Local No. 8. I think this second trial is going to be a success, it surely will if our present members will lend a helping hand.

What should prove a mighty factor in the upbuilding of our unions is the indorsement secured through the efforts of Brother Diehl of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 310, A. F. of M. This organization has in unqualified terms approved of the efforts of the piano workers for a betterment of their conditions. The membership is composed of over 5,000 professional musicians.

As this is my last bow to the piano workers of New York before the year 1910 closes, I may be pardoned if I urge upon you the necessity of renewed efforts for the coming year. Next year we must have substantial results in the way of wages and shorter hours; if we will remain steadfast they will surely come. Therefore, in the language of the International President "Keep at it."

A Happy New Year and Merry Christmas.

Correspondent of Greater New York.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1910.

Dear Sir and Brother:—The proceedings of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at St. Louis, Mo., will be ready for distribution in a few days, at 25 cents per copy, \$20 per hundred.

The book contains the reports of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Executive Council, and all committees, and matters of an important nature. Send in your orders early, before the edition is exhausted.

Fraternal yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Sec'y American Federation of Labor.

## THE HIRSCH-DUNCKER TRADE UNIONS IN GERMANY.

The Hirsch-Duncker trade unions were called into existence in 1868 in co-operation with the Progressive Party (Fortsschritts-Partei.) The leading spirits in the movement were Dr. Max Hirsch and Mr. Franz Duncker. Dr. Hirsch had made investigation in Great Britain and found trade unions there a powerful factor in industrial life. Returning to Germany he tried to establish similar organizations in this country, where a number of unions already existed, some of them being neutral in respect of politics and others working in close connection with the Socialists. Towards the end of 1868 Dr. Hirsch called a conference of workmen's representatives, submitting to them principles for a constitution of a trade union federation which were adopted. The first convention of the "Gewerkvereine" was held in 1869, eight national unions and seven local societies being represented. The convention resolved to establish a journal entitled "Der Gewerkverein" and elected Dr. Hirsch legal adviser of the newly formed trade union center. It was declared to be the purpose of these unions to work in harmony with the employers, for a gradual, peaceful amelioration of labor conditions, and to appose the trade organizations formed by Socialists which — said Dr. Hirsch — aimed at arousing and increasing "class struggle." The "Gewerkvereine" did not, and do not, reject the strike, but they favor conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes, while the union connected with the Socialist movement at first declined to have friendly relations and to enter into collective agreements with the employers of labor; but the view of an absolute contract of interests of the employers and those of the working people has long since been abandoned by the Socialists, and at present no one is objecting against collective bargaining.

The "Gewerkvereine" had a very difficult stand. The laboring masses were severely oppressed during the period immediately following the foundation of the German Empire, and still more so during the time the Anti-Socialist law was in operation. Thus the workmen were naturally inclined to readily follow the radical leaders of the Socialist Party instead of coming to the rather conservative "Gewerkvereine" which, consequently, grew very slowly, in spite of remaining unmolested by the authorities during the reign of the Anti-Socialist Law. The system of provident benefits adopted by the "Gewerkvereine" also did not attract members; contributions were low and the assistance offered was insufficient. Even at the present time the benefit institutions of these unions are not efficient.

The Hirsch-Duncker trade unions declared for political independence, yet politicians of the Progressive Party played an important role not only in the foundation of this group of unions, but also in their later history, and the journal "Der Gewerkverein" repeatedly published election manifests, asking the members to support candidates of the party just mentioned. This political connection, arbitrary acts of the legal adviser Dr. Hirsch, and the poor results obtained in endeavoring to establish a general system of voluntary conciliation and arbitration boards caused an opposition against the leaders and their policies growing up as early as 1883 and steadily increasing in power. One of the consequences of internal strife was the recession of the potters' union in 1891.

In order to prevent Socialist propaganda within the own ranks of the "Gewerkvereine" which — it was feared — would lead to their amalgamation with the centralized (or Socialist) unions of the respective trades, every member joining the "Gewerkvereine" was required to declare in writing that he does not belong to the Socialist Party and has no intention of joining it. This pledge was abolished a few years ago.

Dr. Hirsch died in 1905, and a new platform was adopted soon after his death in 1907, stating

among other things, that the "Gewerkvereine" demand for the work-people an increasing share of the produce of their labor; regulation of the conditions of work under recognition of the equal rights of employees and employers, especially by concluding collective agreements, extension of legal protection of labor; support of sick, infirm and superannuated work-people; repeal of all laws in the way of progress of organized labor; better education of the work-people, etc. The platform expressly declares for religious and political neutrality, and it recognizes the strike as a means for realizing the just demands of labor.

The antagonism of the Hirsch-Duncker unions against the centralized unions lead by Socialists is so great that frequently the Hirsch-Duncker members remained at work if their fellow-craftsmen belonging to a "Socialist trade union" struck for better conditions, and in a number of cases the Hirsch-Duncker degraded themselves by taking the places left by strikers. It is probable that such regrettable acts will occur again and again as long as the Hirsch-Duncker unions exist as a separate body.

The membership of the Hirsch-Duncker unions was 18,803 in 1872; 52,162 in 1886; 62,643 in 1890; 67,236 in 1895; 91,661 in 1900; 117,097 in 1905 and 108,028 in 1909. The unions centralized in the "General Commission of German Trade Unions" (the "Socialist unions") had 1,892,568 members at the close of the year 1909.

The following table shows the amounts expended in 1909 for principal benefits by three groups of German trade unions:

	Expended	Members
Centralized unions affiliated to the "General Commission" . . . . .	21,114,446	7,979,115
Hirsch-Duncker unions . . . . .	438,172	148,228
Federation of Christian trade unions . . . . .	1,214,450	489,023

The centralized unions expended per member for benevolent purposes 11.52 marks, for strikes and lock-outs 4.35 marks; the per capita expenses of the Hirsch-Duncker unions were for benevolent purposes 4.06 marks, for strikes, etc., 1.37 marks.

These figures show that the Hirsch-Duncker unions do not amount to much. They have no practical influence in the labor world, and they are disregarded by the employers.

Hans Fehlinger,

Munich, Germany.

## AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

By Local No. 16, New York, N. Y.

Amend Article 4, Section 3, so as to read: "All applicants for membership may be elected upon their own statement upon the payment of an initiation fee of two (\$2.00) dollars, for a period of seven months, beginning January 1st, 1911, and ending August 1st, 1911."

Local unions favoring the above amendment are requested to forward their second to this office, so same will not reach this office at a later date than January 30th, 1911. All seconds received after this date will not be counted.

## TO THE MEMBERS OF NEW YORK.

You are hereby requested to notify the Business Agent, Wm. Diehl, 1551 Second avenue, whenever there occurs a vacancy in the trade, stating in what branch and factory. You are also requested to notify the Business Agent when out of employment. Requests for men are frequently brought to the Business Agent and if the information desired is promptly forthcoming it will enable him to supply all wants quickly.

# LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST



# Deutsche Abtheilung



## Editorielles.

Eine mit einem Label versehene Mandoline oder Gitarre würde kein übles Weihnachtsgeschenk sein.

Erfuchen Sie nur darum, daß man Ihnen dieselben zeigt — es sind die besten, welche existieren.

Portugal hat die Entthronung bewerkstelligt — gut für Portugal. Wer wird der nächste sein?

Nach alledem, was bisher geschehen ist, glauben wir dennoch, daß John Diek vom Cameran Dam nur verteidigte, was ihm von rechtswegen gehörte.

Bemerkt sei, daß gerade die gegenwärtige Zeit für die Organisation der Arbeiter sich am besten eignet. Wenn 65 Cents die Stunde unser zukünftiger Lohn sein soll, müssen wir handeln, auf dem Plan sein zu jeder Zeit! Dies nicht zu verpassen!

New York hat während des vergangenen Monats Hunderte neuer Applikanten für die Mitgliedschaft in den lokalen Unions in letztere aufgenommen resp. eingeführt. Organisierte Arbeit befindet sich derzeit im Zustand der Fieberhitze. Man erwartet, daß noch vor Schluß der Herbstsaison eine Majorität der Pianoarbeiter von Groß New York auf der Mitgliederliste glänzen wird. Nur nicht erlahmen, immer vorwärts. Auf diese Weise werdet ihr das Ziel erreichen!

Delegaten der lokalen Unions als Vertreter für die verschiedenen Central-Körperschaften sollten alle übrigen Delegaten, und durch dieselben sämtliche Mitglieder der verschiedenen Lokal-Unions, in Erinnerung setzen, daß mit dem Union-Label versehene Mandolinen und Gitarren derzeit von jedem ernsthaften Händler in Musik-Instrumenten gekauft werden können. Nicht der hervorragendsten Fabrikanten dieser Instrumente in den Ver. Staaten haben jedoch die Union-Vereinbarungen unterzeichnet und sind somit zum Gebrauch des Labels berechtigt. Bei Einkäufen sollte man auf dem Label bestehen.

## Die Internationale Union.

Es ist schon öfters betont worden, daß derjenige, welcher sich einer Handwerks-Union anschließt, seine Individualität opfert, und, wie manche behaupten, sogar seine persönliche Freiheit. Wir Alle kennen gewisse Leute, welche, bezüglich ihrer Stellung gegenüber der Union, zeigen, daß sie der Beihilfe ihrer Kameraden nicht bedürfen, und noch viel weniger jene praktische Sympathie durch die That zum Ausdruck bringen, welche wir unter dem Namen Cooperation kennen. Jedoch wir wissen, daß derjenige, der der Sozial-Ökonomie ein offenes Auge und Ohr schenkt und sich ihrem Studium weihet, oder wer auch nur ein Atom von Gerechtigkeitsinn besitzt, sich der Wichtigkeit des Anschlusses des Lohnarbeiters mit Anderen seinesgleichen an eine Union bewußt ist, wodurch sich die Mitgliederzahl einer solchen erhöht und bedeutend mehr zu Stande gebracht werden kann, als durch die Vermählung und Vererbung des Einzelnen; und wo außerdem das Interesse selbst des Geringssten die Gesamtzahl betrifft und die Wohlfahrt Aller gewahrt ist; und ferner, daß, während wir persönlichen Fortschritt ermutigen und begrüßen, wir Eigennützigkeit der Individualität Schranken setzen und die Besserstellung Aller anstreben.

Dies ist eine gute Gewerkschafts-Union-Doktrin. Das Kapital des Arbeiters ist seine Geschicklich-

keit, seine Erfahrung, seine Nervenkraft und seine Muskeln, seine Lebensenergie; der ökonomische Gebrauch derselben, unter dem Schutz seiner Gewerkschafts-Union, ist Alles, was er sparen kann, um seine Familie unter Dach zu halten und seine Kleinen zu ernähren. Warum also sollte er nicht, um sich selbst gerecht zu werden und seiner Familie, hinsichtlich der Aufrichtigkeit gegenüber seinen Mitarbeitern und denjenigen, welche von ihnen abhängig sind, so lange er fähig ist, eine mäßige Rückgabe des Kapitals zu erhalten versuchen, welches er investiert hat — das im Leben selbst besteht?

Unsere Internationale Union offeriert jedem Arbeiter in der Piano-Industrie ein gutes und erprobtes Medium, durch welches weiteren Eingriffen vorgebeugt werden kann, Mißbräuchen kleinlichen Boshums ein Ziel gesetzt und Unrecht abgeholfen wird, während das Verdienst anerkannt werden muß und Gerechtigkeit verlangt wird. Eine Union, welche in Fällen von Krankheit oder Noth praktische Sympathie erweist — eine Union, welche den Beweis geliefert hat, daß das Interesse des Einen das Interesse Aller betrifft.

J. S. Murray.

## Los Angeles.

Es war nicht Haß allein, welches Redakteur Otis von der „Los Angeles Times“ veranlaßte, hinsichtlich der Zerstörung seines Eigentums, bei welcher viele Menschenleben verloren gingen und eine größere Anzahl schwer verletzt wurden, die Arbeiter-Unions zu beschuldigen.

Sobald es erwiesen werden kann — und alle Anzeichen in dieser Hinsicht deuten darauf hin, daß die Katastrophe das Resultat der Nachlässigkeit seitens der Eigenthümer des Gebäudes, nämlich durch Gas-Explosion — wird es einen enormen finanziellen Verlust für den Unionhasser Otis bedeuten. Die Versicherungs-Gesellschaft würde natürlich sich weigern, die Versicherung zu bezahlen, und dies, in Verbindung mit den zahlreichen Schadenersatzlagen, welche zweifellos folgen würden, könnte das Schlußkapitel der „Los Angeles Times“ bedeuten.

Es ist dieserhalb, daß Redakteur Otis, sowie Geld und hauptsächlich Instruktion, suchte — noch ehe er die kleinsten Einzelheiten der Katastrophe kannte — die Schuld den Gewerkschafts-Unions in die Schuhe zu schieben, von dem Gedanken befeuert, daß er vielleicht das allgemeine Publikum insoweit täuschen könne, diese Beschuldigungen zu glauben auf Grund des langen Kampfes, den er gegen organisierte Arbeit führt und deren Forderung für anständigen Lohn und anständige Bedingungen.

Es mag möglich sein, das Publikum zu überführen und zeitweise zu einem falschen Glauben zu veranlassen, speziell in unwichtigen Sachen; wenn es aber die Beschuldigung von Mord und Brandstiftung gilt, dann wird amerikanische Aufrichtigkeit selbst gegenüber dem bittersten Feind organisierter Arbeit — Otis, Kirby und Post stets angenommen — zögern, bevor sie den Beschuldigungen, welche ohne Zweifel der Ausfluß eines gestörten Geistes sind, Glauben schenkt.

Gewerkschafts-Unions belagern aufrichtig die Zerstörung der „Los Angeles Times“; sie bekla-

gen den Verlust an Menschenleben. Gewerkschafts-Unions der ganzen Welt sind einstimmig in der Forderung, daß diejenigen, welche dafür verantwortlich sind, so schwer bestraft werden, wie die Gesehe es nur erlauben, ganz gleich, ob durch Verbrecher verursacht oder die Nachlässigkeit des Verursachers.

## Darrow wird Diek verteidigen.

Für Diejenigen, für welche Heim, Recht und Gesetz eine Bedeutung haben, wird es erfreulich sein zu vernehmen, daß Clarence Darrow die Verteidigung von John Diek übernehmen wird. Es gibt nur wenige Männer hierzulande, welche mehr fähig sind, die wahren Zustände ans Tageslicht zu bringen, unter welchen Diek, seitdem er sich die Feindschaft des Lumber-Truist zugezogen, der ihn zu vertreiben suchte, zu leben hatte. Die Minneapolis „Trades and Labor Assembly“ und die Schreiner-Union jener Stadt haben beide Resolutionen angenommen, in Sympathie zu Diek und seiner Familie, und verlangen einen gerechten Prozeß. — Dubuque Labor Leader.

## Ein schreckliches Verbrechen.

Weil er vor drei Jahren in einer Sozialisten-Parade eine rothe Fahne durch die Straßen von Hancock, Mich., trug, wurde, laut Entscheidung von Naturalisations-Examinant Morton Sturgis, Frank Walknen, derzeit ein Bewohner von Saginaw, Mich., des Rechts verweigert, Bürger zu werden. Sturgis kam nach Hancock, die rothe Fahnen-Episode zu untersuchen.

## Bürgermeister entschuldigt sich.

Sofortige Entlassung von der Toledoner Polizeimannschaft folgt jeder Einmischung seitens irgend eines Beamten mit irgend Jemand, welcher in Toledo eine Rede hält, ohne Unterschied der Zeit, des Ortes oder der Menge. Bürgermeister Whitford beauftragte Sicherheits-Direktor J. J. Rooney heute diese Order bekannt zu machen.

Zugleich mit diesem Brief und mit gleicher Post ging ein Brief an William Patterson, einen Sozialisten, welcher eine offizielle Entschuldigung der Stadt durch den Bürgermeister enthielt, bezüglich der Indignität, die ihm zu Theil wurde infolge seiner Verhaftung durch einen Beamten der Polizeimannschaft, während er vor einer Menschenmenge am Summit Straße sprach, wodurch der Seitenweg blockiert wurde.

## VIOLIN WITH KEYS.

A violin that can be played with keys as a piano is played has been invented by James L. Warner, of Roselle Park, N. J. It is somewhat like an upright piano. The violin effect is produced by a series of flexible rubber bows, one for each string, operated by a hand which is set in motion by a treadle. As each key is pressed it brings the requisite bow in contact with the string and produces sound until released.

## FOR ONE CENT POSTAGE.

Announcement was made of a nation-wide movement for the reduction of letter postage from 2 cents to 1 cent per ounce.

The campaign is to be carried on by the National One Cent Postage Association, which opened quarters in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, December 9th, from where the campaign will be conducted. A bill for the reducing of the postal rate is now being drawn and will be introduced either at the present short session of Congress or at the next regular session. George T. McIntosh, president of the organization, states that the general plan of campaign will be the securing of the co-operation of all national trade associations.

# Departamento Italiano

Un mandolino od una chitarra con la marca dell'Unione non costituirebbe un disprezzabile regalo per il prossimo Natale.

Chiedetene uno al vostro negoziante; è della migliore fabbrica al mondo.

Il Portogallo ha compiuto l'atto di detroneggiamento—e ciò è buono per lui. Chi sarà appresso?

Dopo tutto quello che si è detto e fatto, noi siamo sempre convinti che alla fine dei conti John Dietz di Cameran Dam, non ha fatto altro che difendere ciò che gli apparteneva per sacrosanto diritto.

Ricordatevi che non vi è tempo migliore di questo per lavoro di organizzazione. Se la rata di 65 soldi all'ora dovrà essere la nostra paga nel futuro, dobbiamo darci da fare ora e sempre. Non bisogna dimenticarsi.

La città di New York durante il mese passato ha iniziato centinaia di operai come membri delle unioni locali. Il lavoro di organizzazione è presentemente in uno stato febbrile. Ci aspettiamo che prima della fine di autunno la maggioranza degli operai adetti alla manifattura dei piano-forti del Greater New York, saranno iscritti sui ruoli come membri. Lavorate, lavorate alacremente per la nostra organizzazione, e solo così voi potrete arrivare alla meta prefissa.

I Delegati delle unioni locali ai vari Corpi Centrali dovrebbero diramare la notizia per mezzo dei delegati e da questi ai membri, che dei strumenti musicali come chitarre e mandolini possono essere comprati con la tabella dell'Unione a qualsiasi negozio di musica di importanza. Otto dei più grandi fabbricanti di questi strumenti negli Stati Uniti, hanno firmato un accordo unionistico, ed hanno acquistato il diritto all'uso della tabella unionistica. Per conseguenza ogniqualevolta comprate uno di detti strumenti insistete per la tabella unionistica.

## L'UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE.

Si è detto e ripetuto che una persona la quale si unisce ad una società di lavoro, o diviene membro di una lega di resistenza, sacrifichi la sua individualità, e qualcuno anche ha avuto l'ardire di dire, la sua libertà personale. Noi tutti sappiamo che a causa della loro attitudine verso l'Unione essi vogliono dare a dimostrare di non aver bisogno dell'aiuto dei loro compagni di lavoro, e ne essi vorrebbero prestare minimamente, ciò che si chiama co-operazione. Però noi sappiamo anche che colui il quale è un vero studente di economia sociale o che senza essere uno studente possiede un briciolo di cervello ed un atomo di giustizia, è interamente consapevole e conscio della grande importanza per il lavoratore di unirsi con gli altri operai del mestiere in una unione, dove la forza che deriva dal numero e dalla causa comune può compiere delle cose e vincere delle cause molto più grandi che non possa fare un singolo individuo, e dove l'interesse del più umile è l'interesse di tutti, ed il benessere di tutti è salvaguardato, e dove, mentre noi incoraggiamo ed applaudiamo il progresso personale, eliminiamo l'egoismo dell'individualità e pugniamo per un miglioramento collettivo.

Questa è una buona dottrina dell'Unione. Il capitale dell'operaio è costituito dalla sua abilità, dalla sua esperienza, dalla sua materia grigia, dai suoi muscoli, dalla sua vitalità, dall'

economico uso della quale sotto la guida della unione del suo mestiere costituisce tutto quello che egli possiede per mantenere la sua famiglia sotto un tetto e nutrire i suoi bambini. Perché allora in giustizia a se stesso ed alla sua famiglia, in equità ai suoi compagni di lavoro ed a quelli dipendenti su di loro egli non dovrebbe cercare di ottenere, nel mentre è abile un giusto risultato per il capitale che egli ha da investire, il quale è la sua stessa vita?

Per l'operaio addetto alle industrie dei piano-forti la nostra Unione Internazionale offre a tutti una versa ed efficace via per mezzo della quale si possono prevenire tanti malanni, abusi di padroni, reclami che possono essere fatti e sodisfatti, e dove il merito deve essere riconosciuto e la giustizia amministrata.

Un'unione la quale offre assistenza e simpatia mella malattia e nella povertà, è un'unione la quale ha dimostrato che gli interessi di uno sono gli interessi di tutti.

F. H. MURRAY.

## LOS ANGELES.

No fu solamente l'odio che spinse l'Editore Otis del giornale intitolato "Los Angeles Times" ad accusare le unioni del lavoro con la distruzione della sua proprietà, nella quale molte vite umane perirono, ed una ventina e più rimasero gravemente ferite.

Se potrà essere dimostrato e tutte le indicazioni ci dicono di sicché la catastrofe è dovuta alla negligenza da parte del padrone del palazzo, che risultò in una esplosione di gas, ciò costituirà una grande perdita finanziaria al Mangia-Unioni Otis. La compagnia dell'assicurazione si rifiuterebbe naturalmente di pagare l'assicurazione, e per di più le parecchie cause e processi che verrebbero intentati per diffamazione con il relativo resarcimento dei danni, e la conclusione sarebbe indubbiamente la fine del giornale.

L'editore Otis, il quale unisce ad una coscienza scevra da scrupoli una sete di oro insaziabile, cercò anche, prima di conoscere appieno i minimi dettagli della calamità, di gittare la colpa della catastrofe sopra le unioni di mestieri, cercando in tal modo di confondere la mente del pubblico in generale e di renderlo propenso a credere che a causa della sua guerra alle unioni, egli sia stato colpito a tradimento.

Può essere possibile di condurre la mente del pubblico in una credenza sbagliata, specialmente in cose di minore importanza, però quando si arriva all'accusa di assassinio e di incendio, l'equità America causerà anche il più acerbo nemico delle unioni, Otis, Kirby e Post sempre eccettuati, da evitare prima di dare credenza a delle accuse le quali sono evidentemente gli effetti di una pazzia effervescenza di una mente debole e bistratta.

Le Unioni del Lavoro deplorano grandemente e con rincrescimento la distruzione del palazzo del Los Angeles Times; esse anche rammariano perdite di vite umane che vi accaddero; le unioni dappertutto il mondo desidererebbero che presto i colpevoli di tale misfatto fossero arrestati e puniti severamente, tanto siano essi dei criminali comuni, o siano essi gli stessi proprietari di tale palazzo che mediante la loro negligenza causarono l'immane catastrofe.

## UN SINDACO CHE SI SCUSA.

Qualsiasi guardia di pubblica sicurezza o di polizia di Toledo che cercherà di intervenire durante conferenze fatte da qualsiasi persona in qualsiasi ora e davanti qualsiasi numero di persone verrà subito radiata dai ruoli od in altre parole scacciata. Tale è l'ordinazione che il Sindaco della città di Toledo Signor Whitlock, ha inviato al capo della pubblica sicurezza J. J. Mooney.

Nello stesso tempo della promulgazione di tale ordine, un'altra lettera scritta dal Sindaco, veniva ricevuta dal Signor William Patterson un socialista, dove vi erano le scuse ufficiali della città verso il detto signore per essere egli stato maltrattato dalla forza pubblica ed arrestato mentre parlava ad un numero di persone sulla Via Summit, ostruendo il marciapiedi.

## UN TERRIBILE DELITTO.

Perché egli portava una bandiera rossa per le vie di Hancock, Mich., tre anni fa in una parata di socialisti, un certo Frank Waltnen, ora residente di Negaunee, Mich., ebbe negato il diritto di divenire cittadino Americano, secondo una dichiarazione dell'ufficiale dello Stato Civile Morton Sturgis, che ivi si recò appositamente per investigare la questione.

## L'AVVOCATO DARROW DIFENDERÀ DIETZ.

Costituirà una buona notizia per coloro che hanno nel loro cuore radicato l'affetto alla casa, al diritto ed alla giustizia, che l'avvocato Clarence Darrow difenderà John Dietz. Vi sono pochissimi uomini che come potranno portare a conoscenza del pubblico e dei giurati le vere condizioni e circostanze in cui Dietz viveva fino a che non divenne vittima del trust del legname che cerco di sfruttare terribilmente.

Le unioni di Minneapolis, l'assemblea del Lavoro, e l'unione dei Carpentieri di quella città hanno fatto delle risoluzioni di approvazione e di simpatia verso Dietz e la sua famiglia.

—Dubuque Labor Leader.

## CENSUS FACTS AT A GLANCE.

Population of United States, not including Philippines, 93,402,151.

Population of continental United States, excluding island possessions, 91,972,266.

Increase since 1900 is 16,145,521 inhabitants, or 20.9 per cent over 77,256,630.

Increase 1890 to 1900 was 13,046,861, or 20.7 over 62,947,714.

Increase in continental United States, 15,977,691, or 21 per cent.

Total population 1910, including all possessions 101,100,000.

Philippines' population is 7,635,426.

## RECEIVER FOR GUITAR FIRM.

Application for the appointment of a receiver for the Wolfram Guitar Company, which has a plant at 178-180 North Third street, Columbus, Ohio, was made last week in a petition filed in common pleas court by Lloyd B. Gill, a stockholder, against the company and Theodore and Oscar Wolfram and W. H. Baird, officers of the company. Mr. Gill alleges fraud on the part of the officers.

# UNION PIANOS

## Bear the Label

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.  
Label Instruments are the best.

- ALABAMA.**  
**ALBUQUERQUE**—Darroch Piano Co., 2433 Archer Ave.  
**BIRMINGHAM**—E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
**HUNTSVILLE**—E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
**MONTGOMERY**—E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
**MOBILE**—E. E. Forbes Piano Co.
- ARKANSAS.**  
**FAYETTEVILLE**—I. W. Guisinger.  
**HOT SPRINGS**—D. E. Richards.
- CALIFORNIA.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**—Eller's Music Co.  
**SACRAMENTO**—A. J. Pommer Co.  
**LOS ANGELES**—B. Platt & Co. Sturgis-Bowling Music Co. 714 S. Grand Ave.  
**OAKLAND**—Girard Piano Co. 1221 Broadway.  
**REDLANDS**—T. J. Hammett.
- COLORADO.**  
**CRIPPLE CREEK**—E. W. Kurth, 233 E. Bennett Ave.  
**COLORADO SPRINGS**—Willet R. Willis, 23 E. Kiowa St.  
**DENVER**—Columbine Music Co. W. H. Irion.
- CONNECTICUT.**  
**BRIDGEPORT**—C. H. Morris.  
**HARTFORD**—J. M. Gallup & Co. M. C. Caulfield, 30 Webster St.  
**NEW HAVEN**—N. W. Hine.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**  
**WASHINGTON**—D. G. Pfeiffer.
- FLORIDA.**  
**PETERSBURG**—Ferguson Music Co.
- GEORGIA.**  
**ROME**—E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
**COLUMBUS**—Martin Furn. Co.  
**ATLANTA**—Phillips & Crew.
- IDAHO.**  
**MONTPELIER**—Thos. C. Nielson.
- ILLINOIS.**  
**AURORA**—W. F. Heles.  
**BELLEVILLE**—Knapp Bros.  
**CHICAGO**—Joseph Gerts, 2237 N. Sacramento Ave., Telephone, Irving Park 280.  
 Bush & Gerts, Weed & Dayton St.  
 Bush Temple of Music, Clark and Chicago Ave.
- INDIANA.**  
**ANDERSON**—Anderson Music Co. 42 W. 9th St.  
**BRAZIL**—C. S. York.  
**COLUMBUS**—R. J. Gillaapy, 542 Washington St.  
**DUNKIRK**—Stewart Bros.  
**ELKHART**—Wilbur Temple Music Co. 420 S. Main St.  
**ELWOOD**—U. G. Kingman.  
**GREENCASTLE**—Jas. L. Hamilton, 17 S. Indiana St.  
**FORTVILLE**—J. W. Hudson.  
**FORT WAYNE**—Prof. A. Joost.  
**GREENSBURG**—Frank C. Stout.  
**INDIANAPOLIS**—Pearson Music House.

- LOGANSPOURT**—J. C. Bridge.  
**LAWRENCEBURG**—A. J. Haesmer.  
**LA FAYETTE**—William A. Pitts.  
**LINTON**—Will H. Sherwood.  
**LEBANON**—J. E. Stevens.  
**OSCEOLA**—Mrs. S. J. Catleron.  
**PRINCETON**—A. W. Lagow.  
**SULLIVAN**—R. W. Caldwell.  
**VALPARAISO**—W. F. Lederer.
- IOWA.**  
**ALBIA**—T. C. Hammond.  
**ALGONA**—Wehler Brothers.  
**ALTON**—Jos. Schnee.  
**AMES**—C. E. Holmes.  
**ATLANTIC**—W. M. Smiley, 506 Chestnut St.  
**BLOOMFIELD**—L. Stoutenberg.  
**CHARITON**—Schafer & Sons.  
**CLARION**—L. A. Owens.  
**CLARION**—Jessa Smith.  
**CLARINDA**—E. L. Benedict & Son.  
**CEDAR RAPIDS**—Walt Music Co.  
**CRESTON**—I. J. Molby, 125 N. Maple St.  
**DECORAH**—Worth Music House.  
**DENISON**—A. J. Bond.  
**EMMETTSBURG**—Herman Marks.  
**FORT MADISON**—Edw. Ebinger.  
**GLENWOOD**—L. S. Robinson.  
**HAMPTON**—Hampton Music Co.  
**IOWA CITY**—W. Hughes.  
**INDIANOLA**—Haldemann & Co.  
**LAURENS**—Levi Dean.  
**MANSON**—Paul Hohberger.  
**MARCUS**—H. H. Niemann.  
**OELWEIN**—Hintz Brothers.  
**PLEASANTVILLE**—F. H. Spalti.  
**POSTVILLE**—J. N. Lithold.  
**RED OAK**—Jas. Hingsworth.  
**RADCLIFFE**—Radcliffe Mercantile Co.  
**SHENANDOAH**—E. L. Benedict & Son.  
**SIOUX CITY**—F. D. Tuttle.  
**STORM LAKE**—Krause Co.  
**WAPELLO**—C. W. Johann.  
**WATERLOO**—Taylor Music House, Wood Bros.
- INDIAN TERRITORY.**  
**ARDMORE**—E. B. Luke.
- KANSAS.**  
**ABILENE**—W. H. Broughton.  
**BELOIT**—G. W. Harbaugh.  
**BERN**—F. G. Minger.  
**CLAY CENTER**—R. L. Broughton.  
**COFFEYVILLE**—Coffeyville Music House.  
**CONCORDIA**—J. H. Bland.  
**CHANUTE**—Griffin Music House.  
**DODGE CENTER**—P. H. Young.  
**ELDORADO**—Cal. D. Flek.  
**EUREKA**—J. G. Baxter.  
**EMPORIA**—Emporia Music Co.
- FREDONIA**—T. W. Lleurance.  
**GREAT BEND**—Hooper Drug Co.  
**HOLTON**—B. E. Canfield & Co.  
**HUTCHISON**—Hoe Music Co. J. J. Gouy, 5 N. Main St.  
**INDEPENDENCE**—R. L. Kile.  
**IOLA**—John V. Roberta.  
**JEWELL**—J. H. Bland.  
**JUNCTION CITY**—Durland-Sawtell Furn. Co.  
**KANSAS CITY**—U. L. Means & Co.  
**LEAVENWORTH**—Bowman & Cross Music Co.  
**LORRAINE**—R. E. Koppenhaver.  
**MANHATTAN**—Harry Smethurst.  
**McLOUTH**—J. K. French.  
**NEWTON**—Newton Music Co.  
**NORTON**—Norton Mercantile Co.  
**OTTAWA**—Jacob Cook.  
**PITTSBURG**—F. S. Bolefuhr.  
**SYRACUSE**—W. F. Daggett.  
**SALINA**—B. H. Tipton.  
**SEDAN**—D. B. Keeney.  
**SEVERY**—W. E. Bidwell.  
**SYLVAN GROVE**—G. K. Thaeemert.  
**SYLVIA**—J. E. Gorham.  
**TOPEKA**—A. J. King.  
**WELLINGTON**—French & Hitchcock.  
**WICHITA**—Berryman Music Co.  
**WINFIELD**—L. R. Mogle.
- KENTUCKY.**  
**BARDWELL**—W. L. Moyer.  
**LEXINGTON**—The Milward Co.
- MAINE.**  
**GARDINER**—W. E. Moody.
- MASSACHUSETTS.**  
**BOSTON**—Houghton & Dutton. A. J. Freeman, 521 Washington St.  
**FALL RIVER**—C. S. Greene, 163 S. Main St.  
**LYNN**—W. D. Brown, 18 Market St.  
**WORCESTER**—Seth Richard & Co. M. B. Lamb, 518 Main St.
- MICHIGAN.**  
**BATTLE CREEK**—Chas. A. Roat Music Co. 60 Main St.  
**BENTON HARBOR**—August Peters.  
**COLDWATER**—Starr Corless.  
**DETROIT**—Arnold Robinson & Co. Washington Arcade.  
**EAST SAUGATUCK**—P. Schutt & Son.  
**HILLSDALE**—Wolcott Music Co. F. Colter, 305 Huron Ave.  
**GRAND RAPIDS**—E. P. Sullivan.  
**JACKSON**—Hough Music Co.  
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De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Grand Army Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 5 Highland Street.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 6 meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, 7 Quebec Street. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 7 meets at 66 Elizabeth Street every second Saturday and last Thursday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, G. Guanieri, 306 E. Thirty-first Street. Financial Secretary, Luigi Sileo, 2-6 Hancock Street.

Hartford, Conn., Local Union No. 10 meets last Tuesday of every month at Central Labor Hall, Central Row. Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Bartels. Financial Secretary, Holden Ballou, 151 Collins Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Local Union No. 12 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month at San Francisco Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission Streets. Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Christianer, 721 17th Street, Oakland, Cal. Financial Secretary, G. M. Florey, 1202 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

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New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Michels, 413 W. Forty-first Street. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwab, 466 E. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

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Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

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New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Ronke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

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Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, J. Reichert, 120 Eckford St. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Ave.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 556 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 215 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers' Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, Phil. Rottman, 209 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Draver, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchsee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 120 Summit St.

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Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 264 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McCullough, 704 Indian Road. Financial Secretary, James Netterfield, 680 Ossington Avenue.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

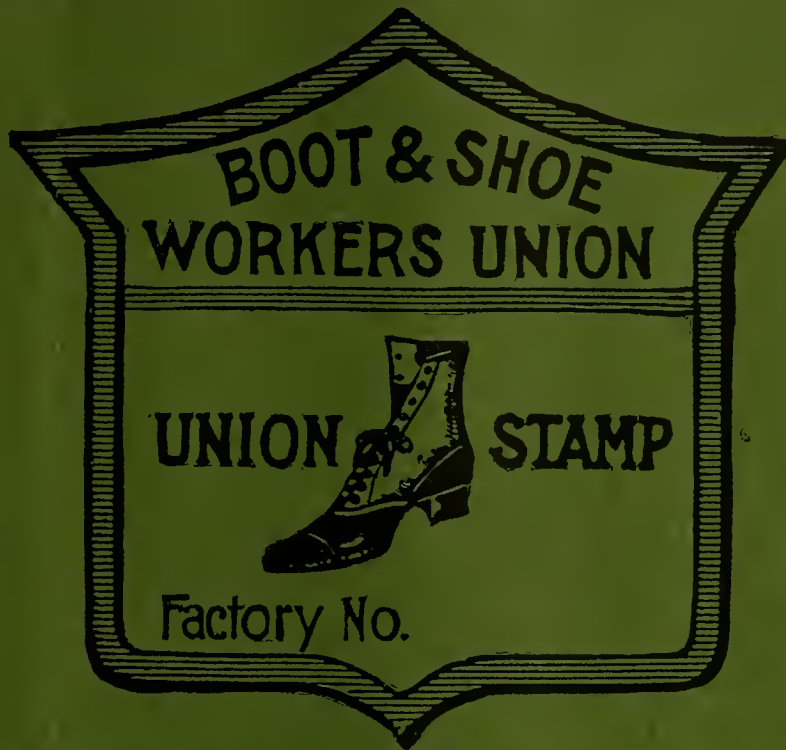
Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purdie, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

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**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL



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## WHEN IT ALL STARTED.

When Adam met Eve he was bashful and shy,  
And he stammered and blushed every time she  
came nigh,  
Till at last he grew bold and began to pay court  
(You may put all your trust in this faithful re-  
port).  
And he muttered to her on an evening serene:  
"You're the prettiest girl that I ever have  
seen."  
And that's how that started.

When Eve, with a beautiful blush on her face,  
Yielded shyly and sweetly to Adam's embrace,  
And put up her red lips for the true lover's pact  
She inquired, while he breathed the fond names  
on his list:  
"Have you said that to all the girls you have  
kissed?"  
And that's how that started.

When Adam asked Eve if she would be his bride,  
She looked up and looked down, and she sighed  
and she sighed,  
And she let him take hold of her lily-white hand  
(This is history now, as you must understand),  
Then she said, in a voice that was dulcetly low:  
"I must take time to think. 'Tis so sudden,  
you know."  
And that's how that started.

When they had been married a few years or so,  
Then Adam told Eve: "We're invited to go  
To a dinner and dance with some friends down  
in Nod."  
(This is truly authentic, although it sounds odd),  
Eve replied, with a sad and sorrowful air:  
"I can't go. Don't you see I have nothing to  
wear?"  
And that's how that started.

—Wilbur D. Nesbit.

## PRISON LABOR AND FAIR WAGE.

"The man in the iron cage is becoming a sub-  
ject of more than curious interest to the man in  
the street," said J. Lebovitz, delegate of the  
National Committee on Prison Labor to the In-  
ternational Prison Congress.

"There was a time, and not so very long ago,  
either, when we thought that all we had to do  
with a criminal when we caught him was to lock  
him up—anywhere, anyhow, it didn't matter, so  
long as we lost sight of him.

"But now we are beginning to see that even  
the convict has some rights which society is  
bound to respect. One of these is the right to  
reformation. No matter what he was before im-  
prisonment, the moment the criminal is put be-  
hind the bars he is entirely in the power of the  
state, which can make him or break him, and if  
he is willing to become a useful citizen the state  
clearly has no right to deny him. And there are  
really more convicts who want to reform than  
the outside observer would suppose. They are  
not influenced so much by moral or sentimental

## THAT SYMPATHIZING MOMENT



When you pity the fellow with the dilapidated umbrella  
who refuses to come in when it rains.

reasons as by cold common sense; they know that  
their trade doesn't pay, and would be glad to get  
out of it if they had half a chance.

"Why, one old fellow analyzed this thing for  
me as a cold business proposition only the other  
day. He used to be a gentleman burglar; he  
would register at fashionable hotels, well-dressed  
and well-behaved as any of them, and watch his  
chance to enter the guests' rooms whenever  
vacated for a moment. 'But' he said to me, 'it  
don't pay. I'd make a few thousand a year,  
blow it in, and get caught every once in a while  
and pay for it with the best years of my life.  
Why,' he added, with a look of disgust, 'any  
plumber can make more than the average burglar  
makes and he doesn't have to give up eighteen  
years for it, as I had to, off and on. No, sir, the  
game don't pay.'

"Another right which the criminal has is the

right to work. This is universally recognized by  
all prison keepers today, and most of our prisons  
are really big industrial villages where all man-  
ner of commodities are produced for the general  
market. But the right to work carries with it  
the right to be paid for his work after he has  
earned enough to pay for his keep. This proposal  
may strike the average man as a little strange,  
but if you take the trouble to examine it you  
will see that it is not only just, but practical and  
sensible.

"For consider this: Of the 150,000 and more  
men who are pushed by some rough circumstance  
or other behind prison walls more than half are  
ordinary workmen, who have simply tripped  
for the first time. One-third of them, as census  
figures show, are married. This means that 50,-  
000 families which yesterday were self-support-  
ing are today, by the loss of the chief bread

winner, forced to become public charges. The punishment of these innocent mothers and children is really harder than that of the guilty convict, for he, at least, is sure of his food and shelter, while they face not only disgrace but destitution. What is more, these children must, in the very nature of the case be forced sooner or later, to become criminals themselves; so that here you have the extraordinary spectacle of a state, while looking up one fellow in order to stop crime, actually producing two or three more criminals.

"This being the case, isn't it the simplest matter of common sense to pay the prisoners, if not all his work is worth, at least part of it, so that if he is married his family may be kept from starvation and criminality? If he is unmarried he should have a little fund put aside against the day of his return to society, the most critical day of his whole life. For, as every one knows, a discharged convict with only \$5 or \$10 between him and starvation is literally forced to become beggar, thief, or both. In fact, some states have already begun to do this very thing, but in a timid, halting fashion. For example, Maryland pays its prisoners for overtime work, but their average earnings only amount to about \$3 a month. Minnesota, Michigan and several other states are equally liberal or illiberal. For the most part, however, no provision is made for these unfortunates and their families.

"The National Committee on Prison Labor, a representative body of men and women, comprising in its membership men prominent in prison and labor circles, recognizes that this is one of the most vexing questions in the whole range of subjects to come before this congress, and is making every effort to arouse public opinion to the justice of the prisoner's claim for decent treatment of his innocent family."

#### UNCOMMON WANTS.

Curiously worded advertisements, which are funny without the author's intent, are to be found in almost any number of any newspaper. The following announcements were printed in all good faith in the advertising columns of various English newspapers, and, as a whole, they won a prize offered by a London periodical for the best collection of unconscious humor.

Annual sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here.

A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going away, in a strong iron frame.

Wanted—Experienced nurse for bottled baby.

Furnished apartments suitable for gentleman with folding doors.

Two sisters want washing.

Wanted—A room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad.

Lost—A collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and a muzzle.

Wanted, by a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor.

Respectable widow wants washing on Tuesday.

For Sale—A pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs.

Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins.

A boy who can open oysters with reference.

Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children.

Wanted—An organist and boy to blow the same.

Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly inside the counter.—Ex.

#### FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

The Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor has just published in its Bulletin No. 90 a study of "Fatal accidents in coal mining," by Frederick L. Hoffman. The study is based upon data derived chiefly from the official reports of State mine inspectors, but also from personal inquiry. The work, though largely one of compilation from the official reports, was one of some magnitude by reason of the fact "that no two mining States make statistical reports alike, and that here are often material discrepancies of the official returns of the same States for different years." The study is limited to fatal accidents and for the most part to the decade ending with 1908.

The number of fatal accidents in the coal mines of North America during the 20-year period ending with 1908 was 29,293, and the rate per 1,000 employees in the industry was 3.11. In the decade ending with 1906, the latest period for which figures for other coal mining countries are available, the average fatality rate in North America was 3.13 per 1,000, which was decidedly higher than the fatality rate in any other important coal field of the world. In the United Kingdom, for example, the rate was 1.29 per 1,000 employees, in Austria 1.35, France 1.81, and in Prussia 2.13.

The full extent of the risk in coal mining in North America is, however, not clearly shown by these figures for the coal fields as a whole, but consideration must be given to the rates for each geographical section. These show that in the East Central section, which comprises western Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, the fatality rate for the 20 years ending with 1908 was only 2.25 per 1,000 employees, while in the Western section (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah) it was 6.4 per 1,000, and in the Pacific Coast section (Washington and British Columbia) 7 per 1,000. It would appear that the variation in the fatality rates is due to different mining methods and to differences in the coal seams.

The fluctuations in the rate from year to year are considerable, but since 1899 it has never fallen as low as 3 per 1,000. In 1907 the death toll exceeded 2,800 lives and reached a rate of 4.15 per 1,000 employees.

The present industrial and social importance of the problem of coal-mine accidents will appear from the fact that in 1908 over 700,000 men were engaged in coal mining, and the deaths from mine accidents numbered 2,723, or 3.82 per 1,000 employees.

A single mine disaster may cause the loss of many lives, and therefore attract national attention, yet the loss of life by such disasters from 1869 to 1910 in the aggregate represented only 12.6 per cent of the total loss of life. The vast majority of accidents occur singly or in small groups, and thus fail to attract public attention. This is indicated by the causes.

By far the most important single and well-defined cause of accidents is fall of coal or roof, 46.6 per cent of all fatal accidents in the 10-year period being due to this cause, while explosions of various kinds accounted for 25.2 per cent and mine cars for 12 per cent.

From the nature of the work it is expected that the greatest loss of life would be among the miners and their helpers, so it is not surprising to learn that 55 per cent of the total persons killed in 1908 were so classed.

The length of mine experience has an important relation to the number of fatalities. Of 1,669 persons killed in West Virginia in the 10-year period ending with 1908, over one-fifth were men who had been less than one year at work in the mine, and over 60 per cent had been at work less than five years.

The average age at death of men killed by coal-mine accidents during 1908 was 31.8 years. At 32 years of age the normal expectation is 31.51; therefore, if this number is multiplied by the number of persons killed (2,660), the net loss

in years of life as a result of coal-mine accidents in 1908 may be conservatively estimated at \$4,000.

Mining methods in the United States are often crude, and known safety precautions are either disregarded or not used. Child-labor laws have been, and still, are indifferently complied with in many States, and a number of fatalities occur each year among children at an age when they should be in school. In 1908, 10 children of 13 and 14 and 13 children of 15 years were among those whose deaths in the mines were recorded in the official reports. Foreign-born workmen, without actual experience in mining, are employed in large numbers, and through misunderstanding of orders or by reckless disregard of the necessary rules of operation often imperil not only their own lives but also the lives of the trained and experienced workers. The author argues in favor of better education of the miners and of better training of foremen, superintendents and examiners.

#### PIANO SUCKERS.

I have reached a point in this discussion where I believe I ought to say something about the catching and swindling suckers—piano suckers.

Many large seab piano firms have brought hundreds of people to their place of business with hard-earned cash in their pockets through the fascination that attaches to receive something for nothing.

It seems that many people cannot see any further into a grindstone than the army of dupes who have invested their savings in wildcat stock and other get-rich-quick schemes promoted by crooks the federal government is now putting in prison.

For some time past a number of seab piano firms in this country have offered, through their ads, from \$10 to \$100 for working out a simple puzzle that any ten-year-old child could work out in five minutes' time. They say that the sum due you for giving a correct answer shall be applied on the piano you purchase, but you may be sure that when you purchase a piano through one of these sharks that you have paid a good round price for a very cheap piano and you have also paid for the ad that brought you there. It is easy—you work out the puzzle, give the correct answer and rush to the place in order to be one of the first to give the correct answer as the sum you get for nothing is based upon the fact whether your answer is the first or tenth. You want to buy a piano and you are anxious to hear the judge say that \$50 is your reward for being the second or third to give the correct answer and you will be given credit for that amount on any piano you purchase. Who is the sucker? Some of our readers can tell, but they prefer not to.

In every community there is a sucker element that should be protected by law, and the sooner this damnable method of swindling the people is legislated to death the better it will be for everybody concerned—S. E. M., in Exchange.

#### WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Word comes from Christiania that the Storching is about to experience the novelty of a woman representing one of the Christiania seats. General Bratlie, president of the Storching, has been obliged to retire from his seat temporarily in order to assist in the work of reorganizing the army. His substitute, Miss Rogstad, a public school teacher, will enter the Storching this session.

## LABEL PIANOS ARE BEST

## TRADE NOTES

An automobile valued at \$6,500 was stolen recently from the garage of little Adam Schaaf, piano manufacturer, 1642 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The H. P. Nelson Company has opened a piano store at 675 West Madison street, Chicago. H. W. Metcalf, formerly with Story & Clark at Milwaukee, is the manager.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., of Chicago and Cincinnati, through its New York counsel, John J. O'Connell, of 31 Nassau street, has started two suits against Steinway & Sons.

Charles H. Carpenter, secretary of the Tonk Manufacturing Company, Clybourn avenue and Lewis street, Chicago, died of heart disease at his home, 1245 Glenlake avenue, recently. He was 50 years old.

Kindler & Collins, who are the newest comers in the New York piano manufacturing field, have located their factory at Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, and have already equipped it to such an extent that workmen have started in the manufacture of pianos to bear their name.

Mrs. Peter Gibson, widow of the late Lieutenant Peter Gibson, gave to the Cincinnati Art Academy, January 17th, a violin made in 1615 by Amati, famous violin maker in Cremona. The violin is said to be worth \$10,000.

Oscar F. Anderson, who went to St. Charles, Ill., seven years ago when The Cable Piano company got its employees busy, has severed his connection with that plant, where he was foreman in the key department, and has taken an interest in a Chicago firm manufacturing musical instruments.

Believing that music will aid in the reformation of law-breakers, Keeper Albert T. Richardson of the Worcester House of Correction will install a music box in the guard room so arranged that all of the inmates may hear it. The men are also to have tobacco, good reading and a varied diet.

Clyde R. Cosby, former manager of the Vicksburg, Miss., branch of the E. E. Forbes Piano Company, will serve a sentence of eighteen months on the Franklin state farm for misappropriation of company funds. He pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court at Vicksburg to that charge and received the above sentence.

There is speculation as to how the American customs officials will assess Liszt's famous organ, which Mr. Smith, an Englishman living in the United States, recently bought and resold to an unnamed American collector for \$50,000. Liszt had important parts of the organ built in Detroit and shipped to Germany. Mr. Smith will take it to the United States, where he will plead its American construction justifies its admission free.

Articles of incorporation were filed last week by the John Dierdorf Piano Company, Tenth street and the canal, Indianapolis, Ind. John Dierdorf, 1018 Southeastern avenue; F. W. Dierdorf, 1612 South East street, and C. E. Haworth, 2756 Cornell avenue, are the incorporators. The

capital stock is \$50,000. For the last ten years the company has been in the piano manufacturing business. John Wierdorf is the inventor of the many "metal backs" for upright pianos.

### VOSE CO. BANKRUPT.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York a few days ago by the Vose Piano Co., of New York, and for the time being, at least, this concern, which commenced operations only several months ago with a host of wishes for success, has passed out. It is understood that financial difficulties had been stayed off for some time, but the action this week of the assignee of the claim of Pratt, Read & Co., which aggregated about \$4,098, and of the American Felt Co., with a claim for \$398, precipitated the final move of bankruptcy proceedings. S. M. Teeter, to whom had been assigned the claim of the Deep River, Conn., firm, and the American Felt Co. brought suit against the Vose Piano Co., and when the judgments that were awarded them were not satisfied executions were made upon the firm's factory at the Bush Terminal, in Brooklyn, and upon their office furniture at 200 Fifth avenue, New York. Julien W. Vose then decided that a petition in bankruptcy was the only course left open to the company of which he is head.

### PIANO EXHIBIT.

The piano exhibition which is to be held at the Chicago Coliseum next June, has given renewed impetus to the prospective success of the show. The following firms had already signed contracts for space: Bush & Lane Piano Co., one space; American Piano Co., four spaces; Everett Piano Co., one space; Lauter Co., one space; Kohler & Campbell, one space. Antopiano Co., one space; Krell-French Piano Co., two spaces; H. P. Nelson Co., one space; Price & Teeple Piano Co., one space; W. W. Kimball Co., two spaces; Bush & Gerts Piano Co., two spaces; J. & C. Fischer, one space; Poole Piano Co., one space; Geo. P. Bent Co., one space; Concord Piano Co., one space; E. P. Johnson Piano Co., one space; Lyon & Healy, two spaces; Gram-Richtsteig Piano Co., two spaces; Chickering Bros., one space; Emerson Piano Co., one space.

Story & Clark have indicated their desire to take two spaces and the Cable Co. and the Sterling Co. are expected to sign contracts soon.

### INCREASE CAPITAL.

The Henry & S. G. Lindeman Co. has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000. At the same time the subsidiary company of Holmes & Son was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are Henry Lindeman, president; James S. Holmes, vice-president; S. G. Lindeman, treasurer, and Harold S. Holmes, secretary. The new company will manufacture a line of pianos and player-pianos to sell at a lower price than the product of the Henry & S. G. Lindeman Co.

The large, new factory of the Henry & S. G. Lindeman Co., now in course of completion, will probably be opened in March.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Becht Piano Co., Louisville, Ky., incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock by Edmund G. Becht, Charles G. Becht and others.

Peerless Piano Player Company, Chicago; capital, \$2,500; manufacturing and selling pianos, player pianos, etc., incorporators, M. J. Kennedy, C. D. Behan, Louis J. Behan.

### SUBURBAN RAPS THE KIMBALL.

The Suburban, a monthly magazine published in South Chicago, Ill., a publication which seems to be thoroughly familiar with the conditions at the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, of Chicago, Ill., in a recent issue took the Kimball Co. to task for their stubborn opposition to organized labor, which they have waged for more than ten years. The Suburban also takes exception to the subterfuge and wilful misrepresentation indulged in and, which are so characteristic of the Kimball agent. The Suburban contends, and with right, that if the Kimball company desires to run a scab shop, that is to pay low wages, work long hours, employ a lot of small boys and girls, they have a perfect right to do so, but they do not have the right to wilfully mislead the public, by claiming their product to be a union product. But let the Suburban tell its own story in its own way. The story:

The Kimball Piano Co., of Chicago, was placed on the unfair list by organized labor eight or ten years ago, and that is the position they occupy today.

When we are asked why this firm has been on the unfair list so many years, perhaps we can give you no better answer than to say that organized labor did not do their full duty, for had every man and woman who carried a union card refused to purchase this piano because the firm was on the unfair list from the start you may be sure that the employees of the Kimball Piano Co. would have been working under union conditions several years ago.

Hundreds of the Kimball pianos have been turned down by members of trades unions and their friends but not a sufficient number to offset the difference between the loss of business and the price for which they are able to produce the piano under non-union conditions. It is gratifying, however, to truthfully say that at the close of each year it is discovered that a few hundred more of the unfair pianos have been turned down.

Representatives of the Kimball Piano Co. are everlastingly ready to tell that this firm pays their employees the union scale of wages, also that the conditions under which their employees labor are just as good as in the union factories. And to our surprise, occasionally they are successful in convincing a union man that these statements are true, or at least to the extent that they are able to sell him as near a downright scab piano as was ever manufactured.

In all fairness we ask you to give the following paragraph due consideration: Is it reasonable to suppose for a moment that if the Kimball Piano Co. paid the union scale of wages and observed the working conditions that govern the union factory that they would not sign an agreement with the Piano Workers' Union and run a union shop and use the union label, which would enable them to sell hundreds, yes, thousands more pianos annually than they now sell? According to common knowledge, the men employed in the Kimball piano factory receive about 20 per cent less than the union scale. While nine hours constitute a day's work, yet in the busy season they are often required to work from twelve to fourteen hours per day and receive straight time only, and if they work Sundays or holidays they receive the rate of wages as paid for ordinary week day.

About one-third of the Kimball employees are boys and girls. In the union factories only one boy or apprentice is allowed to every ten men. Time and one-half is paid for all overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays.

Have the organized workers of this great city (Chicago) been real honest with themselves or with the members of the Piano Workers' Union? This question can be answered in no better way than to say whether or not that new piano that you have just purchased bears the Piano Workers' union label.

**UNION MADE PIANOS ARE THE BEST**

### NEW LABOR LAWS.

"The continued appointment of state commissions to study workmen's compensation indicates that the public has accepted the fact of the injustice of employers' liability laws and is now eager for a workable scheme of compensation or insurance for industrial accidents," says the Review of Labor Legislation of 1910, recently issued from its New York office by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

This interesting and convenient review summarizes in twenty-four pages the activities of the various legislatures which have passed laws for the protection of labor during the present year, and includes a complete index to the new labor laws.

#### Employers' Liability.

Commissions in addition to those of 1909 (Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin) were this year created by the legislatures of Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, and by the Federal Government. The governor of Washington also has recently appointed a commission. In Ohio and New York the liability laws were greatly modified in favor of the injured, and for the first time in this country we now have a law which provides compensation, in more than one industry for accidents, regardless of fault. In this law New York included eight extra hazardous employments and has worked out a definite scheme of compensation for injuries. The injured man has a choice of accepting compensation according to the given schedule or of suing under the existing liability law. By another New York act employers and employes may agree voluntarily upon a compensation scheme for those industries not included in the compulsory law.

The Review discusses also the second Maryland measure providing relief for coal mine employes, and the amendment to the federal law, which simplifies procedure and greatly reduces costs by permitting actions for damages to be brought in state or district courts.

#### Old Age Pensions.

While the principle of providing pensions for public service employes has long been established in such states as Massachusetts and New Jersey the Review states that the American legislatures have not yet accepted the principle of industrial old age pensions. A bill, based upon a careful preliminary study of existing systems of industrial pensions in other countries, was presented in Massachusetts but was defeated. New Jersey, however, has provided for a commission to report a bill in 1911.

#### Hours of Labor.

An amendment to the federal eight hour law of 1892 definitely brings construction work on navy vessels within the operation of the law. By an act which promises to be enforceable the eight hour day is established on public works in Kentucky. Attempts to restrict the hours of labor for women in Ohio were unsuccessful, but in New York and Virginia efforts to extend the working day by special exemption for certain occupations were defeated. Legislation affecting the hours and working conditions of children was enacted in eight states and the District of Columbia. The night messenger service was closed to young persons in several states, and in New Jersey a long struggle to prohibit the night work of children met with final success.

#### Health and Safety.

"The widespread discussion of compensation for injured workmen has emphasized anew the importance of the prevention of accidents." Interstate railroads are to be more carefully equipped with safety devices, and in Ohio and Virginia cars must be constructed to provide greater protection for workmen.

The Cherry mine disaster evidently stimulated Illinois to enact a most elaborate law concerning systems of fire extinction in mines, signals, care of stables, and storage of fodder. In addi-

tion three mine rescue stations are to be established in the state. In Kentucky mine inspectors are provided with oxygen helmets and other life-saving apparatus. The federal government has also established a bureau of mines with several rescue stations.

The health of employes in factories received considerable attention. Workers exposed to the humidity of textile factories in Massachusetts, to the injurious dusts in New York factories, to industrial diseases in Illinois, and to the long hours and low wages in the steel industry, will all receive better protection because of the legislation of this year.

#### Trade Disputes.

On the subject of trade disputes a swarm of bills were introduced and defeated.

The method of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been frequently recommended, but bills modeled on this law have invariably failed to pass. Massachusetts, however, has this year required employers who advertise for help when a strike is on, to state that fact in the advertisement. Laws recognizing the union label were enacted in Maryland and South Carolina.

#### Unemployment.

"No legislation exists in this country for the direct relief of unemployment," says this Review. In Massachusetts a bill providing funds for construction or repair work during times of industrial depression was defeated. The establishment of free employment offices in Baltimore and in the cities of New Jersey was defeated, while the federal regulation of employment bureaus with special reference to those dealing with immigrants has been urged upon Congress with no better results. Stricter regulations as to fees and records in employment bureaus were put in force in New York and Virginia, and in Massachusetts a commission has been appointed to study the workings of both public and private agencies.

#### Immigration.

Of the greatest importance in this field, is the New York Bureau of Industries and Immigration established this year within the State Department of Labor. The bureau will have power to investigate the demand for and possible supply of alien labor, to inspect all labor camps, to ascertain the conditions of employment, and to aid in the best placement of such labor. Among the specific duties required are: The inspection of philanthropic, and of employment and contract-labor agencies dealing with the employment or distribution of aliens; the gathering of information concerning deportable aliens in prisons and asylums and the assistance in their deportation; co-operation with other authorities in protecting the immigrant against fraud and extortion by private bankers, notaries public, and in connection with transportation and landing facilities. The bureau must also secure a complete list of names, ages and destinations of alien school children, send copies to local authorities, and advise as to best methods of instruction in citizenship.

#### Enforcement of the Law.

The great problem of the future is the administration and enforcement of the law. Constantly increasing attention is being given to those devices which make laws effective, violations are more severely penalized, and the powers of inspectors are more definitely outlined, but still more attention must be concentrated on this subject.

In Massachusetts a special commission was appointed to study and report an effective system of factory inspection. "Until our machinery for law enforcement is worked out on a more scientific basis," the Review concludes, "our labor legislation will continue to be lacking in effectiveness."

#### Prepare for 1911.

Thirteen States held regular legislative sessions this year. In addition as many as four

special sessions were called. During the next few months over forty different legislatures will be in session and preparation should be made early for progressive legislation. This Review furnishes the facts in convenient form at the time they are most needed.

### NEW YORK WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The Women's Trade Union League of New York has entered upon a very active winter of work. Its three organizers are busy forming new unions and strengthening the old ones.

Miss Melinda Scott, the organizer of American girls, has undertaken the big task of forming a local of neckwearmakers from the uptown shops. Trade unionism is a new idea to many American girls in New York, but once they have caught the idea they are enthusiastic supporters of the union. When contracts were made with the striking cutters in the neckwear shops, the girls were not yet organized and had not formulated any demands. Now that the girls are union members this work is proceeding rapidly under the able direction of Miss Scott. Miss Scott, it will be remembered, was formerly the leader of the Newark Hat Trimmers, and won the respect and admiration of her fellow-workers by her masterful work at the time of the Hat Trimmers' strike.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, who enters upon her second year as organizer of the Jewish working girls in New York, is assisting the various trades to strengthen their unions, by presiding at meetings, and speaking at mass meetings. The White Goods Workers, the Petticoatmakers and the Boxmakers are in a deplorable state, and are seeking to promote enthusiasm among the workers by holding mass meetings and balls.

The Waistmakers held a mass meeting at Cooper Union at which Miss Dreier, the president of the Women's Trade Union League presided. Conditions in that trade are still far from good. Many of the hardships which brought about the shirtwaist strike last year are still unchecked. Subcontracting is one of the greatest grievances. The union of course is growing continually in strength and this mass meeting shows that the waistmakers are not idle, but alive to their union interests.

As the Italians in New York have special problems, an Italian committee of the league makes it its special interest to deal with these questions. A sick benefit scheme has been put into operation among the Italian workers (women). The women have shown a hearty and unlooked for interest in this scheme. Mr. Caroti, the Italian organizer of the league, thinks this is a hopeful sign for the future organization of Italian women into trade unions. It has also been his experience that the best way to reach the Italians is through the family. Accordingly, he works not only with women, but with the Italian men also, and gives them the ideas of the American Federation of Labor. Many of the Italians are imbued with the ideas of "syndicalism," which they have brought with them from Italy. The members of the committee and other members of the league reach the family in another way; by visiting the girls in their homes and explaining to them the advantages of trade unionism and its close connection with their home life. Mr. Caroti is holding meetings in the various Italian districts of the city for the ladies' waistmakers. He thus keeps up the interest of those already organized and hopes to secure active workers from among these to spread the propaganda of unionism among their sister workers. Another purpose of the organizer is to increase the understanding between the Italian and Jewish worker; so as to prevent the employers using the Italians against the more strongly organized Jewish workers, for the employers own profits and the injury of the union.

MRS. HENRY BRUERE, in Federationist.

# UNION MATTERS

## WHY NOT TAKE THE REINS?

If fifty men did all the work  
And gave the price to five;  
And let those five make all the rules,  
You'd say the fifty men were fools,  
Unfit to be alive.

And if you heard complaining cries  
From fifty brawny men,  
Blaming the five for graft and greed,  
Injustice, cruelty indeed—  
What would you call them then?

Not by their own superior force  
Do five on fifty live;  
But by election and assent—  
And privilege of government—  
Powers that the fifty give.

If fifty men are really fools—  
And five have all the brains—  
The five must rule as now we find.  
But if the fifty have the mind—  
Why don't they take the reins?  
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The Western Federation of Miners have been granted a charter of affiliation by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Beginning January 1st, the drug clerks of San Francisco will enjoy a half holiday on Sunday by agreement between the union and the storekeepers.

A compromise settlement has been reached with most of the Philadelphia chandelier manufacturers and about 250 men, who have been out for the last fourteen weeks, returned to work.

Traffic was suspended on 1,000 miles of the main line and branches of the Southern Pacific railway in Mexico as a result of the strike of American and native enginemen, which began January 17th.

The New York labor unions report that great gains had been made in membership during 1910. The report says: "Barbers, gain in membership, 1,550; brewery workers, 5,000; cigarmakers, 4,250; bakers and confectioners, 3,298; shoe workers, 6,000; carpenters, 20,000; machinists, 10,000; painters and decorators, 6,658; stage employes, 1,500; electrical workers, 4,000; musicians, 200."

A general strike of all workmen of Barcelona is imminent. The workmen have declared a boycott against all who come from Arragon to fill the places of the strikers. Troops are being concentrated in the city. The men employed in the Ojos Negros mine at Sagunto have struck and are attempting to prevent the running of trains. Civil guards have been concentrated in the town. Two hundred miners at Puerto Llano have begun a peaceful strike.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which has begun its sessions at Washington recently, advised the International Photo Engravers' Union of America to appeal to the "highest court in Massachusetts" against the injunction issued by the Court of Equity of that state prohibiting members of the organization from engaging in a strike to secure higher wages and a shorter workday, and also prohibiting officers of the organization from paying strike benefits.

Constantine J. Erdman, author of the arbitration labor law, which has been called into play during several important strikes in the past ten years, is dead at his home at Allentown, Pa. Mr. Erdman had been in failing health for the past eight years, suffering stroke after stroke of paralysis. He represented this district in Congress two terms. The Erdman arbitration bill is one of the few labor laws which has stood the test of judicial disputes.

Word comes from Honolulu that Japanese laborers on sugar plantations which employ Filipinos are threatening to go on a general strike unless the Filipinos are discharged. Filipinos are declared by Japanese to be "robbers and loafers." Many have been brought from Manila lately, but they haven't been a success as plantation laborers, as they are lazy and unruly. Several robberies of Japanese by Filipinos on the island of Kauai have taken place recently and the Japanese are excited. Japanese newspapers say it is not safe to go out at night in districts where Filipinos are employed.

A union of turpentine workers, said to be the first of its kind in the United States, has been organized in Bay City, Mich., and holds a charter in the American Federation of Labor. Cal Wyatt of Pittsburg, general organizer of the American Federation, was present at a meeting in the offices of the Michigan Turpentine Company to assist in details of the organization. These officers were elected: President, A. M. Blakely; vice-president, H. W. Pool; recording secretary, T. A. Hill; financial secretary, F. F. Hewitt; treasurer, F. A. Benson; trustees, F. Crawford, M. Wood, F. Clougherty.

The 1911 wage scale of the 100,000 union men who enjoy membership in the New York Building Trades Council has just been issued. The schedule is based on eight hours of work a day, with Saturday half holidays and all legal holidays observed. Work on Sundays or holidays or after the noon hour on Saturday must be paid at overtime rates. The schedule includes:

	Overtime
	Per day. per hour.
Bricklayers .....	\$5.60 \$1.40
Plumbers .....	5.50 1.40
Carpenters .....	5.00 1.25
Masons .....	5.00 1.25
Iron workers .....	5.00 1.25
Metal workers .....	4.75 1.20
Decorators .....	4.50 1.15
Boilermakers .....	4.25 1.10
Painters .....	4.00 1.05

Helpers in the various trades receive from \$3 to \$3.50 a day, with overtime at 75 cents an hour.

## NO SCAPEGOAT.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the most powerful labor organizations in the world, is investigating the discharge by the New York Central Railroad of Albert Seagroatt, a motorman. He had charge of a train that ran into a bumper just before the gas explosion in the power-house at Fiftieth street and Madison avenue, in which ten persons were killed and many injured. Seagroatt's fellow workmen declare that the New York Central road is trying to make a scapegoat out of him.

## ALWAYS INTERFERED.

"How many ducks did you shoot, Pat?"  
"The devil a wan!"  
"Weren't there any there?"  
"Sure! The lake wor full av thim. But iv'ry time I'd point me gun at wan, d'ye moind, another wan w'd get betwixt me an' him an' spoil me a'm!"

## CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, 1911.

May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May 1, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.

May 8, Boston, Mass., Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 8, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 8, New York, N. Y., United Hatters of North America.

May 27, New York City, N. Y., International Print Cutters' Association of America.

June 5, Cincinnati, O., International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers.

June 19, St. Paul, Minn., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 4, —, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 9, Toledo, O., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, O., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, —, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Can., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodecarriers' and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 17, New York City, United Textile Workers of America.

November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

## DEATHS.

SIVERS—Brother Theodore Sivers, December 22nd, 1910, aged 60 years, member of Local Union No. 16, New York, N. Y.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The New South Wales Labor Government has decided that the salaries of school teachers are to be brought up to the Commonwealth minimum wage limit.

Organized labor, as represented by the Chicago Federation of Labor, will keep close watch on the legislature to see that it protects the voters on an initiative and referendum measure.

A Terre Haute, Ind., jury, after a trial of several days, gave a verdict to James Chadwick for 70 cents which was withheld from his pay envelope, allowed for his attorney's fees and assessed costs of \$200 on the employing company.

Many new laws affecting labor have been introduced before the Colorado state legislature. Among them are:

- An eight-hour law for women and minors.
- A law to take the pure food department out of politics.
- A law making the minimum wages for teachers in public schools \$50 per month.
- A workman's compensation law.
- An employer's liability act.

Finding that they have been juggled out of their eight-hour day, and that Postmaster General Hitchcock can lengthen the working hours of any one day to suit himself, the letter carriers have asked representative Nicholls, of Pennsylvania, to introduce Bill H. R. 29000, which calls for the repeal of the evasive law of 1900 and will make the eight-hour law of 1898 again effective.

The eight-hour bill introduced in the Canadian parliament by the Laurier government was passed January 16 in the committee of the whole. This means that it will be advanced to a third reading in the house of commons and passed promptly. It provides for not more than forty-eight hours of labor a week on all public works in Canada. The opposition tried hard to have the bill include employees on the Canadian government railways, but the minister of railways said that it would be impossible to run the roads under such a system.

Two labor bills came in January 17 from Representative James F. Morris to the Illinois house. One, an employers' liability act, provides that contributory negligence shall be no bar to the collection of damages, and that where an employee admits his knowledge of danger or signs a contract waiving accident or death claims it shall not be a defense for the employer before the jury.

The second bill provides that no railroad shall run a switch engine without a full crew of five. No member of the crew is to perform the work of another.

The outcome of the suit of Earl Ives against the South Buffalo Railroad Company, argued in the Court of Appeals today, will decide whether the Wainwright workmen's compensation law, which went into effect on September 1, 1910, is constitutional or not. Ives is suing for \$70 for injuries received in the performance of his duties as a switchman. The case has reached Court of Appeals as a test case, and is being closely watched by those interested in this kind of legislation.

## CIGAR MAKERS WIN.

In July 1909, a number of cigar manufacturers in Pennsylvania and a few of their employees organized the Universal Cigar Makers' and Packers' Union, with headquarters at Hanover. After receiving a charter, they started issuing a label which G. W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, immediately declared was an imitation of the Union Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and Mr. Perkins says "consequently a fraud and an attempt to deceive dealers and consumers." Large numbers of cigars bearing these labels were shipped all over the country.

President Perkins took the matter in hand personally, and instructed I. B. Kuhn, McSherrytown, to get the necessary evidence upon which to base cause for action against these people, in the courts. Union No. 316, of McSherrytown, furnished considerable valuable evidence in the case. Jere S. Black, Esq., of this city, represented the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Judge Wanner, in granting a permanent injunction on Saturday restraining further use of this imitation label, ordered the engravings and labels turned over to the officers of the International Union.

## EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.

The following recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Puget Sound Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"We recommend that this conference place itself on record as seeking for all classes of workmen in the State of Washington a half-day holiday in each week;

"Also, that the hours of work for women in stores, factories, etc., shall not exceed eight hours in each twenty-four, and we urge the enforcement of the 'Child Labor Law,' and if this law is not sufficient to protect the child we urge legislation to that effect;

"And, we ask that a copy of this recommendation be sent to the various labor organizations for their co-operation, and that the trade unions of this State be invited to send delegates to our conference sessions, and that we do all in our power to enforce the laws now on record."

## JUDGE SUSTAINS COLOR LINE.

The drawing of the color line by the New Academy Theater, Buffalo, N. Y., was sustained by Justice Brown in the Supreme Court January 16th, when he granted the theater's motion for a nonsuit in the case of George H. Thompson, a negro, who asked \$500 damages for being refused admission to the lower floor of the Academy last summer.

Thompson said he was advised by the door tender to find a seat in the nigger heaven of the theater. The attorney for the company said Thompson was told the lower floor was reserved for women and children on that occasion.

## SOCIALISTS OBJECT TO MASHING.

The Milwaukee municipal dances, suspended during the holidays, will be abandoned. The Socialist leaders in general have reached the conclusion that the dances are not entirely harmless, but bring together young people under conditions which put the administration in the light of favoring "mashing," though the balls were chaperoned by prominent people. Mayor Seidel explained that a new civic society would shortly be organized to take charge of the dances and conduct them on a sufficiently small scale to keep out the undesirables. They will no longer be known as municipal dances.

## UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 17: President, Clarence Smith; Vice-President, Wm. Pankuek; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Michels; Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb; Treasurer, Alex Mayer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Geo. Neissing. Finance Committee: Ernest Hoyer, Wm. Pankuek and Julius Wentz. Judiciary Committee: Wm. Pankuek, A. Bardyeh. Trustees: A. Nichol, Jr., Fred. Theurer. Delegates to Executive Board: A. Schwamb, Clarence Smith. Delegates to Central Body: Joseph Michels, Wm. Pankuek.

Local Union No. 19: President, Chas. B. Carlson; Vice-President, Henry E. Lunt; Corresponding Secretary, F. H. Murray; Financial Secretary, Wm. Sanborn; Treasurer, Charles Tiefenthal; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Olson; Finance Committee: Thos. B. Clark, John Swedeman and James E. Jennings. Delegates to Central Body: Chas. B. Carlson, F. H. Murray, T. B. Clark, Wm. Sanborn, C. Tiefenthal, Jos. Stafford, John Beacham, James E. Jennings and J. P. Plunkett. Journal Correspondent, Henry E. Lunt.

Local Union No. 8: President, F. W. Chillemi; Vice-President, N. Creanzo; Corresponding Secretary, F. De Novellis; Financial Secretary, M. Amorosa; Treasurer, M. Amorosa; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Didiodato; Delegate to Executive Board, F. W. Chillemi; Finance Committee: N. Biondi, A. Taernelle, F. Exposito. Judiciary Committee: V. Nardelli, P. Pezzicara.

Local Union No. 16: President, A. M. King; Vice-President, A. Lintner; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Becker; Financial Secretary, Ferd. Wenderoth; Treasurer, Thos. Green; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dan. Faas. Judiciary Committee: J. Carle, E. Leonard and F. Harbeck. Finance Committee: J. Rempfer, H. Roberts and J. Carle. Trustees: E. Messemer and A. Lintner. Delegate to Executive Board, C. Kramer. Delegate to Bronx Labor Council: J. J. Rempfer. Delegate to Organizing Committee: Wm. Greenan.

New York Joint Executive Board: President, Wm. Krueger; Vice-President, Al. Schwamb; Corresponding Secretary, C. Kramer; Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Walz. Finance Committee, J. Walz, Chas. Vinci and Al. Schwamb. Trustees: J. Walz, Al. Schamb and C. H. Smith.

Local Union No. 2: President, Ernst Roeder; Vice-President, Al. Albers; Corresponding Secretary, Louis C. Kindt; Financial Secretary, Thos. V. Podzimek; Sergeant at Arms, Herman Gransow; Conductor, Peter Krisehel. Finance Committee: J. Oestreich, Otto Knack and C. Arndt. Trustees: A. Schuth, V. Raun and B. Deering. Delegates to Joint Executive Board: V. Raun, Joe McDonald and Thos. V. Podzimek.

## REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

The effort to again solidify the piano workers in Toronto is bearing fruit. In the contest for members No. 39 has now passed No. 41 for the first time, though by a narrow margin. On the 15th, at a meeting in the Labor Temple, 250 were present and the number of young faces show the number of newcomers into the trade. As most of these young men have been reared in a trades union atmosphere they should prove good material for welding into our movement. As is well known the number of "defections" from the industry in Toronto have been numerous since the strike. The prosperity they are enjoying in other spheres of energy show the stuff the average piano worker is made of and the intelligence he possesses. As soon as he recognizes and uses this fact, the shorter the struggle, and quicker will come the alleviation from present conditions. A. E. STARR.

# Label Pianos are Best

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

At a private meeting January 17th the Irish Parliamentary party re-elected John E. Redmond chairman.

\* \* \*

Henry F. Lippitt was on January 18th elected United States Senator from Rhode Island, succeeding Nelson W. Aldrich. Mr. Lippitt is a Republican.

\* \* \*

Announcement was made at Berlin on December 31st that Andrew Carnegie had given \$1,250,000 for a Carnegie foundation for life savers in Germany.

\* \* \*

Artificially colored tea will be barred from the United States after May 1 unless it is plainly labeled as such. Officers of the customs service have been instructed by Secretary MacVeagh to co-operate with the pure food inspectors in enforcing the regulation.

\* \* \*

The board of trustees of the postal savings system considered reports on business done by postal savings banks established January 3rd and regulations for their conduct. The showing made is satisfactory. The trustees are the Postmaster, the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General.

\* \* \*

Two cable messages were sent from New Orleans to Liverpool and answers received to them January 20th in record time. The first message was from the Cotton Exchange floor to Liverpool, sent at 9:12½ a. m. The answer was received at 9:18. Later a second message was sent at 9:35½ a. m., and the answer received at 9:40 a. m.

\* \* \*

Greater New York consumed 8,500,000 barrels of beer during the year 1910, according to a government report just made public here. This is an average of about two barrels a year for every man, woman and child in the city. Throughout the United States the year's consumption reached a total of nearly 60,000,000.

\* \* \*

The "parlor" match, ordinarily used in the United States, is prohibited by a bill introduced in Congress on January 5th. The bill prohibits the transportation of white or yellow phosphorous matches under penalty of a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for three years.

\* \* \*

By a vote of 100 to 3 the Ohio House of Representatives on January 19th concurred in the action of the Senate in adopting the resolution providing for the approval of the income tax amendment to the United States constitution. Those voting against the resolution were Jones of Franklin, Canfield of Fulton, and McCormick of Gallia.

\* \* \*

According to the Cardiff Western Mail the Welsh Liberal members of Parliament, including Lloyd George, are mutually pledged that if the government does not follow the veto bill immediately with a bill disestablishing the church in Wales they will quit the Liberal party and form a Welsh Nationalist party, hostile to the government, and operating independently like the Irish party.

\* \* \*

Edmund Thery, the French economist, figures that the maintenance of Europe's armed peace footing in the last twenty-five years cost approximately \$29,000,000,000, involving an increase in the public debt from 105,000,000,000 to

151,000,000,000 francs, and constantly excluding from productive industry 195,000 officers and 3,800,000 men.

\* \* \*

A tentative agreement of tariff reciprocity between the United States and Canada has been reached. This international treaty was under consideration January 19th, but the details were kept secret by the conferees representing the United States and Canada. The course of silence maintained relative to the tariff treaty here is said to be the most rigorous ever accompanying international negotiations.

\* \* \*

The Senate committee on postoffices ordered a favorable report on January 13th on the Burnham bill for an experimental parcel post service. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to establish parcels post service on such rural routes as he may designate and continue the service for one year, beginning April 1, 1911. He is to report the result of the experiment to Congress. Articles not exceeding eleven pounds in weight may be carried under the provisions of the bill.

### THE PROGRESS OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

For the average man, the life insurance which protects his family against the misfortunes which will follow his death, is one of the great necessities of life. The wonderful developments of the life insurance business in this country show that the people recognize this fact. All unionists are agreed that the great necessities of life should be furnished to the people at a minimum of cost and that all profits and undue expense be eliminated. Therefore, from the beginning the trade unionists of Massachusetts have been interested in the plan for savings bank life insurance, because the essential idea of this movement is to furnish life insurance and old age pensions at actual cost. Under the law all profits go to the policyholders; there is no expense for soliciting business as the banks are prohibited using money for this purpose, and inasmuch as the commonwealth of Massachusetts makes a large appropriation to pay the general administration expenses, the actual cost of operation is very low.

The law which established this movement was secured with the active co-operation of the trade unionists, and the plan has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and by the Massachusetts State Branch. A year ago there appeared in this publication a detailed account of the successes of savings bank life insurance, but our readers will be glad to know of the progress that has been made since then. One unique provision of the law is that agencies may be established in mills and factories so that policyholders can easily pay their premiums at the office of the company for which they work. Under this plan more than eighty agencies have been arranged for in the leading manufacturing plants of the state. In this work the local unions have been of great assistance. In some instances where employers have been reluctant to establish an agency, the union of that locality has requested that an agency be established for the benefit of the men and in such cases this request of the union has been acceded to.

The law is also broad enough to permit local unions to become agencies for the insuring banks, and the unions of the state are beginning to awaken to the opportunity thus afforded to them to be of larger assistance to their own members. Such an agency has been established at the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 16, of Boston; recently an application for an agency has been received from Amity Lodge 700, International Association of Machinists of Springfield.

With the insurance departments in the Whitman and Brockton banks succeeding so well, other savings banks of the state have appointed committees to consider the advisability of estab-

lishing insurance departments, and the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, with rare farsightedness, is aiming at the education of the next generation by conducting an active campaign in instructing the students of the high schools of the commonwealth in the principle and methods of savings bank life insurance. The growth of the movement is evidenced by the fact that at the present time there is about \$1,400,000 of insurance in force and the following figures, recently issued by the banks, make vivid the growth of the movement during the last year:

A report issued by the insurance department of the Peoples' Savings Bank of Brockton, covering receipts for the month of October, 1910, shows that during that month there was received from the policyholders as premiums \$2,960.40 as against \$2,075.12 for the month of October, 1909,—that is, a gain of 42 per cent. The report of the insurance department of the Whitman Savings Bank shows premium receipts during October, 1910, of \$3,456.59 as against \$1,975.46 for October, 1909,—that is, a gain of more than 74 per cent.

HARRY W. KIMBALL,  
Field Secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, 161 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

### CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS.

The strike of the Chicago Garment Workers is drawing to a close. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the largest of the many struck firms, employing more than 10,000 persons, have settled their differences with the strikers. It is expected that a number of other firms will soon follow. The agreement which abrogated the strike as far as Hart, Schaffner & Marx are concerned, reads as follows:

"All former employees of Hart, Schaffner & Marx now on strike shall be taken back and shall return to work within ten days from date hereof:

"There shall be no discrimination of any kind whatsoever against any of the employees of Hart, Schaffner & Marx because they are or are not members of the United Garment Workers of America.

"An arbitration committee consisting of three members shall be appointed. Within three days from date hereof, the employees of Hart, Schaffner & Marx shall select one member thereof; the firm shall select one member within three days and the two members thus selected shall proceed immediately to select a third member.

"Subject to the provisions of this agreement, said arbitration committee shall take up, consider and adjust whatever grievances, if any, the employees of Hart, Schaffner & Marx shall have and shall fix a method for the settlement of grievances, if any, in the future. The finding of the arbitration committee, or a majority thereof, shall be binding upon both parties."

Clarence S. Darrow was selected by the garment workers to act as arbiter for the employees of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. When he was informed of the selection Attorney Darrow agreed to serve and added that it would be without cost to the union.

The firm has selected Carl Meyer of the law firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, whose senior member, Levy Mayer, is counsel for Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Mr. Meyer and Clarence S. Darrow, the arbiter chosen by the union, will meet and select the third member of the committee.

### SOCIALISM WILL GET YOU.

Socialism will get you, if you don't watch out—if you don't curb the trusts and control all public utilities—according to Gov. E. W. Hoch of Kansas, who delivered a lecture recently at Olivet Methodist church at Kansas City. He said Socialism destroys energy, but that it may be necessary to have it to destroy competition in the interest of the many instead of in the interest of the few, as present conditions favor.

## Union-Made Pianos are the Best

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

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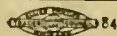
## ADVERTISING RATES

Display Ads	PER ISSUE
Per column inch.	\$ 1.00
Six inches.	5.00
Quarter page.	5.00
Half page.	10.00
Full page.	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

## Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## RELATIVE VALUES.

She took two weeks to choose her winter hat. Ran here and there and tried on this and that. The matter of her hose and lingerie was studied long, as weighty things should be. And when it came to gowns, she pondered o'er Each tuck and ruffle, bias, flounce and gore, Debated well the style of skirt and sleeve. She picked a husband in one moonlit eve.

Tampa, at present, presents a most disgraceful aspect.

Impeachment proceedings against Tampa's Mayor appeal to us as a proper method for redress.

Sawdust Post is getting what is coming to him these days, and an outraged public is viewing the situation with much satisfaction.

Falsehood and deception will carry a thing along for a while, some times not so long, but Lincoln said—?

Battle Creek, Mich., seems to have a Hoodoo not alone for Peanut Shell Post, but also for Piano manufacturers, see Corl et al.

Don't forget that 65c per hour, eight hour work-day, Saturday half holiday. You know what will be necessary to procure them, so be up and doing.

All piano manufacturers so far interviewed unite in saying that in their opinion the year 1911 will be a record breaker as far as trade is concerned. Piano workmen take notice, make hay while the sun shines.

After all it is the Trade Union Movement which gives succor to body and mind, then why not become part of it and develop your body and expand your mental facilities. The worker needs both in his battle against corporate greed.

The Chicago Garment Workers' strike is, at this writing, drawing to a close, the strike was one of the most stubbornly contested ever waged in the Windy City. When it is remembered that these strikers were but an unorganized mass of men, women and children at the beginning of the strike, their stic-tu-it-tive-ness is something to be admired.

The Cigarmakers' strike at Tampa, or rather the lock-out of the Tampa Cigarmakers on for more than six months, presents a situation unparalleled in the history of economic struggles. Law has been trampled under foot, the rights of the locked-out Cigarmakers totally ignored, in fact, Tampa today is governed by a self-constituted authority which defies constitution and law alike. The surprise is that this matter has not received greater attention at the hands of organized labor.

It should not be forgotten that the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry are human beings and as such are entitled to fair consideration at the hands of their employers.

Overworking and underfeeding dumb brutes is prohibited by law, there is no law, however, which prevents an employer from practicing these abuses upon his employees, human beings.

It is therefore up to the worker of the Musical Instrument Industry, as it is up to all other workers, to put a stop to abuses of the character named.

By becoming part of a union you are taking a long step in the right direction.

A certain piano manufacturer, in a small way, upon a small investment, says the Presto, a Chicago trade paper, realized a profit on his business of \$50,000 in three years aside from enjoying a fat and comfortable living. This is but one of the many stories of riches and starvation in the piano industry that might be told were it not that the Trade Press is but a subsidized institution.

This story speaks volumes for the underfed and overworked piano worker.

The label of our organization is meeting with increased patronage, thanks to our fellow trade unionists and friends, we believe during the year 1911 the output of union label instruments will exceed that of all preceeding years combined. Negotiations are now pending, which if consummated, will assure an even greater output of union label pianos than at present anticipated.

If our employers once realize that signing of agreements with the union means undisturbed peace and prosperity for both employer and employe, the reluctance heretofore shown toward trade agreements will as surely disappear.

The worker in the musical instrument industry, like all other workers, desires but an opportunity to live befitting mankind, an opportunity to lay aside for the sure to come rainy day, old age, or days of misfortune, the necessary wherewith's to keep the wolf from the door.

Who is the manufacturer that objects to an effort having this object in view?

Who, of the members of the Piano Manufacturers' Association, will deny the worker this right?

Come, stand up and be counted as the roll is called, we are anxious to make your acquaintance.

Trade unions always have been and always will be the most potent factor in the world for the wage workers' emancipation. Other is'm may aid and assist, but it is left for the trade union movement to break the ground, to till the soil, to prepare it, to make it fertile, harvest bear-

ing. Progress may seem slow to those who have not and cannot grasp the magnitude of the undertaking, but say what you will, theorize as you may, in the last analysis it must be conceded that the trade union movement has done more to loosen the shackles of the world's peoples than all else.

Are you a part?

In this issue of the Journal will be found an article on the progress of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts, an article well worth the time of our members to read. We assume that all of our readers are more or less interested in life insurance. The Massachusetts plan is something out of the ordinary, is governed by state law and the state paying the administration expenses. As far as we can ascertain by reading the prospectus, Massachusetts as far as life insurance is concerned has, in the language of the street, all other states beat to a frazzle.

## UNIVERSAL WAGE SCALE.

The writer in interview with various piano manufacturers was assured that an effort on the part of the International Union to establish a universal wage scale in the piano industry would meet with their unqualified approval. On behalf of the International Union we desire to say that nothing would prove more pleasing to our members than the adoption of just such a wage scale. If the manufacturers are really in earnest in their desires the matter can be arranged very readily. Supposing the Piano Manufacturers' Association at its next convention appoint a committee to meet with a like committee to be appointed by the International Union, this committee to take the matter up and report back to their respective organizations.

Some years ago we asked for the privilege of having a committee of the International Union present the employees' position to the members of the Manufacturers' Association at their convention, this request was denied. We do not now know whether the members of the association have experienced a change of heart or not, but on behalf of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union we again request that we be heard through committee at the next convention of the Piano Manufacturers' Association.

A formal letter will follow this editorial request.

## A DAY'S WORK.

To some it is the completing of a task—so many bricks laid, so many shoes made, so many articles manufactured. To others it means a certain number of hours employed, eight, ten, twelve, in occupation in which one's efficiency cannot be determined by a mathematical process. In most cases it actually means that the thought and ingenuity of a century, resulting in ideas and devices which enable one to produce a thousandfold more or better, have been concentrated into a single work day, so that the day really stands for a socialized effort, which has become possible only because others in the past have contributed their share to our day's work. To these we owe a debt of gratitude.

How may we repay these pioneers who blazed the way for us, making our lives more human and more comfortable, making our tasks lighter and less irksome? We cannot bring them from their graves, nor even thank them for the sacrifice of by-gone days. But there is a way in which we may pay the debt we owe them—we have the privilege of building upon the foundation laid by our forefathers, so that other millions may be blessed because of our labors. We may pay to future generations what we owe those in the past.

This is the motive which prompts the noblest endeavor. And the heroes of our present day in-

dustrial life are not those whose day's work is done simply so that they, themselves, may live, but those who plan and work so that others still unborn may reap where they have not sown, may garner where they have not strewn.

All this may seem idealistic and impossible for most men. But the law of progress demands this of us, whether we will give this service or not, unless we are content to become parasites, living from the labors of others. And one may become a parasite, even though one may work for himself. In a sense, any man is a parasite, who is willing to receive the benefits which have accrued as the result of others' labors, without contributing his share to the common good.

It is a cause of gratitude, also, that a life of service and of altruism may be lived in the daily grind. It is not necessary to go to foreign lands and distant climes to become soldiers of the common weal. Nor is it necessary to leave one's work to become a helper of the human race. For who does more to help mankind than the wives and mothers in our homes? Neither is it needful that we do great things. For life is made up of small deeds. It was the giving of a cup of cold water, and the contribution of the widow's mite which Christ commended. The gifts of the rich were not mentioned. Therein the humblest of us may take courage.

REV. CHAS. STELZLE.

### THE EILER MUSIC COMPANY.

In the list of piano dealers in Union Label pianos published in our Official Journal will be found for the first time this month the twenty-five stores of the Eiler Music Co. We desire to call your attention to this fact because the Eiler Company have been and are now the agents of the W. W. Kimball piano, an instrument highly objectionable to organized labor. The Kimball Co., as is perhaps known to all of our readers, has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. All of these bodies have made thorough investigation of the Kimball plant and all reached the same conclusion, namely: That the Kimball product was being manufactured under conditions highly objectionable, not alone to UNION men and women, but to all fairminded people.

The Eiler Company, however, has made arrangements with the Bush & Gerts Piano Company to handle a complete line of their pianos, which are UNION MADE and bear the label of our organization, in all of their agencies. It is due to this fact that this explanation is made.

The Eiler, as W. W. Kimball agents, are not entitled to organized labors' patronage, as agents of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company they are, our advice therefore, is especially because all dealers are compelled to handle several lines of pianos, to patronize the Eiler Company only in so far as Union product is concerned.

Always be sure that the Union Label is attached when purchasing a piano or other musical instrument. ALL union pianos or musical instruments bear the UNION Label, those not bearing the UNION Label are not union made, no matter what the salesman may say.

The Union Label will be found on all Union-made pianos and organs on the left-hand side, inside, of the instrument.

As to see the Label.

### MONEY IN PIANO MANUFACTURE.

"The Presto," a Chicago trade paper, in a recent issue propounded the following query: Is there money in piano manufacture—money as good and as fast as in other lines of industry? In answering the question affirmatively the Presto cites an instance where a practical piano maker, with a small capital, went to a western city and started a piano factory of his own. In

### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at the office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

three years, the Presto says, aside from living well, building up a substantial business he had accumulated a net sum of \$50,000 in profits. The story as told by the Presto reads as follows:

Is there money in piano manufacture—money as good and as fast as in other lines of industry? Three years ago a practical piano maker in a small western city started his own factory. He had a moderate amount of capital and some good backing. Recently his inventory showed that he had greatly increased his manufacturing facilities and had a surplus in cash, or its equivalent in convertible paper, amounting to more than double the amount of his original investment. In other words, he had cleared up nearly \$50,000 in addition to living well and building up a substantial industry.

Some months ago this Journal made the assertion that the piano industry had evolved into an industry of millionaires and paupers. We made the assertion that the average profit of the manufacturer by far exceeded the profits made 25 or 35 years ago and that the wages of the employee was by far lower than the wages of the employees of 25 or 35 years ago. Because of this state of affairs we claimed an increased number of millionaires and paupers for the industry.

The Presto took exception to our statement and demanded a verification. We declined to comply, not because we were unable to give the proof, but because the proof of our assertion was so easily accessible, so readily obtained, that we deemed it superfluous to take further action. Anyone who has the eyes to see and a desire for facts can by going over the list of the manufacturers of 25 or 35 years ago, ascertain the number of millionaire manufacturers then in business and again by going over the list of manufacturers doing business at the present day, can ascertain whether the number has increased or not. Even a trade paper will not have the temerity to say that the millionaires have not increased.

Now as to paupers, a study of the earnings of the piano workmen of 25 or 35 years ago and a comparison with the present day wage will soon cause us to realize that paupers have increased a hundred fold.

As the wages of the employees were reduced so were the profits of the employer increased.

As the wages of the employees were reduced so were the millionaires and paupers of the industry increased.

Perhaps the Presto is still of a skeptical mind despite its own statement in verification of our position, and if so we would suggest to the Presto an examination of the records of the piano industry of 35 years ago and now, and if our assertions as made some time ago and now are not proven correct we will agree to donate the sum of \$100.00 to any charitable institution the Presto may name. The Presto, of course, will practice the same philanthropy if our statements are borne out.

If further proof is wanted than that furnished by the Presto editorial as to the profit bearing qualification of the piano industry we might turn to a recent financial statement of the Stein-

ways & Sons Co., who acknowledge a division of some \$5,000,000 in dividends during the last ten years and an undivided profit of nearly \$2,000,000. There are other manufacturers who could, if they but would, show dividends reaching into the millions.

Why, it stands to reason, if a man with a small capital can make a profit of \$50,000 within three years aside from a fat living and building up a business, that an institution such as the W. W. Kimball and other like institutions where wage conditions are at the lowest ebb, make profits reaching into the millions.

While all of these facts are well known to this Journal and while in the past it has been the aim of all trade papers to suppress them, it comes to us as a great surprise to have the Presto acknowledge the truth.

We offer another challenge to the Presto, we will donate \$100.00 to any charitable institution if it can be shown that the average weekly earnings of the employees of the piano industry of the United States exceeds a sum of \$12.00 per week, if the Presto will do likewise if our statement is proven correct.

Go to the W. W. Kimball, the Steeger, the Kohlar & Campbell, the Doll, the Star companies, investigate their payroll and you will find the average far below the mark set by us. These concerns have made enormous profits and they have compelled their employees to live on starvation wage.

We hope in future the Presto will aid us in our effort to eliminate the pauper from the piano industry and in the meantime our thanks for the expose.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE, DECEMBER, 1910.

#### RECEIPTS.

##### International Office Expense.

Local Union No. 1	\$175.00
Local Union No. 5	25.00
Local Union No. 14	100.00
Local Union No. 16	75.00
Local Union No. 17	100.00
Local Union No. 34	25.00

##### 15c Label Assessment.

Local Union No. 1	\$ 40.90
Local Union No. 2	4.05
Local Union No. 16	11.70
Local Union No. 17	45.00
Local Union No. 34	11.70

##### Supplies.

Local Union No. 1	\$ 2.00
Local Union No. 17	.75
Local Union No. 17, Buttons	.65
On Hand December 1st, 1910	138.68

Total Receipts .....\$755.43

#### Expenditures.

Ferd. Wenderoth, Services	\$ 9.34
Charges on Checks	1.10
A. E. Starr, Organizer	225.00
600—1c Stamps	6.00
600—2c Stamps	12.00
120—5c Stamps	6.00
70—10c Stamps	7.00
Cartoon	3.50
H. G. Adair Printing Co.	250.00
Telephone	1.50
Cord	.40
Translation	.60
Papers for Office	.86
Salary of President	100.00
Gas for Office	1.00
Rent for Office	10.00

Total Expense	\$634.30
Total Receipts	\$755.43
Total Expense	\$634.30

On Hand Jan. 1st, 1911 .....\$121.13

CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

### SOCIALIST ENJOINED.

The plan of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee to get after the wealth of the capitalistic class of Milwaukee by employing "tax ferrets" was halted when a temporary injunction was obtained restraining the city from entering into contract with Workman and Higgs, Indianapolis investigators. The injunction was secured by Charles F. A. Hintze, an appraiser, but it is supposed that other interests are back of the move.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1910.

On several occasions in the past your attention has been called to the necessity of purchasing union-labeled commodities of every description wherever the same can be obtained. While the results of the past year demonstrate that a number of our affiliated organizations have made substantial gains in the output of products bearing the union label of their craft, still there is much more work to be accomplished in this direction.

There is another phase of agitation that we desire to call to your attention, and that is the patronizing of such places as display the union store or shop card of the respective organizations issuing the same. We have in affiliation with this department three organizations issuing store or shop cards to which your attention is respectfully invited, and you are urged to patronize only such places as display store or shop cards of these organizations, which are as follows:

Journeyman Barbers' International Union.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union is only displayed in such shops as are thoroughly union and who live up to the agreement made with this organization, not only as to wages and hours of labor, but to hygienic conditions as well. The shop card of this organization is never displayed in what is known as five-cent barber shops, such places invariably being conducted under such conditions as are not approved of by this organization, and hence they should not be patronized by organized labor and its friends.

In purchasing Union-made articles it is just as necessary that the clerk from whom the purchase is being made should be a member of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association and carry a paid-up due book. At all times when making purchases of Union-labeled commodities insist that the clerk shall show his union working card.

The shop card of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen is displayed in such markets and stores where meat and provisions are sold. It should be the duty of every union man to instruct his wife, or those other members of the family who make the purchases for the household, to patronize no meat market unless the shop card of this organization is prominently displayed and the person from whom the purchase is made carries a current monthly due book of this organization.

Our members and friends are therefore urged to give that same assistance to the organizations above mentioned, who are in affiliation with this department, that they give to the other affiliated organizations who are using union labels upon their product. These organizations are entitled to our support, and it should be our duty to give them our full assistance whenever the occasion presents itself.

Let us each and all during the coming year resolve to give greater support to the patronizing of union-made goods and such places as display shop and store cards as herein mentioned than has been given in the past, and if we but realize the necessity of doing our full duty in this direction there is no question but that splendid results will accrue to this branch of our movement.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 14, 1910.

I deem it my duty to warn the parents of boys, that contemplate apprenticing them in any factory of the saddlery and harness industry, except where the number is limited, to thoroughly investigate the conditions prevailing, before giving your consent and being a party to the crime of enslaving your boy and placing him in a condition of servitude, for the rest of his life, without just compensation.

The facts in connection with this industry as it affects the future of the boy are: Without the number of apprentices are limited the boy will never become a mechanic in the trade and will never be able to command a scale of wages sufficient to occupy the intended position in life, equality with all mankind, or will he be able to rear and educate a family of children, sufficiently to enable them to occupy a position other than one of servitude with all the trials and the accompanying denials of the luxuries of life and many of the things, under the American standard of living, classed as necessities.

Some of the manufacturers in this line are filling their factories with boys and each one is put to work upon some piece of harness, and under instruction he is taught how to make this particular piece, he thus becomes a part of a machine but never a mechanic, therefore occupies only an infinitesimal position and completely at the mercy of a class of employers that have demonstrated by instituting this system into their factories, the greed for gain is greater than the welfare of the human family.

In factories where we have working agreements, the apprentice is taught step by step intricacies of the trade, and if he applies himself and has any mechanical instinct at the close of his apprenticeship, he becomes a mechanic in his chosen trade and able to build a harness or saddle complete and command the wages of a mechanic, prevailing, and I wish to assure you such wage is totally insufficient at the present time to support a family as they should be supported.

Beware of the manufacturer who cries down the system of trade unions in limiting the number of apprentices, endeavoring to show that it limits the opportunity of the boys to become self-supporting; to the contrary, their purpose is to lower the standard of living and to make slaves out of the boys that will serve their purpose when they become men, totally unfitted as mechanics, to command the respect and compensation as such.

Such employers are only striving to reduce the cost of production at the expense of the workers and through combination market the product at the topmost price, in direct violation of the anti-trust laws.

Parents who may see this article, if you are contemplating placing your boy, or if he has commenced under the conditions here described, to learn any trade connected with the saddlery and harness industry, you will do your son valuable service and exercise a moral duty to your child by causing him to give up the work or to banish any idea he may have of engaging in it.

W. E. BRYAN, General President,  
International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

New York, Jan. 10, 1911.

Trade during the holidays, as usual, was very quiet, news proportionately scarce. I hope to do better in my next letter.

No. 8, the new local Italian speaking craftsmen is now in full running order with Brother Chillemi as president and Brother Amaroso as financial secretary. We wish the local unlimited success. This local is starting out with a vim, it is making arrangement for a thorough organizing effort among the Italian speaking piano makers. This is the report brought to the Joint Executive Board by the delegate. The local also contemplates the holding of monthly open meet-

ings at which speakers of prominence will deliver addresses. This is a good move and should be productive of results.

Local No. 7, Madoline and Guitar makers, also Italian speaking, is one of the most compact locals of all New York locals. They appear to maintain a solidarity not to be found in any of the other locals. This is a trait much to be admired. The local has just had its financial affairs straightened out, which became somewhat chaotic owing to their lack of understanding of our financial system. Special financier Brother Wenderoth, assisted by Brother Chillemi, did the job. Everything is now in ship-shape order and the local will no doubt have smooth sailing in the future.

Business Agent Diehl has at last received positive assurance from the International President that Organizer Starr will again be instructed to labor in New York's vineyard and this time for a period of not less than six months. It is expected that Brother Starr will arrive here on or about the middle of February. Positive assurance has been given that it will not be later than the last of February.

While some opposition developed at the joint meeting to the proposition of paying part of the organizer's salary and expense for the period he may be with us, the proposition when voted upon carried nevertheless by a handsome majority. This is highly gratifying to the average member and especially to the Business Agent, who volunteered the proposition. I am not given to flattery, but I believe in giving the devil his due and when I therefore say that our business agent has been the hardest working man of any since he has been in office and that he has produced highly satisfactory results in this short time I am but telling a truth which everybody knows. It is because of this activity and success that I plead for united support for the business agent. By giving him our united support results will and must come.

That was quite a surprise Strich & Zeidler sprung on their employees December 27th. It is not often that employers, at least not employers of the piano industry, arrange banquets for their employees. Well, that is just what the firm of Strich & Zeidler did. Without notice to anybody until the time arrived, in a quiet way the firm went to work and prepared for a banquet, a feast fit for the kings, for the evening of December 27th, and on the afternoon of the same day they extended the invitation to their employees, which, of course, while creating surprise was nevertheless accepted.

Little incidents like this tend much to establish friendly relations between employer and employee.

Wuertz, proprietor of the Wuertz piano factory, who largely caters to workingmen and women for patronage, still declines to unionize his factory. Personally, I am unable to understand Mr. Wuertz's attitude, I hope that something will soon turn up to cause a change of heart in Mr. Wuertz. If all trade unionists and their friends will refuse to purchase pianos without the label it undoubtedly would lead Mr. Wuertz to realize the error of his way.

The Central Federated Union in conjunction with our Joint Executive Board is still hammering away at the Bloomingdale firm, circularizing various portions of the city and vicinity in explanation of this firm's attitude toward organized labor. This firm depends very largely upon the patronage of the working man and his friends for an existence, it should not require a great deal of circularizing to bring this firm to a proper conception of its duty toward workingmen. If every workingman would but do his duty another story would soon be told.

With the passing of 1910 I suppose all old scores are wiped out. I suppose we are all ready to start a new leaf. I hope this is true and that from now on everyone of us will work with a vim never heretofore displayed. I hope we will

all give our officers the support to which they are so justly entitled. This is the year during which we must profit, we must have more wages, shorter hours and many other things too numerous to mention. These we must have, let us not forget the must, these things we can have, let us not forget the CAN.

If we but work unitedly and persistently today, tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow and every day nothing can stop us from securing more wages and shorter hours.

What others have done we piano makers can do.

Correspondent of Greater New York.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1911.

We're past writing 1910, though some of us still fail to accept the change, the receipt of a letter dated a year back should, therefore, not surprise you.

Nineteen hundred and eleven ushered in with a moderate amount of work for our boys, however, so far 1911 has been a great improvement over the same period in 1910. If this same ratio of improvement continues during the year, 1911 will prove itself a banner year. Let us hope so.

At the joint meeting of locals No. 1 and 2, mention of which was made in my last letter, it was decided to conduct the coming entertainment, to be held Saturday, March 25th, Schlitz's Hall, Division street and Ashland avenue, jointly. A committee of three from each local was appointed to make the necessary arrangement. From the committee I have it that the affair will be in the nature of a stag, for piano makers only, a rip-roaring-good time at 25 cents per head. This is the first joint affair ever arranged in this city and should prove a world beater.

Mention was also made in my last letter of the request for a wage adjustment on the part of the Price & Teeple employees. I can now report the matter settled for the next two years, the boys having gained a substantial increase all along the line. The day work scale was increased from 33 1-3 cents per hour to 35 cents per hour in keeping with the wage scale of other factories.

The Price & Teeple company, let me say in passing, is one of the most fairminded firms the representative of our union has ever had the pleasure to deal with. When I say pleasure I mean it in the full sense of the word.

A great many of our boys were greatly surprised to learn of the difficulty surrounding our old and "esteemed" friend and former fellow townsman, Corl, who seems to have bitten off more than he could masticate. While Corl never was an Angel of men in all things, a feeling of sympathy seems to prevail among many of his former fellow associates. The writer in conjunction with many others hopes that matters with Corl will soon adjust themselves and his business be placed on a solid footing.

The garment workers' strike, one of the hardest battles ever fought in this city, is fast drawing to an end. The victory lies with the strikers. The Hart, Schaffner & Marx company having capitulated. This firm employs some 12,000 people, leaving some 20,000 still on strike. It is expected that other firms will fall in line at an early date.

In connection with this strike let me say that our boys have not done their full duty to the strikers in a financial way. If there ever were strikers meriting financial support it is these present striking garment workers. The boys should not hesitate to give their little mite. It must be remembered there are still 20,000 persons on strike that need to be fed, clothed and housed. This must be done, for complete victory is what is wanted.

When the shop collector comes around don't fail to give something to aid the strikers.

No. 2 has changed its meeting place, the local beginning Friday, January 20th, will meet at Kolle's Hall, corner Market and Randolph street. The local will meet regularly on the first

and third Fridays of each month, the Executive Board of the local will meet at the same hall on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Just keep this in mind.

At the last meeting of No. 1 the By-Laws for the government of the joint unions were submitted and approved, it is now up to No. 2 to do likewise. No. 1 also selected its members to the Joint Executive Board, namely: Brothers Sehllicht, Jones, Helle and Dold.

Pardon me for making a suggestion at this time, I think it is timely. I desire to suggest the advisability of the Joint Executive Board getting immediately down to business, to appoint their various committees, among them the organizing committee, in order that the work of organizing may be begun at once. We have some time at our disposal now in which effective work can be done, this time should not be frittered away in idleness.

Remember if you want 65 cents per hour, and eight-hour work day, Saturday half holiday you must be up and doing.

Please do not forget.

Correspondent of No. 1.

### ENTERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

More than three hundred persons, most of them the company's employees, were entertained by the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Piano Co. in honor of the opening of their new factory. The dinner was something of a combination of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, for the firm is celebrating its eighth successful year as piano manufacturers. Eight years ago the annual output was 75 pianos, and last year it had grown to 100 per month without the demand being satisfied.

S. R. Gourlay presided at the banquet, and was assisted by F. W. Winter, Thomas Leeming and J. E. Hoare.

Mr. Gourlay took occasion to refer to the facilities the new plant afforded to the employees. There was abundance of light and comfort. Rest-rooms and smoking-rooms would be provided and everything would be done to make the place bright and cheery. He appreciated the loyalty of the employees, many of whom had been with the firm since manufacturing began, and he particularly referred to the splendid work of Mr. Hoare. On behalf of the other members of the firm he also presented Mr. Hoare with a beautiful gold watch.—Musical Age.

### TO DISCONTINUE PHOSPHORUS.

Fearing compulsory federal and state legislation, manufacturers of matches in the United States have entered into an agreement to discontinue the use of white phosphorus, which causes a deadly and loathsome disease among match factory workers. It is known as phosphorous necrosis, but is commonly called "phossy jaw."

To make this movement possible the Diamond Match Company, which controls the industry in this country and is known as the "match trust," has voluntarily surrendered to competitors the patent rights on a harmless substitute for the poisonous phosphorus.

### ARMOUR PENSIONS EMPLOYEES.

A pension system for all employees over sixty years of age is soon to be adopted by Armour & Company. A committee appointed by the company several months ago has practically all details of the plan worked out and will be ready to make its report very soon. The main lines of the committee's recommendations already have been approved by the company, and announcement of the full details is expected within a few days.

### A SURPRISE BANQUET.

It is not uncommon for the piano manufacturers to entertain each other through the instrumentality of banquets, but piano history fails to reveal many instances where banquets were arranged for the joint entertainment of the worker in the factory and the employer. Exceptions, of course, may be found and one of these exceptions is the recent banquet provided by the firm of Strich & Zeidler, piano manufacturers of New York City for their employees. It is customary for the Strich & Zeidler company to periodically arrange some sort of entertainment for their employees, either banquet, outing, informal good time or some other kind of amusement. In this regard the Strich & Zeidler company stand practically alone among their numerous competitors.

This year, or rather the end of last year, it was a banquet, a real banquet, one of those affairs the workmen usually enjoys reading about in the newspapers and it came to the employees as a real surprise. So quietly were the arrangements perfected that not even the slightest inkling of the affair leaked out before formal notice was given on the afternoon of December 27, 1910. The banquet was arranged for the same evening, you can imagine the surprise of the men, but despite this short notice and the element of surprise not one was missing when it became time to enjoy the good things provided in so liberal a fashion.

The banquet, as stated above, was the real goods, all wool and a yard wide, the eatables the best to be had and the drinkables, well, that is another story. A splendid time was had, everybody was happy and between eats speechmaking was the order of the day. Everybody spoke, including the members of the firm. It was an evening long to be remembered.

At a late hour and amidst songs and good wishes a parting was had, happy greetings for the new year and a "Long live the Strich & Zeidler firm" ended what everyone present considered to have been the best evening's entertainment ever enjoyed. Pleasant reminiscences these.

### GENERAL STRIKE OF SAILORS.

J. Havelock Wilson, member of Parliament and president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, admitted January 14th that a strike of sailors, affecting every English port, would be called at the beginning of coronation week next May.

It is Wilson's intention to make the strike world-wide if possible. He declares that the time is ripe for the sailors to get increased pay and sweeping modifications in the conditions of their labor, which he denounced as unbearable. Asked whether the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, the principal American union, would join the strike, Wilson said:

"We hope to make the strike so effective on this side that American sailors and those of other countries will see that the time is opportune for a world strike and will speedily join us."

Wilson said that the union now has a membership of 40,000 and that unless the ship owners grant the demands a complete tieup cannot be averted. The men not only want more pay, but desire the establishment of a conciliation board to have complete charge of all disputes that may arise in the future. They also will insist on one-third of the wages of all sailors being paid to them on arrival at their first foreign port of call. The food given the seamen, he says, is very bad on nearly every line and this will also have to be improved.

**ALL UNION PIANOS  
HAVE THE LABEL**

# Deutsche Abtheilung

Friede auf Erden, den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen.

Ein gesegnetes Weihnachten und ein fröhliches Neujahr!

Nun heißt es 1911, 65 Cents die Stunde, Samstags ein halber Feiertag und ein Arbeitstag von acht Stunden.

„Label“-Agitierung bringt Erfolge, darum ist es ratsam, daß immer für alle „Labels“ agitiert wird.

Die Arbeiterbewegung wächst schnell, sowohl in Weisheit, als auch in Zahlen. Bist du ein Teil dieser Bewegung? Wenn nicht, warum nicht?

Die St. Louiser Konvention der A. F. of L. war einzigartig wegen ihrer Friedsamkeit. Außer den gewöhnlichen zur Gerichtsbarkeit gehörigen Auseinandersetzungen ereignete sich absolut nichts, welches das Gemüt der Delegaten aufgeregt hätte.

Schriftführer Morrisons Bericht an die A. F. of L. Konvention zeigte einen beständigen Zuwachs an Mitgliedern in den verschiedenen verbrüdereten Arbeiterverbindungen während des letzten Jahres. Dies ist bedeutsam, da die Panik und tausend andere Hindernisse sich im verfloßenen Jahr ereignet haben.

Das Organisationsfieber ist auch in die Stadt New York gedrungen. Während der letzten Monate haben sich Hunderte den Local-Unionen angeschlossen. Dies ist offenbar gewiß: Wo ein Wille ist, da ist auch ein Weg. Laßt das gute Werk vorangehen! Da ist kein Handwerk, für welches Organisation nötiger ist, als das Handwerk des Pianoarbeiters. Noch nötiger ist freilich ein besserer Lohn, kürzere Stunden und mehr menschliche Arbeitszustände. Nur auf dem Wege der Organisation können diese Vorrechte erlangt werden.

Moral: Agitiere, belehre und organisiere!

Die letzte Wahl errang größere Macht für unsere sozialistischen Freunde in Milwaukee. Das gesamte sozialistische County-Dict ging mit wenigen Ausnahmen siegreich hervor. Viktor L. Berger, der Unersehrodene, wurde als ein Mitglied des Kongresses der Vereinigten Staaten erwählt.

Dieser Sieg wird den Sozialisten in Milwaukee eine bessere Gelegenheit geben, die Verdienste einer sozialistischen Herrschaft zu zeigen.

Mögen sie stets erfolgreich sein!

## Der Wurm hat sich gedreht.

Vor mehreren Jahren bot die Piano-Industrie dieses Landes herrliche Ausichten für arbeitsame, willige und fleißige junge Männer, um ein Handwerk zu erlernen, das unter allen Umständen einen annehmbaren Lohn für vernunftgemäße Stunden garantierte.

Zu den Tagen war das Spekulationsfieber und die Geldgier nicht so ausgeprägt, wie heutzutage. Man nahm einen gewissen Stolz in die Herstellung der Klaviere, man war zufrieden mit einem guten

Gewinn, ja, man war zufrieden, wenn man nur leben und leben lassen konnte.

Dann erhielt man einen Gehalt, der den Lebensunterhalt ermöglichte. Dann forderte man übermenschliche Anstrengung.

Der Piano-Fabrikant früherer Jahre ist leider fast verschwunden, nur wenige sind noch da. An seine Stelle ist der „moderne Mann“, der Geldzeuger, getreten. Ja, er ist fort und mit ihm auch der gute Lohn, vernünftige Arbeitsstunden.

Geschicklichkeit ist auch nicht mehr vorhanden. Die Arbeit wird spezialisiert, Arbeiter werden zu einem Selbstgetriebe, Teile von Maschinen, Stäbe an Rädern, um harmonisch zu schlagen, zu schieben und zu bewegen mit dem Kolben der tausend oder mehr Pferdekraften habenden Dampfmaschine.

Wehe dem, welcher seine Aufgabe versteht, der einen Schlag verpaßt, dessen Veranlagung nicht Schritt halten kann mit den übermenschlichen Forderungen. Er wird auf die Seite geworfen, er muß für sich selbst sorgen; dieser kommt zum Hungern, jener zum Verhungern.

Für junge Männer fehlt jeder Sporn, dieses Handwerk zu ergreifen.

Die Industrie ist brutalisiert.

Dieser Wechsel im Arbeitgeber hat auch einen Wechsel im Arbeiter hervorgerufen.

Der Klavier-Arbeiter früherer Zeiten ist nicht mehr vorhanden. Warum nicht? Das würde zum Erzählen eines Kapitels einer anderen Geschichte führen.

Er ist weggegangen, um anderen untertänigen und leistungsfähigen Arbeitern Raum zu verschaffen.

Er konnte seine Stelle ebenso wenig innehalten, wie der Fabrikant von Kunstinstrumenten früherer Zeiten es vermochte unter der geldwütigen industriellen Rekonstruktionsperiode.

Diese Gier verlangte einen Wechsel; die Gier verlangte größere Dividenden.

Das „Lebe und lasse leben“ Prinzip erwies sich als ein Stein des Anstoßes.

Ebenso erging es dem damaligen Klavier-Arbeiter.

Beide standen im Verruf.

Ein Weg wurde erfunden; die vier Gegenden der Welt wurden durchsucht nach Opfern.

Sie wollten Sklaven, nicht Arbeiter, und sie haben sie wirklich gefunden.

Männer, zum Teil umgekehrte, mit unseren hiesigen Zuständen gar nicht vertraut, wurden zu unseren Missethätigen und Fabriken gelockt unter dem Versprechen großen Reichtums.

Ihr Loos war Arbeit, Arbeit und nur Arbeit; ihr Lohn war gering.

Die kaum glaubliche Unwissenheit dieser Arbeiter machte sie zu willigen und leistungsfähigen Instrumenten in den Händen ihrer Arbeitgeber. Der Fabrikant erzielte Gewinn und jetzt kann die Piano-Industrie sich mehrerer Millionen als je zuvor brüsten.

Die Männer arbeiteten wie die Sklaven, diese Männer von den vier Himmelsgegenden. Sie brachten die Millionen zustande, sie gaben ihr Blut, ihr eigenes Leben, um dem „modernen Mann“ zu großem Reichtum zu verhelfen.

Seit der eben geschilderten Zeit sind aber viele

Monde vergangen und der willige und untertänige Arbeiter ist nicht mehr willig und untertan.

Aus ihm ist ein wissendes, intelligentes Wesen geworden.

Der Wurm hat sich gedreht.

Sie haben gelernt, daß sie sich organisieren müssen, — und ne organisieren sich jetzt auch.

Alle unwahren und falschen Darstellungen des Fabrikanten können den Strom nicht mehr hemmen.

Der Italiener, der Böhme, der Pole, der Litauer, der Schwede, — sie sind nicht mehr leistungsfähige Kreaturen des Arbeitgebers.

Sie hören und verlassen sich nicht mehr auf die süße Stimme des „modernen Mannes“, des Arbeitgebers.

Es war eine traurige, trübe Erfahrung, eine Erfahrung voll von Unterdrückung, Leiden und Opfern von Seiten des Arbeiters und seinesgleichen. Eine Erfahrung, die viel gekostet hat!

Wir freuen uns, daß der Wurm sich gedreht hat. Wir freuen uns, daß der Italiener, der Böhme, der Pole, der Litauer, die Arbeiter aller anderen Nationalitäten, der Jude und der Grieche, gelernt haben, daß ihr bester Freund doch nicht der Arbeitgeber, sondern der Union-Mann ist, der mit vereinter Kraft die Zustände aller zu bessern trachtet.

Diese Zeitschrift und die Organisation, welche sie vertritt, heißt euch herzlich willkommen. Wir laden euch ein, unserer Organisation beizutreten und wir versichern euch, daß eure Interessen stets gewahrt bleiben werden.

Unsere Organisation glaubt, daß alle Arbeiter einen ihrer Arbeit entsprechenden Lohn erhalten sollen und zu dem Ende wird sie alle Angriffe des Arbeitgebers streitig machen.

Wir sind Arbeiter und nicht Drohnen, freie Männer und nicht Sklaven, und können mit Recht Anspruch erheben auf das Beste, das die Welt darbieten kann.

Wir sind dagegen, daß wir die Kassen der Millionäre füllen, während die hungerigen Hunger leiden. Wir sind dagegen, daß wir arbeiten, alle Arbeit verrichten sollen, während andere ernten. Wir sind Gegner aller Dinge, die den Arbeiterstand zu einem Untergeordneten und den Arbeitgeber zu einem Hebergeordneten machen wollen.

Deshalb haben wir unsere Organisation gebildet, und darum bitten wir um die Mitwirkung aller Arbeiter unseres Handwerks, welcher Farbe, welches Glaubens, welcher Nationalität sie auch sein mögen.

Darum freuen wir uns. Wir freuen uns, daß sich der Wurm gedreht hat.

## PRICE AND TEEPLE MEET.

The annual meeting of the Price & Teeples Piano Co. was held at the offices of the company in Chicago recently and the old officials of the company were reappointed. W. B. Price continues as president, Robert Pringle, vice-president, and F. W. Teeples, secretary and treasurer.

The meeting was the ninth anniversary of the formation of the Price & Teeples Piano Co. and the annual report read by the secretary was a story of nine years of intelligent effort and uninterrupted progress.

Possibly few men in the trade are better known personally than the heads of the Price & Teeples Piano Co., and the integrity, high financial standing and commercial responsibility of the concern is a matter of general knowledge.

# Departamento Italiano

Pace in terra agli uomini di buona volontà.

Buon Natale e Lieto Capodanno.

Adesso per il 1911, 65 soldi all'ora, il Sabato mezza festa e otto ore di lavoro al giorno.

Ricordatevi: Ogni piccola cosa aggiunta a quello che abbiamo avuto fa un pò di più.

Il movimento in favore della marca d'unione apporta buoni risultati, per conseguenza non restate mai con le mani in mano. Promuovete tutte le marche d'unione.

Il movimento operaio va crescendo rapidamente sia per assennatezza come per numero. Ne fate voi parte? se non ne fate parte, perchè non ne fate parte?

La convenzione tenuta a St. Louis dall'A. F. of L. è degna di nota per la sua supina docilità; al di là delle solite quisquiglie di giurisdizione non è occorso proprio nulla che facesse inacidire il sangue dei delegati.

Il rapporto del Segretario Morrison alla convenzione dell'A. F. of L. mostra un costante aumento nel numero dei membri delle varie unioni di mestieri affiliate, durante l'anno, e ciò a dispetto del panico e di mille altri ostacoli.

La febbre di organizzarsi ha veramente invaso la città di New York. Negli ultimi pochi mesi centinaia di membri sono stati aggiunti alla lista dei membri delle varie unioni locali. Questo dimostra che il volere è potere. Però bisogna fare in modo che questo lavoro continui. Nessun mestiere ha tanto bisogno dell'organizzazione come quello degli operai di pianoforti. Ciò che bisogna ancora più sono migliori paghe, meno ore di lavoro e condizioni più umane negli stabilimenti, ma questi privilegi si conseguono unicamente mediante l'organizzazione.

Moralità: Agitatevi, educatevi, organizzatevi.

L'ultima elezione ha aggiunto maggior potere ai nostri amici Socialisti di Milwaukee. L'intera scheda Socialista per la Contea, salvo poche eccezioni, è riuscita vittoriosa, e, per di più, l'intrepido Victor L. Berger è stato eletto al Congresso degli Stati Uniti.

Questa vittoria darà ai Socialisti di Milwaukee una migliore opportunità per svolgere i meriti del regime Socialista.

Possano essi avere sempre successo.

## IL VERME SI E' RIVOLTATO.

Anni dietro l'industria dei pianoforti in questa nazione offriva splendida opportunità per giovani economici, amanti e persistenti al lavoro, i quali erano desiderosi di apprendere un mestiere, che, sotto qualsiasi circostanza, garantisse un equo compenso per un ragionevole numero di ore di lavoro.

In quei giorni la febbre della speculazione, l'ingordigia del denaro in commercio non erano ancora così forti come adesso. I manifatturieri provavano una certa compiacenza nella fabbricazione dei loro strumenti, essi si con-

tentavano di un equo profitto, insomma erano soddisfatti di vivere essi stessi e di fare vivere gli altri.

In quell'epoca essi davano paghe con le quali si poteva vivere e non esigevano sforzi sovrumani.

Il manifatturiere di pianoforti del tipo antico, ci dispiace dirlo, è quasi scomparso, ben pochi sopravvivono ancora. A lui è succeduto "l'Uomo Moderno," il manipolatore di denaro. Sicuro, il manifatturiere del vecchio stampo se n'è andato, e con lui se ne sono andate ARTE, equi salari, orario ragionevole, ecc.

E' scomparsa anche l'abilità individuale. Il lavoro è stato specializzato, gli operai sono divenuti nè più e nè meno che automi, pezzi di macchina, denti di ruota, per colpire, spingere, muovere, lavorare all'unisono con lo stantuffo di una macchina a vapore di 1,000 cavalli e anche più.

Guai a colui che vien meno al suo compito, che sbaglia un colpo, la cui costituzione fisica non gli permette di mantenere il passo inumano.

Egli è scartato, messo da parte, deve ingegnarsi come meglio può se non vuole morire di fame.

Ogni incentivo che induceva i giovani ed abbracciare questo mestiere, è scomparso.

L'industria è stata abbruttita.

Questo cambiamento da parte del padrone ha provocato un cambiamento anche nell'impiegato.

Il lavoratore di pianoforti del passato è scomparso anche lui, onde il parlarne equivale a narrare un capitolo di un'altra storia.

Egli ha dato il posto a lavoratori più docili e sottomessi.

Egli non poteva conservare la sua posizione sotto la direzione dell'"Uomo Moderno" nello stesso modo come il giorno deve cedere innanzi all'avanzarsi della notte.

Egli non poteva più mantenere la sua posizione nello stesso modo come nemmeno il manifatturiere di vecchio stampo il fabbricante di strumenti d'arte, potrebbe uniformarsi contro questa pazza ricostruzione industriale, sibionda di denaro.

La cupidigia richiedeva un cambiamento, la cupidigia domandava maggiori dividendi.

La politica del vivere e del lasciar vivere ne risentì un forte contraccolpo.

Gli effetti furono parimenti risentiti dall'operaio di pianoforti di allora.

Ambedue le parti provarono di essere nocive l'una all'altra.

Ma si escogitò un mezzo infernale per risolvere la questione, quello di assoldare vittime in ogni angolo del mondo.

I manifatturieri volevano schiavi, non operai, e trovarono quello che cercavano.

Uomini senza discernimento, ignoranti dei nostri costumi e delle nostre condizioni furono trascinati sul nostro suolo e nei nostri stabilimenti con la promessa di prosperità e di ricchezza.

La loro parte era di lavorare, lavorare, unicamente lavorare, il loro compenso, una misera porzione, era data con rincrescimento.

L'estrema ignoranza di questi lavoratori li rese docili e sottomessi. Il padrone approfittò di questo stato di cose e in tal modo germogliò dall'industria dei pianoforti un numero di milionari come non si era mai visto prima.

Intanto i lavoratori di quell'industria languivano nella schavitù, lavoratori provenienti da ogni parte del globo. Essi resero possibile l'accumulazione dei milioni; essi diedero il loro sangue, la loro vita, per concentrare la ricchezza nelle mani dell'"Uomo Moderno."

Da quando questi lavoratori sono stati importati su questa terra nella nostra industria, olte lune sono passate, e adesso l'impiegato docile e sottomesso, non è più sottomesso e docile.

Egli si è trasformato in un essere accorto, colto, intelligente.

## IL VERME SI E' RIVOLTATO.

Essi hanno imparato a organizzarsi — infatti vanno organizzandosi.

Tutte le falsificazioni e le bugie dei padroni non possono resistere alla potenzialità delle forze unite.

L'Italiano, il Boemo, il Polacco, il Lituano, lo Svedese, non offrono più al padrone la schiena docile e sottomessa.

Essi non stanno più a sentire nè dipendono dalla voce melliflua dell'"Uomo Moderno," il padrone.

E' stata per essi una prova dolorosa, dolorosissima; una prova che ha recato miseria, sofferenze e sacrifici agli operai e ai loro compagni.

E' stata un'esperienza pagata a un prezzo terribile.

Noi siamo lieti che il verme si sia rivoltato; siamo lieti che l'Italiano, il Boemo, il Polacco, il Lituano, il lavoratore di tutte le nazionalità, gli Ebrei come i Cristiani, abbiano imparato che, dopo tutto, il loro migliore amico non è chi spadroneggia su di loro, bensì l'unione il quale cerca di migliorare le condizioni di tutti mediante sforzi collettivi.

Questo Giornale e l'organizzazione che esso rappresenta inviano un cordiale saluto a voi tutti. Noi vi invitiamo ad aggregarvi alla nostra organizzazione, assicurandovi che i vostri interessi e quelli dei vostri compagni saranno tenuti in grandissimo conto.

La nostra organizzazione crede che tutti i lavoratori dovrebbero ricevere il pieno equivalente del loro valore e, per raggiungere questa meta, si opporrà a tutte le aggressioni dei padroni.

Noi siamo operai non calabroni, uomini liberi non schiavi, perciò abbiamo diritto a ciò che di meglio vi ha nel mondo.

Noi siamo contrari a riempire le casseforti dei milionari, mentre noi moriamo dalla fame; noi siamo contrari a lavorare a fare noi tutto il lavoro, mentre altri se la scialano nell'ozio; noi siamo contrari a tutte quelle cose che fanno dell'operaio un essere inferiore, e del padrone un superuomo.

Appunto per questo abbiamo formato la nostra organizzazione, appunto per questo vi domandiamo la cooperazione di tutti i lavoratori del nostro mestiere, qualunque sia il loro credo o la loro nazionalità.

APPUNTO PER QUESTO SIAMO CONTENTI; CONTENTI PERCHE' IL VERME SI E' RIVOLTATO.

## SENTENCE ANARCHISTS.

Twenty-five anarchists were on January 18th sentenced to death at Tokio, Japan, for conspiring to kill the Emperor and members of the royal family.

Those sentenced include D. Kotoku, the leader of the band, and his wife. Fifteen others who have been on trial in secret were released.

It is believed that the Mikado will order clemency to the convicted prisoners and commute their sentence to life imprisonment.

Later.—The sentences of twelve of the twenty-four anarchists who were condemned to death by the Supreme Court were commuted to life imprisonment. The clemency was not extended to Denjiro Kotoku, the alleged ring leader, who once lived in San Francisco, and his wife, both of whom will be executed.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL instruments.

A UNION Piano, Organ or Musical Instrument is superior to any instrument of like make and price.

Always insist on the Label; buy no others.

Label Instruments are the best.

### ALABAMA

ANNISTON—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
HUNTSVILLE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MONTGOMERY—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
MOBILE—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.

### ARKANSAS

FAYETTEVILLE—  
I. W. Gulsinger.  
HOT SPRINGS—  
D. E. Richards.

### CALIFORNIA

EUREKA—  
Eilers Music Co.  
FRESNO—  
Eilers Music Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO—  
Eilers Music Co.  
SACRAMENTO—  
A. J. Pommer Co.  
Eilers Music Co.  
LOS ANGELES—  
Eilers Music Co.  
B. Platt & Co.  
Sturgis-Bowling  
Music Co.  
714 S. Grand Ave.  
OAKLAND—  
Eilers Music Co.  
Girard Piano Co.  
1221 Broadway.  
STOCKTON—  
Eilers Music Co.  
SAN JOSE—  
Eilers Music Co.  
REDLANDS—  
T. J. Hammett.

### COLORADO

CRIPPLE CREEK—  
E. W. Kurth,  
233 E. Bennett  
Ave.

COLORADO  
SPRINGS—  
Willet R. Willis,  
23 E. Kiowa St.

DENVER—  
Columbine Music Co.  
W. H. Irion.

### CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT—  
C. H. Morris.  
HARTFORD—  
J. M. Gallup & Co.  
M. C. Caulfield,  
30 Webster St.  
NEW HAVEN—  
N. W. Hine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
WASHINGTON—  
D. G. Pfeiffer.

FLORIDA  
PETERSBURG—  
Fergusson Music  
Co.

### GEORGIA

ROME—  
E. E. Forbes Piano Co.  
COLUMBUS—  
Martin Furn. Co.  
ATLANTA—  
Phillips & Crew.

### IDAHO

BOISE—  
Eilers Music Co.  
BLACK FOOT—  
Eilers Music Co.  
MONTPELIER—  
Thos. C. Nielson.

LEWISTON—  
Eilers Music Co.  
MOSCOW—  
Eilers Music Co.

### ILLINOIS

AURORA—  
W. F. Heles.  
BELLEVILLE—  
Knapp Bros.  
CHICAGO—  
Joseph Gerts, 2237 N. Sacra-  
mento Ave., Telephone, Ir-  
ving Park 280.  
Bush & Gerts, Weed & Day-  
ton St.  
Bush Temple of Music, Clark  
and Chicago Ave.  
Darroch Piano Co.,  
2483 Archer Ave.  
Meyer & Weber, 169 Wabash  
Ave.  
August Meyer, 849 Lincoln  
Ave.

CARM—  
A. S. Brockett.  
CHAMPAIGN—  
J. M. Ewing.  
—ON—  
Miss Renah Miles.

CAPRON—  
Alex Vance.  
DANVILLE—  
Port Poage.

ELGIN—  
Mrs. Bella Held.  
EFFINGHAM—  
B. E. Sharp.

FLANAGAN—  
Jansen & Joosten.  
FREEPORT—  
D. Allington.

GALESBURG—  
H. O. Spencer.  
O. T. Johnson Co.,  
125 E. Main St.

J. W. Segrist  
FRANKFORT STATION—  
E. D. Hellerman.  
GENESEO—  
Wm. Stein.

GIRARD—  
J. D. Francis.  
HENRY—  
Duke Bros.

KEWANEE—  
P. M. Griggs Music Co.  
KANKAKEE—  
G. G. Fuller.

MARION—  
J. B. Heyde.  
PONTIAC—  
Jansen & Joosten.

PETERSBURG—  
M. H. Moore.  
QUINCY—  
Giles Bros.

STERLING—  
J. D. Harden.  
SYCAMORE—  
L. C. Lovell.

SORENTO—  
Mitchell & West.  
SPRINGFIELD—  
L. M. Locke.

WALNUT—  
Chas. W. Ross.

### INDIANA

ANDERSON—  
Anderson Music Co.  
42 W. 9th St.

BRAZIL—  
C. E. York.  
COLUMBUS—  
R. J. Gillaspay.

642 Washington  
St.  
INDIANAPOLIS—  
Pearson Music House.

ELWOOD—  
U. G. Klingman.  
DUNKIRK—  
Stewart Bros.  
ELKHART—  
Wilbur Templin  
Music Co.  
420 S. Main St.  
GREENCASTLE—  
Jas. L. Hamilton,  
17 S. Indiana St.  
FORTVILLE—  
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New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 518 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Ricand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

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New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17 meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Michels, 413 W. Forty-first Street. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwab, 466 E. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary Wm. Sanborn, 303a Summer Street, W. Somerville, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 20 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21, meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at 1234 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Johnson, 2 Doris Street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ganson Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fields, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marlon Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 7th Avenue, Long Island City. Financial Secretary, F. H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, J. Reichert, 120 Eckford St. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 66 Nassau Ave.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 118 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Heimbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 277 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers' Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, Phil. Rottman, 209 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Paisley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbes St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 220 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McCullough, 704 Indian Road. Financial Secretary, James Netterfield, 680 Ossington Avenue.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 809 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

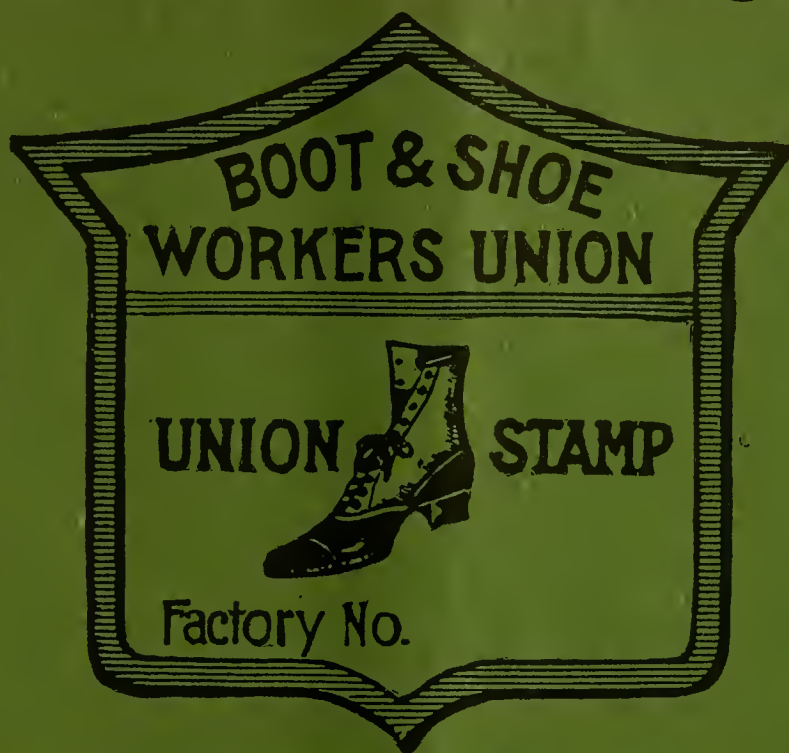
Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purdie, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Woodstock, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 61 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Molson's Bank Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Kitt, P. O. Box 4. Financial Secretary, Harvey J. Cook, P. O. Box 224.

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Are the equal of  
others in quality of  
Material and are  
**SUPERIOR IN  
WORKMANSHIP.**



Buy them to make  
your conscience  
feel right. & Buy  
them to get the best  
shoe for your money

**C. H. LANG & CO.**

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**NEW YORK**

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THIS IS THE LABEL  
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PIANO ORGAN AND  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT  
WORKERS INTER-  
NATIONAL UNION  
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ASK FOR IT

# PIANO ORGAN <sup>AND</sup> MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS



OFFICIAL JOURNAL



DEVOTED TO THE PIANO ORGAN &  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY  
AS REPRESENTED BY THE EMPLOYEE

# To Whom It May Concern!

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¶ In reply to the many inquiries received at the office of publication relative UNION and NON-UNION Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of NON-UNION manufacturers.

¶ The names and addresses of the firms manufacturing UNION or LABEL instruments can be had upon application to the office, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## Partial List of Non-Union Manufacturers

¶ **W. W. KIMBALL CO.**, Pianos, Reed and Pipe Organs, Chicago, Ill.; The Kimball Company manufactures the following Pianos: The W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill.; Heinze, Chicago, Ill.; Whitney, Chicago, Ill.; Hollenberg, Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Bentley, Chicago, Ill.; Arion, New York; Dunbar & Co., New York.

**THE GEO. P. BENT PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.  
**THE KOHLER & CAMPBELL PIANO CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**LYON & HEALY CO.**, Musical Instruments, Chicago, Illinois.  
**THE E. GABLER & BROTHER CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**THE JACOB DOLL CO.**, Pianos and Piano Cases, New York, N. Y.  
**THE KRELL CO.**, Pianos, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
**THE ADAM SCHAAF CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Illinois.  
**O. WISSNER CO.**, Pianos, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
**WESER BROTHERS**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**SHUBERT CO.**, Pianos, New York, N. Y.  
**WESTERN COTTAGE CO.**, Pianos and Organs, Ottawa, Illinois.  
**THE J. V. STEGER & SONS PIANO CO.**, Pianos, Chicago, Ill.

¶ The members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers International Union, an organization composed of the employees of the Musical Instrument Industry, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, kindly requests organized labor and friends not to purchase any MUSICAL INSTRUMENT unless such instrument bears the LABEL of the organization.

¶ The interests of all UNION MEN and WOMEN, in fact all who toil for a livelihood, is best conserved by the purchase of UNION LABELED Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments. ]

# PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS

ISSUED BY  
PIANO ORGAN & MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS  
**UNION MADE**  
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

## OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Vol. 12

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1911.

No. 12

### WHY NOT?

Another explosion! A bang and a crash!  
The same, sad old old story again!  
Another weak bank gone to bits with a smash,  
With depositors crying in vain!  
The same time-worn fable of juggling with funds  
They've told to us over and o'er;  
Then from Morgan a shout:  
"Wait! I'll straighten it out!"  
But why didn't he do it before?

A line of wage earners who put in their all,  
And weep as they see they've been robbed;  
A financier vanished beyond all recall  
Before he's been captured and mobbed;  
A banking department that sticks up a sign  
Announcing "Closed Tight!" on the door,  
And declares to you, "Wait  
Till we investigate!"  
But why didn't they do it before?

A batch of directors, all carefully picked,  
Who say: "Well, we thought he was straight;  
But we're not responsible, we too were tricked;  
We're sorry, although it's too late."  
Then they promptly step out, saying: "Well,  
with such men  
Henceforth we'll do business no more;  
He's the devil's own limb  
And we warn you of him!"  
But why didn't they do it before?

Yes, why didn't some one—for wise ones there be—  
Well versed in Robinical crime,  
Watch closely the game ere the money could flee,  
And set danger signals in time?  
Oh, it's comforting very to say: "You've been robbed,  
And we hope you'll be swindled no more;  
Now we'll look through the books  
Of these naughty crooks!"  
But why didn't they do it before?

—Paul West.

## JUST A SUGGESTION



### COURT OF APPEALS RAPS FAKE CONTEST.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Shepard, handed down recently, reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case of Herman L. Minton against the F. G. Smith Piano Company of this city. The action was founded upon an advertised offer published in the Washington Post on October 17, 1909, promising prizes to persons who should successfully count the dots contained in a picture printed in the advertisement in question.

The advertisement stated that a \$675 Webster player-piano and prizes in gold of \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 would be given absolutely free to successful counters, and that "all you have to

Perhaps the Clergyman whose sympathies are with organized labor in the battle to better the condition of the toiler will find inspiration for a sermon in the pipe organ of his church?

do is to count the dots which appear in and around the outlined 'Webster Piano-Player' while the rules governing the contest stated: "Count the dots and send your answer in with name and address plainly written," and that "in case of ties, premiums of equal value will be given to each." Following the advertised scheme was an agreement which all contestants were obliged to sign, as follows: "I have

counted the . . . dots in and around the player-piano and I agree to abide by the decision of the judges."

Minton signed this agreement and sent in his solution on a form clipped from the Post. He counted the dots correctly, and demanded the first prize or a premium of equal value, but the piano company refused to deliver him either prize or premium. Mr. Minton then brought

suit for \$675, through Attorney Wm. Bradfield. The case was first heard by Justice Wright in the Supreme Court of the District. The defendant, through Attorney J. J. Darlington, demurred, on the ground that the facts stated by the plaintiff did not show that he was a "winner" in the contest referred to, and this view of the case was sustained by Justice Wright, who decided for the piano company.

The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeals. The record of the case in the Court of Appeals sets forth a letter of the vice-president of the defendant company, W. P. Van Winkle, to the plaintiff, saying that although he counted the dots correctly, his solution of the problem did not measure up in the two other points, neatness and legibility, with other correctly numbered solutions, so that under the rules governing the contest the judges were able to award him one of the advertised prizes.

Another letter contained in the opinion of Chief Justice Shepard further explains the position taken by the defendant with reference to its promise to give the prize in controversy. This letter is very interesting, and is in part as follows:

"In the contest referred to, persons were invited to compete under the printed rules governing the 'Contest,' in the Washington Post, and other daily papers, were calling to mind the Star of October 21, 1909; the rules specified that contestants were to count the dots in the advertisement, and send in their solution either on the printed coupon connected with the advertisement, or on other paper at their option; the rules also stated that neatness, legibility and accuracy (correctness of number) were to be the three points to be considered by the judges in coming to their decisions, making the awards of prizes—in other words, the mere sending in of the correct number was not of itself sufficient to win any prize; there were two other points to be complied with by all contestants; in addition to this, every contestant, over his or her signature, had to agree to abide by the decision of the judges, four representatives of the Washington daily papers; Mr. Minton entered the contest with this agreement, as did all contestants, the decision of the judges to be final. In this connection we wish to say that as advertised, this company had nothing whatever to do with the making of the awards of prizes, or arriving at any conclusion whatsoever relative to the awards; this was relegated to the judges, and if Mr. Minton had any grounds for complaint, it would be against the judges, from whose decision he agreed not to appeal, and not against the F. G. Smith Piano Company."

The opinion of the court, after stating the facts as recited here, proceeds to lay down the law to be applied to such facts, and we quote several of the most interesting propositions:

"The advertised offer of a reward or premium for the performance of a specified act is a proposition submitted to all persons who may accept and comply with its conditions. Until accepted it may be withdrawn; but when accepted, it becomes a binding contract between the proposer and the acceptor who shall have performed the service or done the act required."

"The acceptance by plaintiff and his agreement to abide by the decision of the judges binds him in the absence of allegations of a fraudulent award, to accept their decision in the matters properly submitted to them under the terms of the offer which became a contract by plaintiff's compliance with its terms. The authority of the judges of the contest must be determined by the terms of the published offer and rules governing the contest. These must be given a reasonable interpretation and in case of ambiguity in any particular the construction should favor the acceptor rather than the proposer, who prepared and submitted the offer."

"There is, however, no ambiguity. The offer states: 'All you have to do is to count the dots which appear in and around the outlined Webster player piano. Then send your answer, with your name and address neatly and legibly written to the "Contest Department," F. G. Smith Piano Co., before 6 p. m., Tuesday, October 20, 1909.' In the rules governing contest the following appears: 'Count the dots and send your answer in with the

name and address plainly written.' . . . 'The correct number of dots is known only to the manufacturers of the Webster piano. This number has been forwarded in a sealed envelope to the four judges of the contest, who are representatives of the four newspapers of the city of Washington. We do not know the number and the judges will not know it until they open the envelopes on the day the contest is decided.' Then follows the form which those entering the contest are authorized to send in after filling the blank left for the number and signing the same with the address of the signer. It appears from this that the piano company was to ascertain if the name and address were plainly written. If not, it was under no obligation to transmit the answer to the judges. By such transmission they affirmed that these were plainly written. All that the judges were required to do was to compare the number of dots given in the answer with the number contained in the sealed envelope submitted by the manufacturers. The number was plainly enough written for them to make this comparison, and they reported that the answer contained the correct number of dots. Their duty according to the terms of the advertisement was fully performed when they did this. It seems that there was very little margin for 'neatness and legibility' in the answer as returned on the blank form as authorized; but whether so or not the determination of that was entirely beyond the power of the judges and their finding on that ground was without weight or effect. Their duty was fully performed when they found and reported that the number given in the answer was the correct one. Everything beyond that was superfluous. The actual finding that plaintiff had given the correct number in his answer entitled him either to the special first prize offered, or in case of a tie with others to a premium of equal value. It was not necessary for him to allege fraud in the award of the judges in respect of a matter not submitted to their judgment by the terms of the offer as published and accepted.

"It was error, therefore, to sustain the demurrer, and the judgment will be reversed with costs. The cause will be remanded with directions to grant a new trial and for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion, pending which the plaintiff will be permitted to amend his declaration if so advised. Reversed."

This case is of great importance to organized labor in general, as the lawyer who so ably defended the same is William Bradfield, a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and to think that this young and able attorney triumphed over such well-known men as Justice Wright and Attorney J. J. Darlington, men who are famous for their action in the Buck Stove and Range Company decision, which is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, certainly speaks in the best of terms for the coming generation of labor attorneys. We might add in conclusion that with more men of labor connected with the Lawyers' Union and a few more in Congress, different decisions would be rendered, not only as the above case, but in behalf of labor and its rights.

#### WARNING!

The Detroit Federation of Labor again desires to warn all tradesmen who might be considering the possibility of picking up some of the good things to be had in Detroit, according to the wholesale advertising being conducted by the Detroit Board of Commerce. We have men out of work here by the thousands, and still they want more. The fact is, there is nothing here for those who come, only to join those who are already walking the streets. The alluring ads sent out from Detroit are misleading and are simply an effort to glut the labor market and thereby force wages down to the lowest possible point, and things are bad enough here without an influx of strangers. Please announce this in your official publication, and oblige,

Faternally yours,

DETROIT FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Alfred J. Exton, Secretary.

#### TO PROHIBIT PUZZLE CONTESTS.

A bill closely touching the interests of piano dealers is about to be introduced in the California legislature. It is designed to prohibit puzzle contests of all kinds. If this bill passes it will put an end to all coupon and certificate schemes in the state of California.

#### TITLES PURCHASED FOR AMERICAN GIRLS AND PRICES PAID.

Duchess of Manchester (Consuelo Yznaga) . . . . .	\$ 1,000,000
Princess Poniatowski (Elizabeth Sperry) . . . . .	1,000,000
Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) . . . . .	10,000,000
Lady Curzon (Mary Leiter) . . . . .	5,000,000
Lady Lister-Kaye (Natiea Yznaga) . . . . .	1,000,000
Countess von Pappeaheim (Miss Wheeler) . . . . .	1,000,000
Princess Colonna (Eva Julia M. Bryant) . . . . .	2,500,000
Countess Castellano (Anna Gould, now Princess de Sagan) . . . . .	17,000,000
Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) . . . . .	500,000
Lady William Beresford (Mrs. L. Hammersly) . . . . .	3,000,000
Duchess of Manchester (Helena Zimmerman) . . . . .	2,000,000
Duchess of Roxburghe (May Goelet) . . . . .	25,000,000
Countess of Stafford (Mrs. Colgate) . . . . .	1,000,000
Princess Auersperg (Florence Hazard) . . . . .	1,000,000
Lady Thomas Hesketh (Florence Sherron) . . . . .	1,000,000
Mrs. Arthur Paget (Minnie Stevens) . . . . .	2,000,000
Mrs. Vivian (Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts) . . . . .	12,000,000
Countess of Craven (Cornelia Martin) . . . . .	1,000,000
Countess of Donoughmore (Elena Grace) . . . . .	500,000
Baroness de Vriere (Annie Cutting) . . . . .	500,000
Mrs. Douglass Campbell (Miss Lawrence) . . . . .	500,000
Marchioness de Brereuil (Lita Garner) . . . . .	2,000,000
Princess Vicovaro (Eleanor Spencer) . . . . .	1,000,000
Marchioness de Can Marzano (Miss Gilanden) . . . . .	1,000,000
Countess de Rohan-Chabbott (Mrs. H. Gallatin) . . . . .	1,000,000
Princess Hatzfeld (Clara Huntington) . . . . .	2,000,000
Baroness Bocklinson (Miss Berwind) . . . . .	1,000,000
Marquise de Choiseul (Miss Couder) . . . . .	500,000
Princess Engalitcheff (Emily Part-ridge) . . . . .	1,000,000
Duchess de Dino (Adelia Sampson) . . . . .	2,000,000
Countess Festetics (Ella Haggin) . . . . .	2,000,000
Baroness de Zedlitz (Miss Ehret) . . . . .	500,000
Lady Gilbert Thomas Carter (Miss Parker) . . . . .	3,000,000
Countess von Larisch (Marie Satterfeld) . . . . .	4,000,000
Mrs. Michael H. Herbert (Belle Wilson) . . . . .	5,000,000
Baroness Halkett (Sarah Phelps Stokes) . . . . .	10,000,000
Mrs. Burke Roche (Frances Work) . . . . .	1,000,000
Duchess de Valeney (Miss Morton) . . . . .	1,000,000
Lady Gordon Cuming (Florence Garner) . . . . .	1,000,000
Countess Moltke Huitfeldt (Louise Bonaparte) . . . . .	1,000,000
Countess Yarmouth (Miss Thaw) . . . . .	1,000,000
One hundred lesser American heiresses . . . . .	64,500,000
Mrs. Colin-Campbell (Daisy Leiter) . . . . .	5,000,000
Countess of Suffolk (Nannie Leiter) . . . . .	5,000,000
Countess Festetics (Alice Wetherbee; the count's second marriage) . . . . .	2,000,000
Princess Braganza (Anita Stewart) . . . . .	2,000,000
Duchess de Chaulnes (Theodora Shouts) . . . . .	Not known.
Countess Szechenyi (Gladys Vanderbilt) . . . . .	5,000,000
Countess de Beaufort (Irma Kilgallen) . . . . .	Nothing.
Total . . . . .	\$214,000,000

**LABEL PIANOS  
ARE BEST**

## TRADE NOTES

The five-story building at 139 to 143 Charles street, New York, has been leased from Whitney Lyon by the Hasbrouck Piano Company. The transfer was made through Ames & Co.

The fifteenth annual convention of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America began its sessions at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday, February 14th.

John A. Norris, vice-president of the Smith, Barnes & Strohber Piano Company, Chicago, died from blood poisoning at the Mercy Hospital, that city, at the age of 64. At his deathbed were Mrs. Norris and Mr. Norris' niece, Mrs. Franke, wife of the manager of Jan Kubelik, the violinist.

Plans are being prepared by the J. B. Thiery Piano Company of Milwaukee for a new factory. It is to be a four-story structure and is to be erected on Jackson street, between Wisconsin and Mason streets. The building will be 34 by 120 feet, of reinforced concrete, with a terra cotta front. It is expected that it will cost about \$30,000.

Suit was brought by Goepel & Co., dealers in piano hardware, against the Kurtz Action Company. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants gave an order for goods to be delivered throughout the year, but when the Kurtz Action Company took over the business of Fred Kurtz they repudiated the contract. Goepel & Co. ask damages to the amount of \$4,600.

The Aeolian-Weber Piano and Pianola Company has announced a new issue of preferred stock to the amount of \$1,500,000 of the Aeolian Company, a subsidiary concern. Stock of the new issue is to bear 7 per cent interest and it is guaranteed by the parent company. It is understood that the entire issue has been offered at par and it is said that all was underwritten.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry L. Davis, who did business at the Acme Music Roll Company at 3638 Park avenue, New York, by these creditors: Lafrenz W. Gooss, \$534; George W. Badger, \$358, and the Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Manufacturing Company, \$114. It was alleged that he is insolvent, gave a mortgage of \$1,000 on real estate to Emily A. Davis, and made an assignment on September 24th. The liabilities are \$2,620 and the assets \$2,062.

The Cable-Nelson Piano Company of Chicago, at its annual meeting, voted to increase its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$350,000. The capital is all paid up and there is a substantial surplus. It was also announced at the meeting that President F. S. Cable, of the company, had purchased the interest of M. A. Myers, vice-president of the company and one of its heaviest stockholders. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: F. S. Cable, George W. Schultz, E. S. Rauworth, T. L. Powell, John E. Cooke.

Another new enterprise is to be established in Baltimore, Md., by J. P. Caulfield & Co., who have just leased, through the office of Joseph H. Callahan, real estate broker, two floors of the

large new warehouse at 1000-2 Hillen street, at the corner of Exeter street. The company will have floor space for its new plant aggregating 15,000 feet, and will be supplied with machinery for the manufacture of self-playing piano actions. It is said there will be employed in the plant at all seasons of the year about 100 men.

Alleging that the new grand player action of the Wilcox & White Company infringes its patent rights, the Aeolian Company has brought suit against John Wanamaker, as the New York representative of the former concern. The particular act of infringement is stated to concern the Votey patent of the Aeolian Company. An answer to the suit has already been filed, in which it is specifically denied that the Wilcox & White Company has infringed the rights of the Aeolian Company in any way.

The H. P. Nelson, Company, made defendant recently in a suit for \$10,000 by George A. Young, at Tulsa, Okla., struck back when it filed a suit for \$2,000 against Young, the plaintiff in the former action. The allegations made by the plaintiff are that the defendant has failed to live up to his part of the contract, in that he has incurred an indebtedness of \$500; has retained \$600, of which he has made no accounting, and has refused to pay the monthly rental of \$125 per month. For this, the plaintiff claims that it has been damaged in the sum of \$2,000, for which judgment is asked in the district court at Tulsa.

### NO PIANO PRESENTATION.

Recently there appeared a story in the daily press to the effect that President Thomas L. Lewis of the Mine Workers had been presented, in appreciation of his faithful services, among other things, with a piano. Since the publication of this story numerous letters have reached this office making inquiry whether the piano presented was a union-label instrument. This office, being as much in the dark regarding this matter as the writers, deemed it best to inquire directly of President Lewis. This was done, and reply was promptly received. The reply is herewith published in full. It will be seen the daily press, as usual, was in error; no piano presentation was made, thus silencing the doubts of those who may have thought it possible that Brother Lewis would accept or that the Mine Workers would present a non-label or seab instrument. The reply:

United Mine Workers of America.

Affiliated with A. F. of L.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1911.

Mr. Charles Dold, International President,  
Musical Instrument Workers' Union,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your favor of February 10th received and noted, also copies of letters referred to. Same have been carefully read and for your information desire to state that Mr. George Becker, your local secretary, has undoubtedly been misinformed, as there was not a presentation of a piano made to President Lewis by the Mine Workers at the recent convention held at Columbus, Ohio.

Hoping this information will be satisfactory, I am,

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) MISS ABRAM,  
Secretary to President.

### NEWLY INCORPORATED.

Phillips Music Company, Boston, Mass., deal in music; capital, \$100,000. President, A. B. Phillips; treasurer, H. D. Gerrish, Dorchester.

\* \* \*

Niagara Musical Instrument Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; manufacturing musical instruments, etc.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators, W. H. Griffin, W. D. Trimble, E. A. Oley, North Tonawanda.

### ANENT CLOUGH & WARREN.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 6, 1911.

To the Creditors of Clough & Warren Company:

We have, since our appointment as receiver of the Clough & Warren Company, continued the manufacture and sale of its product, as well as the collection of its outstanding accounts and contracts, which are numerous and widely scattered throughout the United States.

The known indebtedness at the time of our appointment, as reported to you, was about \$330,000.

The total indebtedness now proven and known by the receiver is \$350,000.

The increased indebtedness is mostly on account of creditors filing claims on account of Clough & Warren Company's liability on dealers' notes, which had been discounted, and which on the date of the appointment had not yet been paid by the makers.

We have, since our appointment, reduced the indebtedness by payment on preferred and secured claims, etc., \$59,000, and now have cash on hand for equal distribution among creditors, \$34,000; total, \$93,000; thus reducing the indebtedness to \$257,000.

All expenses are paid to date, except a few current receiver's accounts payable.

We wish to pay a dividend of 10 per cent to all creditors, but under the laws of this state it is necessary that the first dividend be authorized by the creditors at a meeting held by them.

In order to comply with that law, we hereby call a meeting of the creditors to be held at our office on Friday, February 10, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m.

DETROIT TRUST COMPANY,  
Receiver.  
Ralph Stone, Secretary.

### GABLER COMPANY DOWN AND OUT.

Ever since the strike of the E. Gabler & Co. employes, some years ago, a strike which was lost at the time, this firm has experienced more and more difficulty in disposing of their manufactured product, and within the last year or so, it is said, the firm has continued manufacturing under very heavy losses. It is now rumored that the present owner, Emil E. Gabler, is moving heaven and earth to rid himself of this elephant, and, judging from latest reports, he is about to succeed. While the details of the transactions which are to relegate the Gabler firm to oblivion have so far not been made public, it is well understood that within a week or two at most this old-time opponent of union and union labor will, as far as the piano industry is concerned, be a thing of the past.

And thus ends another, a last chapter of a strike lost.

Mr. Gabler, when interviewed, declined to give reasons for the sale of the Gabler business, though evidently pleased with the situation, as a very noticeable smile illuminated his otherwise scowling countenance.

### BOSSES ELECT OFFICERS.

The National Piano Manufacturers' Association elected the following officers for 1911: President, J. Harry Estey, Brattleboro, Vt.; first vice-president, A. S. Bond, Fort Wayne, Ind.; second vice-president, R. W. Lawrence, New York; secretary, Burton R. Miller, Boston; treasurer, Ben H. Janssen, New York.

It was decided to hold the next convention, in 1912, at Atlantic City, N. J.

## ALL UNION PIANOS HAVE THE LABEL

GOVERNOR HADLEY'S ADDRESS TO THE  
A. F. OF L.

Governor Hadley: Mr. Chairman and members of the American Federation of Labor: I am glad, indeed, to come here this morning as the chief executive of this state, to extend to you a cordial welcome and to express the wish that your meeting here may be a pleasant one, and that your deliberations may result in good to organized labor and to the entire country. I am very glad of the opportunity to be here for this purpose. I regret that my welcome is about twenty-four hours late, but I assure you it loses nothing in its sincerity by reason of the fact that it is delayed twenty-four hours. I am glad of the opportunity to renew the pleasant associations and acquaintanceship I have formed with some of the representatives of this federation in public meetings in the past.

I do not know but that I ought to take advantage of this opportunity to tell of an experience I had with the president of the American Federation of Labor, and of the very valuable service he rendered to me on the occasion of our first meeting. It was at a meeting of the Civic Federation in Washington, something over a year ago, at a dinner given the members of that body. In company with a number of other corn-fed governors, who were seated together, I was fortunate enough to be located near the president of the American Federation of Labor. One of the dishes given to us at that dinner perplexed us, because we didn't know whether to eat it with sugar or salt, or with a knife, fork or a spoon. I consulted with my brother executives, and they were as much nonplused as I was. Finally in desperation we appealed to the president of the American Federation of Labor to advise us what those delicate viands were and how we should eat them. He told us we had presented to us a dish of terrapin, and that we should eat it as we would a dish of roast beef or pork. I told him when he was instructing the governors of the states how to eat terrapin he was not a representative of labor, but a plutocrat in disguise, and I would take the first opportunity to expose him to the country. He informed me when he was a cigarmaker in Baltimore and was working at his trade he carried his noonday lunch in a tin bucket, and instead of the pork or beef we would carry in this western country he carried terrapin, because it was cheaper than the other, and in that way he entered into the mysteries of it. I hope I may have an opportunity on the occasion of this visit to initiate him into the mysteries of consuming some of our favorite products, perhaps how he should eat the things we produce, and if he wishes any further instruction in eating and drinking I shall be glad to reciprocate for the service he rendered me a year ago in the city of Washington.

I am glad on this occasion to be able to welcome the representatives of organized labor to a state that enjoys the desirable experience of being so evenly balanced between the two great political parties of the country that neither of them can afford to be unfair to or discriminate against any class of our citizenship. I regret that I am not able to welcome you to a state in which labor and capital are in entire accord, but I am glad to know that the fact that their now existing differences are not because the chief executive of the state has not endeavored in every way to bring about a fair and amicable adjustment.

I am glad also to be able to welcome you to the state that has already given evidence by concrete legislation of a desire to do what can be done in a practical way to protect the interests and advance the welfare of those who live by toil. We have here a factory inspection law and a child labor law, not ideal, it is true, but still they are steps in the right direction and better, perhaps, than exist in most of the states in the Union. And I am glad to be able to tell

this convention that the man who is placed in charge of that department and has imposed upon him the duty of enforcing these laws is by my appointment a representative of organized labor himself, and one who feels from the force of actual experience the interest of those whose interest he is sworn by law to protect.

We have a mine inspection law and a mine inspection department. We have a law in this state limiting the hours of labor in underground mines, a law which it was my pleasure and privilege as attorney general of this state to sustain the constitutionality of in the Supreme Court of the United States; and I have appointed as the five men charged with the enforcement of these laws members of organized labor, men who have known of the dangers and the trials which confront the man who works in underground mines by actual experience in such employment. And through the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties in the last twenty-one months we have reduced the number of deaths and accidents in underground mines thirty-three and one-third per cent as compared with the last preceding period. I hardly think it would be necessary to say to an audience such as this, and I know it would not be necessary to say it to a gathering of lawyers, that such a correction in the conduct of public affairs may mean to some women and some families the averting of the greatest tragedy human life can impose.

We have also sought to enforce in this state a principle which I undertake to say will receive the approval of this audience, as I believe it receives the approval of all audiences in the state of Missouri, and that is the principle that in this state no combination of money or power can place itself above the law and none can violate the law with impunity. We have an anti-trust statute in this state, placed on our statute books by an act of the legislature, which I produced after an experience of something like two or three years in the coal oil business, in which I was engaged with one John D. Rockefeller. We did not get along well together while we were running the coal oil business in this state; but I learned something about it, and I learned something about the coal oil monopoly. I am glad to inform you that the laws in regard to combinations and trusts in this state do not apply to combinations of laboring men as it does to the monopolies which are formed for the purpose of increasing the cost of living to those who have to live by honest toil.

I do not wish to convey to you the impression that there exists here ideal conditions, or that we have by any means arrived at Utopian conditions of life in the relations between the employer and the employee. We have still room for advancement, and I trust the deliberations of this convention will open up many lines of improvement. There are many lines that appeal to such an organization as yours. There is the question of whether it shall undertake a general propaganda looking to the advocacy of some new theory of society or industry, the propaganda for changed conditions in which different rules shall apply for the distribution of the wealth that is so largely the result of labor. There is the other proposition that comes before any organization such as this, the proposition as to whether they shall undertake the accomplishment of progressive results through the advocacy of certain concrete measures that in themselves will work a certain and a definite improvement in the conditions of those whom they represent and for whose welfare they are principally concerned.

I have had occasion as a practicing lawyer, as the chief law officer of this state and as the chief executive officer of the state, to have my attention directed to and to become interested in a proposition I consider as second to none in importance to the laboring men of this country. I refer to the inadequacy of our present system for compensating those who are injured in the

conduct of modern industrialism. Perhaps, to state it more clearly, the reduction of the dangers and the injuries incident to the modern system of industrialism; because, to my mind, what the laboring men of this country primarily are interested in is not so much the question of recovering compensation for the injuries they may suffer, or providing a system by which those dependent for support upon the labor of others can secure compensation for their deaths; but by providing such a just, such a prompt and such a certain system of compensation that it will automatically bring about a reduction of the dangers and the risk incident to modern industrialism itself. In other words, what the laboring man is interested in is not in recovering damages, but in securing safety; and what the wives and children of those who toil are concerned in is not in a certain right of action for the loss of their protector, but in having the protector come back to his home and family at the end of each day of labor safe and sound as when he went away in the morning.

It is a reflection upon the capacity of the American people for self-government that here in this great free country of ours we are clinging to archaic and almost barbaric system of compensating those who are injured in the modern system of industry, after almost every civilized country on the face of the earth has abandoned it. Notwithstanding all these laws for the inspection of factories, for the prevention of child labor, for the improvement and safety of mines and other dangerous occupations, the toll the modern industrialism still exacts from those who conduct it presents a tragedy unequaled in the history of civilization.

It is unnecessary, I take it, to tell you that the deaths incident to modern industrialism are greater than the deaths resulting from a war in which two great armies would be constantly engaged. From statistics obtained from newspapers recently I learn that the deaths on railroads during the year ending June 3, 1910, amounted to almost 4,000, an increase of 1,000 over the last preceding year, and what it had been practically for a number of years prior to that time, and the people injured in the conduct of the railways of the country numbered nearly 80,000. It has been estimated that if the present rate continues, in the next fifteen years 2,000,000 railroad employees will be either killed or injured in the conduct of the railroads of this country. Statistics show that something like 10,000 miners lose their lives each year in this country. This is unnecessary, and to a certain extent is due to our present inadequate system of compensating those injured in the conduct of modern industry. This is shown by the fact that scarcely one-fourth as many are injured or killed in certain foreign countries as are injured and killed in this country in the operation of underground mines.

While the two occupations I have named are the most dangerous, yet there was exhibited recently in the city of Boston a miniature guillotine which arose and fell ten times every minute, indicating the number of lives sacrificed in this country in the conduct of modern industry, and a light flickered and went out twice each minute to indicate the deaths due to tuberculosis, a disease that often results from unhealthy employment and insanitary conditions in those employments. This is the toll modern industry has exacted from the laboring men of this country. The economic laws of these human lives present a figure that almost staggers comprehension, presents an amount of actual loss and injuries to this country that makes other economic questions seem insignificant in comparison. And yet, notwithstanding this great loss, we still adhere to the old system of saying to a man who is hurt in the conduct of modern industry, "You can only recover damages if you can prove it was due to the negligence of your employer."

(Continued in next issue.)

# UNION MATTERS

John P. White has been elected President of the United Mine Workers of America, defeating Tom L. Lewis by a vote of 98,934 to 72,190.

\* \* \*

The shortest hours of any union workmen in New York City are those of caisson workers. Three hours a day, with thirty minutes off for luncheon and wages of \$5 a day is the rule for the men who work under an air pressure of "three atmospheres" (about forty-five pounds).

\* \* \*

The housemaids of Boston have formed a union to bring about the following results: Regular family meals; one afternoon off a week and two Sundays a month; a word of appreciation now and then; the establishment of an employment agency of their own; the establishment of a house maid's home.

\* \* \*

All the workmen employed by the breweries of Chicago have presented new wage scales to the Brewers' Exchange for consideration. These include the stationary engineers, firemen, coopers, maltsters, brewers and keg and bottle beer wagon drivers. The executive board of the Federation of Labor was instructed to consider the wage scales and indorse them.

\* \* \*

The United Mine Workers of America, in convention at Columbus on January 31st adopted an amendment to its constitution making ineligible to membership mine bosses, superintendents, members of the National Civic Federation or other organizations allied with the employing class.

\* \* \*

Five thousand workmen engaged in dredging work on the Great Lakes have made a demand upon the dredge owners for an eight-hour day with the same wages that are now paid for ten. The representatives of the four unions whose members are employed in dredging work will meet in Detroit and confer with the dredge owners. According to the action of the various unions involved a strike will be called if the shorter workday is not granted.

\* \* \*

About 200 drivers and helpers of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in Jersey City went on strike for six hours recently. They returned to work the same afternoon following a conference with General Manager Hickey at the Erie Terminal in pursuance of an agreement to submit their grievances to the officials of the company.

It is charged the company has been discharging men who were actively engaged in building up the union.

\* \* \*

Railway mail clerks have formed a national organization and have sent James Manahan, a St. Paul attorney, to Washington to intercede for them with the Postmaster General. Congress will also be asked to make an investigation of the grievances of the clerks in order that some laws can be enacted that will protect them in the future. The new organization will be known as the National Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks and it will absorb the Northwestern Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The clerks also complain that the strike of clerks on the Tracy-Pierre Railroad was caused by forcing them to work more than eight hours.

\* \* \*

Commencing Monday, February 13th, printers working in Chicago newspaper offices are at work under a new scale, negotiations for which have been on for about two years.

Under the new agreement linotype operators will work under the same rate of wages as heretofore, while the hourly salaries of hand men will be increased 7 cents an hour.

Proofreaders (copyholders, copycutters, make-ups and assistant machine tenders) will receive an increase of \$3 per week.

All other conditions will remain the same as provided for in the scale of prices which went into effect January 4, 1909.

## ATTENTION, LOCAL UNIONS.

As the next convention of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America will be held in the city of Toronto, Ont., Canada, beginning Monday, July 10, 1911, the attention of the affiliated locals is called to the provisions of our constitution governing the election of delegates, Article 1, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, which read as follows:

Sec. 4. The basis of representation in the International Union shall be one delegate for each local union, provided that said union shall not contain less than 25 members for three consecutive months previous to the election of delegates. This shall not apply to newly instituted local unions having not less than 25 members. Unions having less than 25 members shall combine with their nearest sister unions for that purpose. Unions having more than three hundred members shall be entitled to two delegates, and for each additional three hundred, or fraction thereof, not less than one hundred, one delegate more. In the election for delegates to the convention by unions, it shall require a majority vote to elect.

Sec. 5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Delegates representing more than twenty-five members shall be entitled to one additional vote for every twenty-five members in excess of that number. The votes of unions having more than one delegate shall be equally divided among such delegates.

Sec. 6. The International Union shall allow local unions for every delegate five dollars per diem, including Sundays, to and from and while the Convention is in session, and transportation rates by the shortest route. No other appropriation from the general fund shall be made in favor of the delegates.

Sec. 7. No member shall be eligible to office as a delegate or alternate unless he shall have been a member of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America for one year prior to the election, except when the union has not been in existence the time therein required. In cities where unions have been in existence for one year or more, a one year's membership shall be required.

Sec. 8. All delegates to the International Convention shall be elected by their respective unions at the first regular meeting in March preceding the Convention. The union shall, at the time of electing a delegate, elect also an alternate to serve in case of disability of the regular delegate. No appeal against the election of a delegate or alternate shall be recognized unless the same shall be made within thirty days after such election. In the event of a vacancy in the office of delegate and alternate, the union shall have the right at any meeting prior to the Convention to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 9. The Corresponding Secretary of each local union shall, immediately after the election of the delegates, notify the International President.

Local unions are requested to strictly adhere to the above constitutional provisions in the election of delegates, so as to avoid a possible unseating of delegates-elect.

All members in order to be eligible to election as delegate or alternate must be in good standing in the union of which they are members at the time of election.

Corresponding secretaries of local unions are required to immediately after election of the delegates notify the International president of such election, giving the names and addresses of the delegates and alternates chosen.

## BREAK IN LOS ANGELES SITUATION.

Since May 19, 1910, the unionists of Los Angeles have been struggling for the right to organize, which right has been denied them by well-organized employers. On the date mentioned the men of the brewing industry were obliged to leave their places. Shortly afterward the iron

trades were drawn into the combat. The issue was the same.

Last Saturday, February 4th, the Wieland agency of the Wieland Brewery of San Francisco and the agency of the San Diego Brewing Company settled their differences with their former employees. A \$1 a week increase in wages has been granted, a union shop, and the departure by next Monday—February 13th—of those individuals who degraded themselves and their fellows by taking the positions vacated in behalf of a principle.

This is cheering news. We congratulate heartily the trade unionists immediately concerned, as well as those who are still engaged in battle. The omen is good. Victory rests with the wage earners as the result of the completion of this long-drawn-out skirmish.

There is no doubt that the brewery trade unions would be able to report a complete victory but for the gold poured into the contest by the Otises and Huntingtons and their kind. The people of the south are tired of the turmoil. They know it isn't doing any good for business, and they have also reached the opinion that the unions are going to live.

Every sensible man and woman realizes that if the employers should win now, that the same ground would be covered subsequently, to the detriment of all interested. History has proved that. The wide-awake employer believes it to be good policy to do business with his men and women in their collective capacity, for otherwise they are helpless, and he shows inconsistency by securing and using the bargaining power that he refuses them.

Union shops, an increase in wage, and the employment of only those affiliated with trade organizations is what the Labor Clarion can report in this issue. The pleasure is by no means confined to the Pacific Coast. All over the land people are watching and waiting for developments. They are coming.

The merchants of the south never complain when they meet combinations of all sorts in the industrial world. They use the same methods. Somehow or other the thought of human beings endeavoring to combine to make the best terms possible for their labor is abhorrent to those gentry, and it is largely so because of the poison Harrison Gray Otis has used to obscure the issue and add to his and others' millions. It is time for a change.—Labor Clarion.

## MILLION FOR A. F. OF L. HEADQUARTERS.

A million dollar labor headquarters in the national capital is being planned today by a special committee of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor.

The board has been wrestling with the question of a new national home for the representatives of labor for nearly a year. Under its instructions the committee which was recently appointed will draw up the plans and estimates.

A big office building in downtown Washington is contemplated.

## UNDER WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Recently at Seattle, Wash., where the right of suffrage has been granted the gentler sex, a woman was arraigned before a justice of the peace—a mere man—charged with interfering with a public utility device. The deputy prosecuting attorney, a young woman, appeared to conduct the case against her. The accusation was made that the defendant had "arched" a gas meter in such a way as to permit but half the gas to flow through the meter while the other half was conducted to her kitchen range. Her counsel demanded a woman jury, which request was granted. However, the fact that the attorney who was to prosecute the case was also a woman is said to have greatly disconcerted her counsel, but the woman prosecutor's only act is said to have been to move for dismissal, and the motion was sustained.

## Legislation and Legal Matters Affecting Unions

The Oregon plan for the election of United States Senators by popular vote was adopted by the lower house of the Iowa legislature on the 7th, by a vote of 82 to 18. In the Senate on the 11th the Oregon plan was adopted by 31 to 16.

Returns from Arizona generally show that the constitution has been ratified by about 78 per cent of the voters. The vote was surprisingly light, being only about 15,000, as compared with 27,000 cast in the congressional election in 1908. Only Apache county gave a majority against the document.

The Keegan child labor bill was passed by the Indiana House of Representatives, Feb. 13, without debate by a vote of 70 to 22. The bill provides that children under fourteen years shall not be employed except at farm or domestic work. Those under sixteen years of age shall not be required to work more than eight hours a day and never at night, boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen shall not be employed at any hazardous or hurtful occupation. Forty-eight hours a week is given as the limit for those under sixteen.

Legislation to protect labor unions, to prevent employers from using the power of injunction to break a strike and to restrict them from hiring guards or detectives to protect themselves or their property is sought in a bill introduced in the California state assembly.

The first section of the bill is designed to protect employees from being compelled by employers to agree not to join or be a member of a labor organization as a condition of their employment.

Any one convicted of such an act may be fined from \$200 to \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail from one to six months.

In the second section of the bill an attempt is made to prohibit members of unions on strike from being enjoined in the courts or accused of conspiracy.

The New Orleans Dock & Cotton Council, Dock Workers' Central Body, was found guilty of conspiracy to interfere with foreign trade, January 25th, by a jury in the United States Court. Members of the council had been arraigned under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The force of the verdict falls upon the officers of the council. The organization has 50,000 members. Its component parts are about ten various organizations made up of dockers and freight handlers. From the time a piece of lumber or a bale of cotton reaches the port until it is stowed upon a vessel it is not handled by any except members of the council.

It was argued that the men threatened to tie up the port by a great strike, paralyzing traffic. The officers at the time of the threatened strike were James Byrnes, Philip Parsaw and U. S. Swan, the last two being negroes. Sentence was postponed.

After a lapse of two years the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals has filed its opinion upon which it based its decision sustaining the injunction granted in the Court of Chancery to the George Jonas Glass Company restraining the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States from "interfering with employees and the business of the company" at its plant in Mineola during the protracted strike among the glass workers in South Jersey, which began

about four years ago and which ended about two years ago.

Because the findings are those of the court of last resort in New Jersey, and, therefore, is the recognized law from this time on, the subject is of importance. The majority opinion was written by Chancellor Pitney, while Justice Minturn wrote a minority opinion. The litigation was the outgrowth of a boycott of the glass work at Mineola.

The object of the boycott was to compel the company to conform to working conditions demanded by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

To save its profits the company went into the Court of Chancery and after a bitter legal battle the famous and somewhat sweeping chancery injunction was issued.

### WHY THEY OPPOSE PARCEL POST.

There have been reasons why a Republican Congress has refused to pass a parcels post measure. One of them has now passed away. For twelve years the late Thomas C. Platt was a member of the United States Senate from New York. Senator Platt was a Republican, a member of the party in power and president of one of the largest express companies in the United States. His colleague from New York was the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, soon to retire from the Senate, thanks to the election of a Democratic legislature in the state of New York, and Senator Depew was for many years president of one of the leading railroad systems of the country and is still largely interested in railroad enterprises. Senator Platt is actually dead and Senator Depew is politically dead. Still there remain reasons why a Republican Congress refuses to pass a parcels post law.

Here are the most influential reasons:

In 1909 the gross receipts of the American Express company were \$31,909,721. Its net earnings from the express business were 1,809,254, upon a capitalization of \$1,716,004, or an annual profit during the year upon the capital invested in the company of 105.6 per cent.

In 1909 the net profits of the Wells-Fargo Express company were 70.7 per cent.

The net earnings of the Adams Express company, the United States Express company and other big express companies were correspondingly large.

In 1909 the various railroads of the country received from the four big express companies alone, for transportation, compensation as follows:

From the Adams Express company, \$14,945,896.56.

From the American Express company, \$14,621,072.16.

From the Wells-Fargo Express company \$11,416,199.60.

From the United States Express company, \$7,882,906.93.

These are the principal reasons why a Republican Congress has not enacted an adequate parcels post law, rather than the excuse which is more frequently advanced that under a cheap parcels post system the big mail order houses and the large department stores in the cities would ruin the business of the small retailer and the little merchant in the country towns.

### THE RIGHT OF RECALL.

The opposition to a popular recall for judges speaks volumes for the recognition by great interests of the judiciary as the ultimate seat of power, and of their wish to keep it. "Let our judges censor the laws of a country," they seem to say, "and we care not who enacts them." Their pretense that disgruntled litigants would set the recall machine in motion against judges

who decided for their adversaries is altogether too thin. Defeated litigants could get but few signatures to their petitions for a recall of the judge. The public would laugh at them. Their only recourse would be the time hallowed one of a spell of "cussin' the judge out in the tavern stable." But we are told that "no self-respecting lawyer would consent to be a judge," with the Recall staring him in the face. It were better if the man who for that reason wouldn't take a judgeship were left to his pickings as an open instead of a concealed lawyer for special interest. Might a judge be recalled because he held that "a country was obliged to pay bonds which the people wished to repudiate"? The instance cannot be named where a people have tried to repudiate an honestly contracted debt; and if there were any such danger, the argument would apply as well to the recall of an administrative officer to prevent his making payment, or of a legislator who refused to vote for repudiation, as to the recall of a judge. And if the people in any political subdivision decided to repudiate obligations, they would be too earnest to begin with recalling petty judges. Would the recall be "a menace to the independence of the judiciary"? On the contrary, it would relieve judges of the worse menace that perpetually faces them now. The menace of a majority of all the people of a community is a friendly aid, in contrast with the menace of the Beast.—The Public.

### DEFEAT OBNOXIOUS CHARTER.

The central trades and labor of St. Louis may well feel proud of the victory won at the polls recently in their fight against a new charter for St. Louis. The big interests as usual bought the editorial columns of the daily papers and had them filled with the usual amount of slush about the virtues of the new scheme, which is of course a plan to give big interests a better grip on the city. Organized labor had only one paper to stand by them and that was "St. Louis Labor," the official organ of the Socialist party of St. Louis. The fight was one of the liveliest ever put up by organized labor in the face of unlimited funds of the big interests who controlled the press; covered the bill-boards with posters; had cards stuck up all over the city, and in fact, neither time or money was spared to make the people of St. Louis fall for the game of the big interests.

### CANNOT ENFORCE CONTRACTS.

The Sunday newspapers, impervious as they are to criticism, may have to reckon with something more palpable soon. A recent decision of a court in St. Louis held that a certain newspaper could not recover for advertising carried in the Sunday issue. A similar decision is reported from Wisconsin, where the Supreme Court, in a decision in the case of the Milwaukee Sentinel Company versus the A. D. Meiselbach Motor Wagon Company, held that the work of a Sunday paper in printing and circulating an advertisement is neither "a charity nor necessity," as the words are used in the law regulating Sunday business. Therefore Sunday newspapers cannot hold to their contracts such advertisers as may refuse to pay for the insertion of their displays.

### MUST PAY FOR PRESSING TROUSERS.

Hereafter, when Chief Justice Lucilius A. Emery of the Maine Supreme Court has his trousers pressed it will be with the understanding that he shall pay for it himself. It came out Feb. 6th that former State Auditor Hatch turned down an expense account which the chief justice submitted containing an item for pressing trousers and one of \$2.86 for laundry.

**Union-Made Pianos are the Best**

## OF GENERAL INTEREST

The initiative and referendum was defeated in the Kansas Senate by a vote of 18 to 21.

\* \* \*

General Piet A. Cronje, the famous Boer general, died at Klorksdorp, Transvaal, on February 4, aged 76 years.

\* \* \*

The California Legislature has voted to submit to the people a Woman Suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

\* \* \*

The Kansas Senate, February 8th, passed the resolution to submit the amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote in all elections. The vote was 27 to 12. The resolution had previously passed the house.

\* \* \*

The Ship Subsidy bill was passed by the United States Senate on February 2d by a vote of 40 to 39, the Vice-President casting the deciding vote, for the first time in the history of the country.

\* \* \*

A bill to abolish the whipping post for wife beaters in Oregon was passed February 3d by the state legislature. This law was enacted four years ago, and since it became a statute wife-beating cases have almost disappeared. The law is repealed because it was considered a blot on the state.

\* \* \*

The total population of the Hawaiian Islands is 191,909, an increase of 37,908, or 24.6 per cent over 154,001 in 1900, divided as follows: Hawaii, 55,382; Kauai and Niihau, 23,952; Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Molokai, 29,762; Oahu, including Honolulu district, 82,028; Kalawao, 785.

\* \* \*

The Paris printing firm which has been issuing the Liberator for Edward H. James has notified him that it had been informed by a deputation from the British Chamber of Commerce that if it continued the publication of the paper that libeled King George it would cause the establishment to lose other and more important business. As certain legal formalities must be observed before a new printer can undertake the work, the next issue of the Liberator probably will be delayed a week.

\* \* \*

During January 1,663 failures were reported to R. G. Dun & Co., with total liabilities aggregating \$24,090,649. The number of failures was larger than for the corresponding month of 1910, when it was 1,510, and is also greater than that of any other month in the past three years, with the exception of January, 1908. The exhibit of liabilities is, however, much more favorable than that of the number of defaults. The total liabilities for the month were considerably less than for the corresponding months of 1910 and 1908, although in excess of January, 1909. In 1910 liabilities for January were \$32,015,754; in 1909, \$14,008,085, and in 1908, \$27,009,514.

### CANADA AND TRUSTS.

As an example of how the apparently impossible, within the borders of the United States, may be extremely possible—and very simple—where an honest desire exists to legislate for and in behalf of the people, instead of the specialized interests, and to protect the people against the tyranny of monopoly—even to crushing and banishing the trusts—the following from Hampton's

Magazine for January, showing how our neighbors in Canada do things, will be of special interest:

Canada has a new anti-trust law that makes the utmost penalties of our Sherman act look like an engrossed indorsement for superior moral character. As an object lesson to us the Canadian government is starting a fight against the United Shoe Machinery Company, which our Congress, state legislatures and department of justice have repeatedly given up as one impregnable combination.

Under this new Canadian law six citizens may go to any court and charge that any trust is oppressing or overcharging the consumer. If they make a reasonable showing the court orders the department of labor to investigate. The complainants name one, the trust a second and the government the third member of a commission to do the investigating. This commission may call for persons and papers, administer oaths and lock up folk who don't obey or who perjure themselves. If it finds the trust unlawfully enhancing prices it can suspend any tariff duties which protect the trust's product. Think what that would do to our sugar trust, steel trust, lumber trust, rubber trust and all the rest of them!

This commission, if it finds that a bad trust is the owner of patent rights which enable it to increase prices and promote monopoly, may issue a sweeping order suspending or abrogating all these rights. That is the provision under which it is expected to bring the shoe machinery trust to time. The shoe machinery trust, as you will remember, has come nearer than any other combination ever formed to maintaining a world-wide monopoly, and it has done this through a wonderful system of buying up patents and suppressing invention.

The minister of labor for the Dominion is now proceeding vigorously against the shoe machinery trust under this remarkable law. He expects to drive the trust out of Canada and to bring competition in. If he succeeds he will give our American trust busters a valuable lesson.

### A COSTLY JOKE.

Louis Regis Rome, of Le Puy, France, better known as Romette, an itinerant newsboy and bootblack, has just been elected to the municipal council. He is today the sole head of a town of 20,000 inhabitants, and the situation is such that it may set in motion the whole machinery of the French government.

This state of affairs was brought about by the bickerings of rival parties in the council, which had tied up all legislation for several months. The citizens became disgusted and tried to induce the members of the council to resign in a body, but failed. Recently, when the council was contemplating the election of a fourth mayor within three years, a movement was begun to discredit the entire body and make its meetings impracticable by the election as a member of a well-known street hawker and "snipe" picker, who sleeps in stables or wherever chance offers.

The idea caught the fancy of the entire town and Rome was placed in a cart from which he harangued the voters nightly. He was elected by a large majority. Immediately after the election his insulted colleagues met and resigned in a body, thus bringing about the long desired result. The voters sought to persuade Rome to resign, and after he had been plied with wine he consented to do so. Now, however, he refuses to resign or to be ousted. He says that he intends to elect himself mayor and to pass an ordinance establishing an asylum for husbands returning home too late at night. He also plans to make a law providing for all-night cafes.

Unless Councilor Rome changes his mind the situation will become so absurd that the prefect

of the district will have to report the case to the minister of the interior. The latter will refer it to the ministerial council, which will submit to the president of the republic for his signature a resolution formally dissolving the municipal council of Le Puy. Then M. Rome, divested of his brief glory, will have to return to his shoe blacking and his cigar "snipes."

### TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

This is to notify you that the following propositions have been approved by the joint meeting held January 15, 1911, officers and members will govern themselves thereby.

First—Five hundred dollars has been appropriated from the emergency fund to pay one-half (½) of the salary of an organizer for six months and incidental expenses for organizing.

Second—All members must in the future report when out of work to the business agent, Wm. Diehl, 1551 Second avenue, giving name and address and branch of trade.

Third—One or more members to be elected by each local on label agitation committee to work under the business agent and their expenses to be paid by their local.

Fourth—One member to be elected by each shop on an auxiliary executive committee, to meet once a month and to be paid by their respective shops, the secretary of the executive board to be secretary of this committee and they to report matters to the executive board for action.

Fifth—The financial secretaries of locals to furnish the business agent with names and addresses of members, also shops in which they work with branch thereof, and names and addresses of new and suspended members.

Sixth—That we exhibit this year in Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, provided they place a label piano in the hall, also to try and get the central bodies of New York to try and have an exhibit in Manhattan this fall.

Fraternally,

A. LINTNER,  
Recd. Secy., Ex. Board.

### LIFE AND LABOR.

"Life and Labor" is the title of a new magazine published by the National Woman's Trade Union League at 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. Miss Alice Henry is editor, S. M. Franklin assistant editor, Frances Squire Potter departmental editor, and Harriet Reed the business manager. This periodical has grown out of the woman's department of the "Union Labor Advocate," and bids fair to meet a real want. The first issue is full of valuable matter, set off with attractive illustrations. Its leading article is a graphic account of the great strike going on among the Chicago garment workers.

### FAVORS WHIPPING POST.

Governor West of Oregon, on February 11th, vetoed a bill by the Legislature abolishing the whipping post. "While the whipping post is a relic of barbarism," said the Governor, "it is no more barbaric than wife beating and I deem it wise to have on Oregon's statute books a barbaric punishment for brutes who fall so low as to strike and abuse a woman."

An effort will be made to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

### SUPPORT RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocal trade relations with Canada were indorsed by the members of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America at their second day's session in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, February 14th.

# Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal

BY PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Issued on the last day of every month

CHARLES DOLD, Editor

1037 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

PHONE LINCOLN 1250

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## ADVERTISING RATES

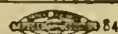
### Display Ads

	PER ISSUE
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Half page, . . . . .	10.00
Full page, . . . . .	20.00

Ten per cent discount will be allowed on all six-month contracts; twenty per cent on all yearly contracts. No advertisement accepted for less than three insertions. The cost of composition will be added to contract price when changes are desired.

### Reading Notices

Reading notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty cents per line per issue. The same discount as allowed on display ads will be allowed on reading notices if contracted for by the year or six months.



## BIOGRAPHY OF A FOOL.

He didn't have time to chew  
The food that he had to eat,  
But he was it into his throat  
As if time was a thing to beat.  
At breakfast and lunch and dinner  
'Twas a bite and a gulp and go—  
Oh, the crowd is so terribly eager,  
And a man has to hurry so!  
A bite and a gulp and away  
To the books and the ticker! A bite  
And a drink and a smoke and a seat  
At a card table half of the night;  
A pressure, a click and a pallor,  
A cloth-covered box and a song;  
A weary old fellow at forty,  
Who is deaf to the noise of the throng.

Initiative, Referendum, the right of Recall—the people's opportunity for self-government.

The Tampa cigarmakers' strike has been suspended. What does suspension mean in Labor vernacular?

The Chicago garment workers' strike is at an end. Those who contributed least were responsible for this unholy ending.

The members of the Cigarmakers' International Union are in the throes of an exciting election for general officers. An effort is being made to decapitate President Perkins. However, the best bet is Perkins will win.

The label of our organization can only be granted to manufacturers employing union men exclusively, and to such manufacturers the label is granted free of charge. Kindly bear this in mind.

John Mitchell, of coal miners' fame and official of the Civic Federation, must soon choose between two things—a salary of \$6,000 per year as official of the Civic Federation or membership in the Miners' Union, without job or sal-

ary. We may be mistaken, but we believe John's choice will be no job, no salary and membership in the Miners' Union.

All local unions are required, under our constitution, to elect delegates and alternates to the coming convention of the International Union at the first regular meeting of the local held in March. For further particulars see elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. A close study of the constitutional provisions is suggested.

The British House of Lords has seemingly seen its best days, thank goodness! It is now up to the Labor party to eliminate lordship in its entirety. Wage workers and other intelligent men and women need no special class to lord it over them.

Poor Warren! He had to accept pardon whether he wanted to or not. It is surprising how many tricks there are in this great political game. However, this recent Fatty Taft's trick was evidently played a trifle too late. Perhaps William will have another opportunity soon in the Gompers case. Our advice: Don't expose your hand, Billy.

The Buck Stove and Range Company case is a "moot" case, whatever that may be. It was because of its "mootness" that the United States Supreme Court was enabled to crawl from under a disagreeable duty. Leave it to the United States Supreme Court to find a way, and a way will always be found to placate the interests.

Will Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison ever go to jail? No, not in a thousand years, unless they commit some serious crime hereafter. The present case awaiting a decision of the United States Supreme Court is not a "moot" case; on the other hand, it is a real live wire. Look out for the explosion.

Mexico is enjoying a real, live rebellion, despite the efforts of the daily press to belittle. It is about time that a halt is being called to the bleed and murder policy of President Diaz, who seems to have arrogated to himself powers even greater than those of the little father of all the Russians.

Do not forget spring is coming. With it the elements of nature become imbued with new life and energy. Let this be an example to the workers of our trade. As spring approaches, assume new life, new energy, new activity. It will mean more wages and shorter hours.

And we need them badly.

Five thousand new members between now and October 1st is the task our organization has set itself. This will mean constant united efforts on the part of our membership from now until then. Five thousand new members will mean a long step toward the 65 cents an hour goal. It is worth going after. What say ye?

A very interesting decision rendered by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in a piano dot counting contest will be found reprinted on the first page of this Journal. We suggest a careful reading, as the decision elucidates on the tricks practiced by these contest propagators, so-called legitimate business concerns. Of all firms indulging in puzzles and dot counting contests we have yet to find a union establishment. F. G. Smith, Storey & Clark, King, Stark, H. P. Nelson and others all have the proud distinction of adorning the "We don't patronize list" of organized labor. 'Tis strange, but it's true.

In this issue of the Journal we print part of a speech delivered by Governor Hadley of Missouri at the convention of the A. F. of L., recently held at St. Louis, Mo. The concluding part will be published in the next issue. Governor Hadley, whatever he may stand for politically, has a faculty of striking right from the shoulder. This is one of his characteristics which make his writing and sayings much sought for. His speech to the convention was no exception. If you want to read some good stuff read Governor Hadley's address.

Arrangements have just been made whereby three organizers will be placed in active commission for the next six months. We hope it may be permanently. The territory to be covered is the Dominion of Canada, New York and vicinity and Chicago and vicinity. There is another important field which needs the attention of an organizer; that is the territory covered by Boston and the New England states. We hope it may be possible to make arrangement soon permitting of the commissioning of still another organizer for a time at least to cover this most important field.

With four organizers actively at work, and the members giving undivided assistance, something is sure to develop.

## THE CLERGY.

Ministers of the gospel are complaining because labor holds itself aloof from churches. This is not to be wondered at when we realize how little the clergy has contributed toward the wage workers' effort for humane conditions in life.

As an example, how many of the organs now in use in the various church edifices of our country were built permitting of living and humane conditions to the employe and his dependants, and how many were built with child labor, contract or sweating system, low wages and long hours?

What suffering did the builder and his family have to endure during the construction of these instruments dedicated to the service of God and the proclamation of the Golden Rule?

Can, or will, anyone answer?

We hope some of these complaining clergymen will find it convenient to give answer, for in the answer we believe will be found the real cause for the wage workers' apathy toward the church.

Still the material hunger of mankind if you desire to have his attention directed to his spiritual welfare, is our advise.

## A WORD TO THE UNORGANIZED.

Many years ago, before the era of concentration, when master and man were on familiar speaking terms, there was some semblance of justice in the dealings between the individual and the employer, says the United Labor Journal. Even then, through the greed of human nature, there were those employers who never gave any man what he did not force him to yield. In the time of which we speak there was no woman or child competition in the trades. The factory system was yet in its infancy. Then came the high tide of immigration, which was brought about by a desire for cheaper labor and the allurements held out by the steamship companies.

Then the immigrant, through painful experience, got wise. The American workman had formed trade unions for their protection, and many of the newcomers had known of them in Europe, although they were crude as compared with the present conservative status. These trade unions were only formed as a means of self-preservation, and if they were not in existence today the lot of all workers would be hopeless. The European gradually refused to be further made use of, with the exception of the most

illiterate races, who flocked to the coal regions and to the New England textile mills.

The manufacturers next turned to woman labor, which they used as a club or lever to reduce men's wages. As the factories grew under a beneficent protection, the standard of age was lessened, until the familiar sight of the child carrying the dinner pail was reversed and the parent then did the lugging.

From this condition the trade unionists are striving to deliver the nation. You who have never aligned yourself on the side of what you know in your heart is the only remedy at hand, should give earnest thought as to whether you are getting the best there is in life for a worker. We would ask you in serious, unimpassioned manner whether when you are informed you are a free and independent, how much that counts for. Go single-handed to a corporation or a large employer of labor, or even an individual, and demand that which you think is just. If there is another free and independent in reach, will you get justice?

Only by the strength of organization and collective bargaining can there be any peace or stability in manufacturing or commerce.

Some will say that trade unions contain men who are unprincipled and are using it for personal gain. If you come where you belong you may help keep all such in the background.

If you are not conversant with the government of trade unions, ask any man or woman whom you know to be a member, and they will gladly tell you all. They invite you and will welcome you into a position where you can help yourself.

Organization is spreading. It is safe to say that over a quarter of a million new members were taken into the various bodies last year.

Now, Mr. Unorganized Man, wake up.—Washington Trade Unionist.

#### THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Civic Federation is again in the lime-light, not due to any deed of valor on the part of the federation, but to the action of the convention of the Miners' International Union of America, at which the above named conglomeration of labor savers were roundly denounced, resulting in the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the miners' union denying membership to anyone who in any way holds a position as officer or member in the Civic Federation. The convention held that the interests of Belmont and the street car men, of Carnegie and the Bethlehem steel workers, of Marcus M. Marks and the garment workers were not identical, nor possible of assimilation. In our humble opinion the miners are absolutely right, and we are very much pleased with the action taken.

It was necessary for some such organization as the miners, large numerically, to tear the mask from all this pretence, to place the Civic Federation before the wage workers of our country in its true light.

We hope, now that the expose has been had, members of others unions, lesser lights, will fall in line and deprive their officials, members of the Civic Federation, of their periodical terrapin and champagne suppers, even if it is found necessary to provide these luxuries out of the treasury of the organization.

#### AND—

AND, the Steinways & Son's Company averaged a yearly profit, over and above fat salaries paid the officers of the company and interest on money invested, of \$1,000,000; this according to the financial statement issued by the firm.

AND, there are other piano manufacturers who have been and are now making like profits, but who feel the shame of their position to make the matter public.

AND, it would perhaps prove interesting reading to our members to learn of the fat salaries paid the officers of some of these concerns.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO SECRETARIES.

Local Secretaries are requested to observe the following rules in submitting new names or changes in addresses for the Journal mailing list:

I. Forward at the end of each month and before the 15th of following month the names and addresses of the members initiated during the month.

II. Forward the names and addresses of all the members suspended during the month; they should be at this office before the 15th of the month following their suspension.

III. In forwarding changes of address, which should be done monthly, be sure that you forward the old and new address. It will be impossible for proper changes to be made unless this is done. Notification of changes, therefore, minus the old address will not be considered.

IV. Be sure to write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

V. Do not write any other matter on sheets containing names of new or suspended members or changes of address.

By complying with the above rules the members will be reasonably sure of the regular delivery of the Journal.

CHAS. DOLD, Editor.

AND, perhaps, in the near future we may publish such a list of salaries.

AND, such publication may have a tendency to open the eyes of the employe.

AND, perhaps it would cause him to realize the foolishness of his unorganized position.

AND, in the meantime we would like to have all employes of the musical instrument industry ponder over the yearly profit of \$1,000,000.

AND, incidentally figure out, if possible, how long it would take one or all of the employes of the industry to lay aside \$1,000,000 in profits.

AND, if after coming to the conclusion that there is something radically wrong in the industry, which all intelligent piano workers undoubtedly will, we want you to inform us how much love and friendship the employer holds for his employes.

AND, if you come to the further conclusion that love and friendship is rated by the number of dollars you add to the manufacturer's profit, we want you to look around, investigate and ascertain what the union, despite the opposition of the unorganized employes, has done for its members.

AND, if you come to the conclusion that the union has done more to benefit the employe than employer, we want you to join the organization, so as to enable the union to bring about a more equitable distribution of the industries' profits.

AND WE ASK THIS FOR YOUR OWN SAKE, FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR HOME AND THE LITTLE ONES.

#### THE CONVENTION.

Before another issue of the Journal will reach our members the election of delegates for the forthcoming convention of our International Union will have been held. It is therefore we desire to submit a few words of caution which it is our belief the local unions might do well to observe. At the conventions of our International Union or those of any other trade union it is desirable to have the best possible talent. It is at these conventions where the future weal and woe of the organization is usually decided. Progress depends in a large measure upon the action of these conventions. One error, one false step, one mistake oftentimes leads to untold and hard to overcome difficulties. To avoid error, men acquainted with the trade union movement should as far as possible be selected, men who by their action in the past have shown their interest in the movement, men who have been tried and not found wanting, men who serve the organization not for pleasure or emoluments, but for the good they can do; men who love the movement because of its ability to lighten the burden of the man that works; men who are earnest in their efforts; in short, men of tried and true union character.

It is oftentimes the case, and this without reflection, in the election of delegates that the claims of the sturdy and persistent worker is ignored;

through cliques and combinations the real union man is defeated and a so-called good fellow elected. Good fellowship has brought on the defeat of many a meritorious aspirant. Some aspire to a delegateship entirely ignorant of the seriousness of the work before them, living in the hope or having a royal good time at the expense of the union. This is wrong, totally wrong, and when an effort of this kind is made the real, true trade unionists, the backbone of the organization, should get together and make an attempt to frustrate such plan. An election of that kind can but redound to the injury of our organization.

A trade union convention is not a vacation, a frolic, a good time; the time should be considered as a period of work, serious work, requiring all the qualifications the delegates are capable of.

Our next convention will be of great importance; we believe it will be the most important ever held. A crucial period for our organization has arrived which must be dealt with in a deliberate and intelligent manner. If the organization is to go forward, we must contribute our best talents to the deliberation of this convention.

We therefore suggest that in the selection of delegates the locals pay little or no heed to good fellowship, but pay all heed to the true worth of a candidate from a trades union standpoint and true worth only.

We have much at stake.

#### THE JOURNAL.

Time and again we have called the attention of the affiliated local unions to the advantage that might be gained by the appointment or election by the locals of a Journal correspondent to be charged with the duty of furnishing the Journal with all news happenings of their respective locality. Much to our regret, but few of the locals have complied, and those few but in an indifferent manner. It does not seem to us to be such great hardship for anyone to write a monthly letter for publication, and as the Journal is without doubt the property of the members, published for the purpose of disseminating trade and official news, there should be no laxity in co-operating with the editor in charge. It is only through co-operation on the part of the members and locals that satisfactory results can be had. If the editor, like some other editors, were in a position to install paid correspondents in the various musical instrument centers, this appeal would not be made. The members of our locals know but too well that this cannot be done, therefore our avenues for news must be established through the voluntary efforts of our locals and members.

We would not be so persistent in our request for correspondents did we not know the value of such service and did we not feel that the members of one locality are always pleased to learn of the conditions and progress made by those of another. It is for the purpose of cementing the bonds of brotherhood, of unity, we ask for an exchange of opinion and news.

Correspondents need not be college graduates; they will not be required to write elaborate articles. What we want is the news plainly told. Give us the facts and we will do the rest.

In connection with this it should not be lost sight of that every member has a right to be heard through the columns of the Journal upon any subject to his liking, so long as he avoids personalities. We invite the scribes of our trade to make use of the Journal; give us your ideas, your opinions; above all, let us hear from you.

To make a story short, we want to request that every local union elect or appoint a Journal correspondent at the next meeting following this article; not alone elect one, but make him do his duty. We feel satisfied that much good will result.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1911.

It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, in the name of this company; that the company offered to do everything in its power to end them, but the suits were continued in its name, at Labor's request, and for the purpose of obtaining a definite decision upon the points involved, which we deemed to be of the greatest importance to organized labor. We regarded any effort at the discontinuance of the suits before a judgment of the Supreme Court as a great calamity.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow unionists and friends should in every way possible show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which were started in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that company, and one of the sincerest evidences of their friendship for us was their action in NOT withdrawing their former attorneys or appearance in the suits now pending.

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn, as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish.

The continuance of the cases in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their friendly action in not withdrawing their attorneys should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all Labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity, in every way, to Labor's present friendly relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Chicago, Ill., February, 1911.

Since the last issue of the Journal much has been done in the way of laying plans for better organization in Chicago.

The Joint Executive Board, composed of delegates from Locals Nos. 1 and 2, has gotten down to work, organized the board, appointed the various committees, chief among which is an Organization Committee composed of Brothers Dold, Helle and Podzimek (a strong committee, in the estimation of the writer).

Realizing the necessity of having a permanent organizer in the field, the board recommended to a joint meeting the election of an organizer for a term of six months, with recommendations to provide an adequate salary for such organizer. Consent of the International Executive Board to pay one-half of such organizer's salary was received upon application.

At the joint meeting Brother Podzimek was unanimously chosen as organizer, and it is needless to say when Brother Podzimek assumes his

duties it will be with the best wishes of the membership of both locals.

As the date of the smoker, March 25th, is fast approaching, the members should get active in the sale of tickets for the event. The committee assures you a first-class entertainment, and the occasion should be one of financial profit and good fellowship. Remember, the proceeds go to the organization fund, "boys," so give it a "boost."

It is generally predicted that the present year will be a good year for the piano business. It remains with us whether advancement will be made by the "workers" commensurate with the ever-increasing cost of living. With thorough organization this can be accomplished, and each and every one of us can help, even though it is a little, as every little bit added, etc.

The writer having a pronounced political belief, and in view of the coming election in Chicago, just can't help calling the attention of union men to the advisability of looking for the union label on the party and candidate they desire to elect.

It is no more difficult to solve this than to solve the average (\$100.00) piano puzzle, and when you have done so do your duty, is the admonition of

Yours for the Union,  
CORRESPONDENT LOCAL NO. 1.

### SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION.

New York, Feb. 15, 1911.

The above organization begs leave to call to your attention the fact that it has been organized for several years and succeeded in urging upon some of the manufacturers to place the union label on their products.

As a local directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, the suspenders made by our members bear the union label of the American Federation of Labor.

We would therefore ask that when either you or your friends are purchasing suspenders you will insist that the same bear the union label.

By complying with our request you will be aiding not alone the members of the Suspender Makers' Union, but advancing the cause of union-labeled products generally.

You will readily understand that unless the manufacturers or retailers find that there is a demand for the union label they will consider it of no importance, which will result in destroying the conditions which we now enjoy after years of struggle through our organized effort. In order to maintain these conditions and to still further improve them, we appeal to you for your co-operation.

Trusting this will be impressed upon all of your members and their friends, and hoping to reciprocate, we are,

Fraternally yours,

SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION NO. 9560.

P. S.—No product is to be considered union made unless it bears the union label.

### CHURCH CHOIR STRIKES.

The vested choir in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Washington boulevard and Robey street, Chicago, has gone on strike.

The dismissal of Dr. I. R. Campbell, for many years choirmaster and organist at the church, is the cause of the strike. At a secret meeting they resolved to stand by Dr. Campbell to the end.

### DEFY A. F. OF L. ORDERS.

It is reported that building trades bodies over the entire northwest are being stirred up over the letters received from Secretary Spencer of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor stating that the carpenters are no longer eligible to membership in building trades councils. Spokane and Vancouver have laid the matter on the table following the action of Jersey City and Philadelphia in the east and many other central labor bodies in ignoring the communication.

### UNIONS ELECT OFFICERS.

Local Union No. 1: President, John Ahlgren; vice-president, Charles Dold; corresponding secretary, Theo. Schlicht; financial secretary, Franke Helle; treasurer, John Jones; conductor, H. Schmeisser; sergeant-at-arms, John Gustavson; reading clerk, Theo. Schlicht; executive board, Fred Nelson, Hugo Mahr; finance committee, Theo. Schlicht, Rud. Tolohe, Fred Nelson; trustees, John E. Stoneberg, Al Sombke, Hugo Mahr; Journal correspondent, Theo. Schlicht; delegates to central body, Chas. Dold, John Jones, Hugo Mahr.

Local Union No. 26: President, Charles Schmidt; vice-president, F. Takaes; corresponding secretary, William Krueger; financial secretary, F. H. Raube; treasurer, Wm. Krueger; sergeant-at-arms, Adolph Raff; executive board, Wm. Krueger; trustees, F. G. Speyer, Adam Fischer; finance committee, A. Zappolli, A. Raff, J. P. Rose.

Local Union No. 14: President, S. Walasehek; vice-president, J. Russell; corresponding secretary, Thos. J. Burke; financial secretary, John A. Ehni; treasurer, John Walz; sergeant-at-arms, C. Bayer; judiciary committee, F. Werns, C. Vinci; executive board, J. Walz, J. Russell, C. Vinci.

New York Joint Executive Board: President, Wm. Krueger; vice-president, Al Schwamb; corresponding secretary, John Walz; financial secretary, F. W. Chillemi; sergeant-at-arms, J. Walz; business agent, Wm. Diehl.

Local Union No. 7: President, Raffaele Bevilacqua; vice-president, Antonio Petrusa; corresponding secretary, Giuseppe Guarnieri; financial secretary, F. W. Chillemi; treasurer, Domenico Sanguiliano; trustees, Rocco Patrono, Davide Porrazzi, Sam Silber; finance committee, Bruno Squillacioti, Luigi Maresca, Giovanni Radnazzi; judiciary committee, Alfio Ragonese, Vincenzo Trombetta, Alexandro Grenci; executive board, Umberto Dipersia; sergeant-at-arms, Antonio Di Donato.

### DECLINE TO MOVE.

Myron Beman, of the firm of Frank Beman & Son, Binghamton, N. Y., manufacturers of church organs, automatic-playing pianos, etc., has announced that the firm has turned down offers to locate, on an expanded basis, in Syracuse and Chicago, and that the business will remain in Binghamton and will be greatly enlarged.

The firm has just leased the old skating rink on Chenango street, owned by St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and thus acquired additional floor space of 7,500 square feet. The building is situated opposite St. Paul's Church, has a frontage of 50 feet and is 150 feet deep. The structure is of wood. Here the firm will locate their setting-up department, where the parts of the organs will be assembled, and this means a great expansion in the business.

### FREEDOM'S BEYOND.

It is an endless battle to be free.  
As the old dangers lessen from the skies,  
New dangers rise.  
Down the long centuries eternally,  
Again, again, will rise Thermopylae—  
Again, again, a new Leonidas  
Must hold for God the imperiled Pass.  
As the long ages run,  
New Lexington will rise on Lexington;  
And many a Warren fall  
Upon the heroed wall.  
Man is the conscript of an endless quest,  
A long divine adventure without rest—  
A holy war, a battle yet unwon,  
When he shall climb beyond the burnt-out sun.  
Each hard-earned freedom withers to a bond;  
Freedom forever is beyond—beyond!

—EDWIN MARKHAM.

# PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT. A. F. of L. Departments.

The relations of the various departments to the American Federation of Labor have been of the most cordial, fraternal, and helpful character. Every assistance possible has been rendered to the Departments and their respective officers.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the Departments have made such substantial headway. It is earnestly hoped that wherever possible further Departments shall be created by and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Much will depend upon the consistent, cordial, and loyal support which the Departments now in existence will continue to give to the general policy of the trade union movement as understood and practiced by the American Federation of Labor.

It was in this city of St. Louis in 1888 that I had the honor to report to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor upon the subject of industrial divisions or industrial departments. Because of its probable helpfulness as well as appropriateness, I quote the language submitted to the consideration of the delegates to that Convention:

"The thought has frequently occurred to me whether in the near future the basis of our Federation should not be modeled upon a somewhat different basis from the present one, by having the various industries classified by the divisions of these industries, such as, for instance, the iron, steel, or metal industry to have a convention of the representatives of all the trade unions in that industry; the building trades to have their convention of the representatives of the unions in their trade, the railroad employees theirs, and so on, each legislating upon the questions that affect the general interests of their particular trades and interests; these industrial divisions to be in turn represented by their proportionate number of delegates in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and a representative of each industry elected a member of the Executive Council.

"The conventions of the industrial divisions might be held simultaneously in different halls, of course, but in the city in which the Federation would hold its Convention immediately after their adjournment. The idea may not be practical for immediate adoption, but discussion of it can only lead to good results. One thing is certain, the autonomy of each trade and industrial division would thus be more firmly secured."

It is not because of any particular pride in outlining a plan of organization, now nearly verified, that this suggestion of twenty-two years ago is quoted. It is commended to your attention simply for the purpose of endeavoring to suggest that greater consideration be given to the entire subject of improving and making more effective the entire organized labor movement of America, the hegemony of which is generally conceded to the American Federation of Labor. I recommend that this Convention authorize the selection of a special committee to give consideration to the subject of Departments, the relation of the Departments to the American Federation of Labor, how they can be practically extended and improved, to the end that the cause of labor may be the more effectively pursued and the promotion and advancement of the interests of the workers attain the greatest degree of success.

The report of the progress made by the Departments are, in condensed form, made part of this report as appendices.

## Canada.

The movement in Canada has shown greater progress during the past year than in any previous year in its history. Numerically, representation in the Congress has increased by 40 per cent over the year 1909, while the balance in the treasury of the Congress over that reported for 1909 was almost 50 per cent. The Congress in its legislative capacity has also exceeded anything done in former years. It secured the appointment of a commission on Technical Education, with its ex-Vice-President as a member of it; amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act that further protected the interests of those affected by the act; and the exemption of trade unions from the Combines Investigation Act. It offered such strenuous opposition to the Belcourt bill, which was designed to keep International officers out of Canada, that its promoter asked permission to withdraw it, which was permitted, although the Senate threatened to throw it out bodily.

In fact, says Secretary Draper of the Trade and Labor Congress, "the last session of the Dominion Parliament may be said to have been a labor session, inasmuch as besides dealing with the above matters there were before it for consideration bills dealing with the following matters: Proportional representation; load line and wireless telegraphy on ships for the protection of sailors; to make election day a public holiday, and to do away with the election deposit; to provide for the fortnightly payment of wages on railways instead of monthly as at present; to abolish the Senate; bringing cable companies un-

der the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, the railway companies, express, telegraph and telephone companies being already subject to the commission; bill for the legalizing of co-operative societies, and other proposed legislation.

Needless to say these are largely attributable to the activity of the organized workers and of the Trades and Labor Congress representing them.

Apart from legislation, it is a pleasure to report that the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism is stronger than ever in Canada. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the wage-earners realize that their safety lies in the international bond, and despite the efforts of the employing interests to build up a so-called "national" movement, the trades unionists of Canada will continue to give their allegiance to their various international bodies.

Looking over the whole field, it can be said that never before was labor so well united and so ready to defend its interests as now. It views with sincere pleasure the growing strength of the American Federation of Labor. It rejoices in the victory for individual liberty achieved by the officers of that body in their fight with the Buck's Stove and Range Company. It watches with true fraternal interest the struggle in the United States for the betterment of the conditions of the workers, and it is prepared to continue its affiliations until such time as the workers come into their own."

## Ladies' Garment Workers' Strike and Injunction.

This strike, breaking out the first of July and continuing for nine weeks, involved in the course of its progress as many as 75,000 men and women of the "cloakmaking" industry in New York City. From the beginning it was characterized by an unexpected spirit of enthusiasm, resistance, and solidarity on the part of the workers. Previous to their cessation of work, the vast majority of them had been unorganized. But their experiences had been such that the necessity for a union became so deeply impressed upon them that they decided to refuse to accept any terms that might place their organization in jeopardy. Before August 2,800 small employers, employing 30,000 persons, had made settlements with the union. An attempt made at that date for a general agreement, through negotiations carried on by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the counsel for the two sides in conflict, was not successful, but on September 2 the following terms were accepted by the union and the Employers' Association:

"Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain a union shop, a union shop being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor, and rates of wages prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred, it being recognized that since there are different degrees of skill, employers shall have the freedom of selection as between one union man and another, and shall not be confined to any list nor bound to follow any prescribed order whatever."

The conditions secured by the workers are substantially as follows: Electric power free; no work at home; discipline of any manufacturer proved guilty of discrimination among his employees; six days' work a week and a cash weekly pay-day; all sub-contracting within shops abolished; nine hours' work a day five days a week and five hours the sixth day; the price of piece-work agreed upon by a committee of employees and their employers; double pay for overtime.

Treasurer John B. Lennon was at the outset of the strike assigned to assist on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and was later joined by Organizer M. Grant Hamilton. Our local organizers were also concentrated on the work, and on request I paid several visits to New York to assist at mass-meetings and at the conferences. The General Executive Board of the union, at its quarterly meeting, September 28, in a resolution after conveying to individual representatives of the American Federation of Labor their deep sense of gratitude for the services rendered in the course of the strike, recorded this minute:

"We all feel that the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in this strike has done a great deal toward helping us to achieve such a complete and brilliant victory."

An incident toward the close of the strike was the issue of an injunction by Judge Goff, of the New York City Supreme Court, which put before the American people the novel, and undoubtedly fallacious principle that to strike for the so-called "close shop" is illegal. An immediate effect of the injunction was to arouse a greater determination than ever in the workers to win. While this judge's action in this case was not taken seriously, either by the press or the public, it served to indicate the necessity that exists for a statute restraining the abuse of power by judges, Federal and State, particularly in the issuance of injunctions by which the liberties of the citizens, when these citizens are wage-workers, are outrageously invaded and denied.

It is not amiss here to call attention to the fact that if workmen may be denied by injunction, or by any other process, the right to leave their employment, either singly or in associa-

tion, for the reason that they desire to secure the UNION SHOP; if they may be restrained by an injunction from striking in sympathy with their fellow-workers; if they may be enjoined from striking for any given reason whatever, the difference between the so-called free workmen and the workmen who must yield obedience to their masters—slaves—has disappeared. The only reason for slave-holding is to compel men to work in obedience to their masters will.

If workmen may lawfully leave their employment at all—may strike—and they exercise that right, giving no reason for their act, the judges issuing this species of injunction would not issue an injunction, if we may believe the terms of their injunctive orders. If, on the other hand, workmen give any of the reasons which I have enumerated for leaving their employment—that is, for striking—then these judges will issue injunctions. Attention is called to this absurdity, that the doing of the act—that is, leaving work without giving any reason therefor—is held to be a bar to the issuance of an injunction, but that giving any of the reasons cited for striking affords the grounds upon which these injunctions are issued. It follows that it is not for the act—the strike in itself—that judges enjoin, but for the reasons the workmen give for that act.

But what authority had Judge Goff for his action?

The United States Supreme Court said on January 27, 1908, in its decision on the Adair case (sometimes popularly referred to as the "Black-list" case):

"In every case that comes before this court where the protection of the Federal Constitution is sought, the question necessarily arises, is this a fair, reasonable, and appropriate exercise of the police power of the State, or is it an unreasonable, unnecessary, and arbitrary interference with the right of the individual to his personal liberty, or to enter into those contracts in relation to labor which may seem to him appropriate or necessary for the support of himself and his family? Of course, the liberty of contract relating to labor includes both parties to it; the one has as much right to purchase as the other to sell labor."

Continued in next issue.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICE JANUARY, 1911.

### RECEIPTS.

#### International Office Expense.

Local Union No. 1	\$175.00
Local Union No. 6	25.00
Local Union No. 14	100.00
Local Union No. 16	75.00
Local Union No. 17	100.00
Local Union No. 26	25.00
Local Union No. 27	25.00
Local Union No. 32	25.00
Local Union No. 34	25.00

#### Supplies.

Local Union No. 1	11.50
Local Union No. 2	2.80
Local Union No. 8	18.10
Local Union No. 7	1.60
Local Union No. 14	5.80
Local Union No. 26	.75

#### Label Ass't. 15c.

Local Union No. 14	36.00
Local Union No. 27	4.20
Local Union No. 32	7.65
On Hand January 1st, 1911	121.12

Total Receipts .....\$784.53

#### Expenditure.

Thos. H. Cabasino, service	2.00
Charges on Checks	1.00
Journal Postage	8.61
Papers for Office	2.51
300-2c Stamps	6.00
400-1c Stamps	4.00
80-5c Stamps	4.00
40-10c Stamps	4.00
Ad. Danville Record	6.00
Ad. Suburban	1.50
Ad. Labor Advocate	6.00
Cartoon	1.50
One Ledger	2.50
A. E. Starr, Organizer	150.00
H. G. Adair Printing Co.	250.00
Labor Press Association	3.00
Fred Klein, Swedish Constitution	105.00
Salary of President	100.00
Rent for Office	10.00
Gas for Office	1.00

Total Expense .....\$677.12  
Total Receipts .....\$784.53  
Total Expense ..... 677.12

On Hand February 1st, 1911.....\$107.41  
CHAS. DOLD, Int. Prest.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Clara A. Anderson, wife of Brother John G. Anderson, member of Local Union No. 19, Boston, Mass., died December 14th, 1910, aged 76 years.

# Deutsche Abtheilung

## Editorielles.

Behaltet stets im Auge: 65 Cents per Stunde, den stündigen Arbeitstag und Samstag als halben Feiertag. Um sich derselben zu vergewissern, wißt ihr, was zu thun ist. Also: Seid auf der Warte und regt euch!

Sämmtliche Piano-Fabrikanten, welche soweit befragt wurden, erklärten einstimmig, daß ihrer Meinung nach das Jahr 1911, sofern es das Piano-Geschäft angeht, alle anderen Jahre tief in den Schatten stellen wird. Pianoarbeiter, beachtet das, und macht feu, so lange die Sonne scheint.

Schließlich ist es die Gewerkschafts-Union-Bewegung, welche Körper und Geist Energie verleiht. Warum also nicht als Mitglied derselben angehören und damit euren Körper entwickeln und eure geistigen Facilitäten erweitern? Der Arbeiter bedarf beides in seinem Kampf gegen Corporations-Kraubjucht.

Es sollte nicht außer Acht gelassen werden, daß die Angestellten der Musik-Instrumenten-Industrie Menschen sind und als solche seitens ihrer Arbeitgeber zu gerechter Behandlung berechtigt sind.

Es ist durch Gesetz verboten, Thiere mit Arbeit zu überladen und sie zu unternähren; aber es besteht kein Gesetz, welches einen Arbeitgeber davon abhält, diese Mißbräuche gegenüber seinen Angestellten, die doch Menschen sind, auszuüben.

Es hängt daher vom Arbeiter der Musik-Instrumenten-Industrie, sowie von allen anderen Arbeitern, ab, Mißbräuchen genannter Art ein Halt zu gebieten.

Indem ihr ein Mitglied der Union werdet, macht ihr einen großen Schritt vorwärts in dieser Hinsicht.

Wie „The Presto“, ein Chicagoer Gewerkschaftsblatt, sagt, realisierte ein gewisser Piano-Fabrikant, trotzdem seine Fabrik klein und er wenig Kapital angelegt hatte, in seinem Geschäft innerhalb von drei Jahren einen Profit von \$50,000, abgesehen davon, daß er sich noch eines bequemen und guten Lebens erfreute. Dies ist nur eines der Beispiele von Reichthum und Spargersuchungen in der Piano-Industrie, welches in die Welt hinausposaunt werden sollte, wenn nicht die Gewerkschafts-Presse eine subsidirte Institution wäre.

Das Label unserer Organisation erfährt bedeutend größeren Zuspruch, dank den Bemühungen unserer übrigen Gewerkschafts-Unionseute und Freunde, und wir glauben, daß während des Jahres 1911 der Versandt von mit dem Union-Label versehenen Instrumenten den aller vorhergehenden Jahre zusammengekommen noch übersteigen wird. Es sind zu Zeit Verhandlungen in der Schweben, welche, wenn beendet, eine größere Menge hergestellter, mit dem Union-Label versehener Pianos garantiren, wie gegenwärtig nur geahnt werden kann.

Wenn unsere Arbeitgeber einmal zum Bewußtsein gelangen, daß Unterzeichnung von Vereinbarungen mit der Union ungestörter Frieden bedeutet und Prosperität für beide, Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, dann wird das bisher gezeigte Widerstreben in Bezug auf Gewerkschafts-Vereinbarungen zweifellos schwinden.

Der Arbeiter in der Musik-Instrumenten-Industrie wünscht, wie alle anderen Arbeiter, nur eine Gelegenheit, als Mensch zu leben; ferner eine Gelegenheit, für die sicher nahenden trüben Tage, späteres Alter oder Unglückstage, das Nöthige zurücklegen zu können, um den Wolf von der Thür zu halten.

Wo ist der Fabrikant, welcher einem solchen Bestreben sich entgegenstellt?

Wer von den Mitgliedern der Piano-Fabrikanten-Vereinigung will leugnen, daß der Arbeiter dieses Recht hat?

Nommt, erhebt euch und laßt euch zählen, wenn die Namenliste verlesen wird; wir trachten danach, mit euch bekannt zu werden!

Gewerkschafts-Unions waren und werden immer der mächtigste Faktor in der Welt sein in Bezug auf die Emanzipation des Lohnarbeiters. Andere „ism“ mögen helfend und fördernd dazu beitragen, aber es bleibt der Gewerkschafts-Union-Bewegung überlassen, den Grund zu pflügen, den Boden zu bearbeiten, ihn vorzubereiten, um eine gute Ernte hervorzubringen. Der Fortschritt mag ein langsamer scheinen für diejenigen, welche die Größe des Unternehmens nicht fassen resp. nicht begreifen können, jedoch sagt, was ihr wollt, theoretisirt nach Belieben: Schließlich muß doch zugestanden werden, daß die Gewerkschafts-Union-Bewegung mehr gethan hat, die Fesseln der Menschheit zu lockern, als alles Andere.

Sind Sie ein Glied derselben?

## Frauen-Gewerkschafts-Union-Liga von New York.

Die Frauen-Gewerkschafts-Union-Liga von New York hat sich diesen Winter sehr aktiver Arbeit geweiht. Ihre drei Organisatoren waren geschäftig, neue Unions ins Leben zu rufen und die alten zu stärken.

Frl. Melinda Scott, die Organisatorin der „Amerikanischen Mädchen“, unterzog sich der großen Aufgabe, einen Lokalzweig der Halsbekleidungs- und Werkstätten in der oberen Stadt zu gründen. Gewerkschafts-Unionismus ist etwas Neues für viele amerikanische Mädchen in New York, aber haben sie einmal die Idee gefaßt, sind sie auch enthusiastische Befürworter der Union. Als mit den streitenden Zuschneidern in den Halsbekleidungs-Werkstätten Contrakte abgeschlossen wurden, waren die Mädchen noch nicht organisiert und hatten noch keine Forderung formulirt. Jetzt, da die Mädchen Union-Mitglieder sind, macht diese Arbeit unter der sähigen Leitung von Frl. Scott rapide Fortschritte. Bekanntlich war Frl. Scott früher Leiterin der Newark Pugmacherrinnen und hat sich die Achtung und Bewunderung ihrer Mitarbeiterinnen erungen durch ihre tüchtige Arbeit zur Zeit des Streiks der Pugmacherrinnen.

Frl. Rose Schneidemann, welche in ihr zweites Jahr als Organisatorin der arbeitenden Judenmädchen in New York eintritt, leistet den verschiedenen Gewerkschaften Beistand, deren Unions zu kräftigen, indem sie in Versammlungen präsidiert und in Massenversammlungen spricht. Die Weißwarenarbeiter, die Interocchmacher und die Pappschachtelmacher befinden sich in einem bedauerlich-würdigen Zustande und suchen unter den Arbeitern Enthusiasmus zu erwecken, indem sie Massenversammlungen sowie Bälle abhalten.

Die Wästmacher hielten in Cooper Union eine Massenversammlung ab, in welcher Frl. Dreier, die Präsidentin der Frauen-Gewerkschafts-Union-Liga, präsidierte. Die Zustände in diesem Geschäft sind immer noch weit davon entfernt, gut genannt zu werden. Viel des Ungemachs, welches durch den sechsjährigen Shirts-Strick heraufbeschworen wurde, ist noch immer nicht ausgeglichen. Das Abschließen von Verträgen ist noch immer eines der größten Nebel. Freilich, die Union wächst beständig an Stärke, und diese Massenversammlung zeigt, daß die Wästmacher nicht unfähig sind, sondern im Gegentheil, hinsichtlich ihrer Union-Interessen sogar sehr lebhaft.

Da die Italiener in New York spezielle Probleme haben, macht es sich ein italienisches Comité zur Hauptaufgabe, sich mit diesen Fragen zu befassen. Ein Krankengeld-Plan ist unter den italienischen Arbeitern (Frauen) zur Ausführung gebracht worden, und haben die Frauen ein tiefes, unerwartetes Interesse an demselben genommen. Herr Caroti, ein italienischer Organisator der Liga, glaubt, daß es ein hoffnungsvolles Zeichen für die zukünftige Organisation der italienischen Frauen zu Gewerkschafts-Unions ist. Auch lehrte ihn die Erfahrung, daß die beste Art und Weise, die Italiener zu erreichen, durch die Familie zu bewerkstelligen sei. Infolgedessen arbeitet er nicht nur mit Frauen, sondern auch mit italienischen Männern, und veranschaulicht ihnen die Ideen der „American Federation of Labor“. Viele Italiener huldigen den Ideen des „Syndicalismus“, welche sie mit von Italien herüberbrachten. Die Mitglieder des Comités sowie andere Mitglieder der Liga erreichen die Familien auf anderem Wege, und zwar, indem sie die Mädchen in ihrem Heim besuchen und ihnen die Vortheile des Gewerkschafts-Unionismus und dessen innige Verbindung mit ihrem häuslichen Leben klar legen. Herr Caroti hält in verschiedenen italienischen Distrikten der Stadt Massenversammlungen für die Damen-Wästmacher ab. Solcherweise hält er das Interesse derjenigen rege, welche schon organisiert sind, und hofft, unter denselben aktive Arbeiter zu erhalten, um die Propaganda des Unionismus unter deren Mitarbeiterinnen mehr und mehr auszubreiten. Ein anderer Zweck des Organisations ist, das Einvernehmen zwischen den italienischen und jüdischen Arbeitern zu erhöhen, um die Arbeitgeber davon abzuhalten, die Italiener gegen die weniger stark organisierten jüdischen Arbeiter auszuspielen, zum eigenen Nutzen des Arbeitgebers und dem Schaden der Union.

Frau Henry Bruere.

## Kein Sündenböd.

Die Bruderschaft der Lokomotiv-Führer, eine der mächtigsten Arbeiter-Organisationen in der Welt, ist derzeit mit der Untersuchung des Falles der Entlassung des Motormannes Albert Seagroatt seitens der New York Central-Eisenbahn beschäftigt. Er hatte die Aufsicht über einen Zug, welcher in einen „Bumper“ rannte, und zwar kurz vor der Gas-Explosion in der Kraft-Station an 50. Straße und Madison Ave., bei welcher zehn Personen getödtet und viele Andere verletzt wurden. Seagroatt's Mitarbeiter erklären, daß die New York Central-Bahn versucht, aus ihm einen Sündenböd zu machen.

## ECHOS OF TAMPA STRIKE.

The recently ended strike of 9,000 Tampa cigar makers, which lasted more than six months, cost that city an average of \$350,000 a week according to a report made by the secretary of the Tampa board of trade.

The cigar manufacturers have lost \$15,000,000 in orders and the loss in profits will not be easily made up again. The manufacturers now want to work their employes day and night.

But while the strike is settled the subsidized papers of this city keep up their misrepresentation of labor. They print long histories of the strike, all of which tends to show that the workmen were always against the strike and were merely led into it by their leaders. Once on strike, the newspapers say, the leaders prevented them from settling the differences.

These false accusations against the strike leaders and general tone of misrepresentations have, of course, an object. They are intended to mislead the strikers and to influence them against organization among themselves.

# Departamento Italiano

Non vi dimenticate quei 65c l'ora, otto ore di lavoro al giorno, Sabato mezza festa. Voi ben sapete che è necessario procurarseli, perciò svegliatevi e datevi da fare.

Tutti i manifatturieri di pianoforti, intervistati finora, sono d'accordo nel dire che, secondo il loro parere, l'anno 1911 avrà il record per ciò che riguarda l'industria dei pianoforti. Ne prendano nota gli operai dell'industria dei pianoforti, e si rammentino che l'erba deve essere raccolta mentre c'è il sole.

Dopo tutto è il Movimento dell'Unione di Mestiere che dà soccorso al corpo e alla mente, per conseguenza, perchè non farne parte, per sviluppare il vostro corpo ed espandere le vostre facoltà mentali? Il lavoratore ha bisogno di tutte e due queste cose nella sua battaglia contro l'avidità coalizzata.

Non deve essere dimenticato che gli operai dell'industria di Strumenti Musicali sono esseri umani e come tali hanno diritto a un'equa considerazione da parte dei loro padroni.

Il sovraccaricare di lavoro le bestie e nutrirle meno di quanto hanno bisogno è proibito dalla legge, però non vi è nessuna legge che proibisce al padrone dal praticare questi abusi sui suoi operai che sono esseri umani.

Perciò sta nelle mani dell'operaio dell'industria di Strumenti Musicali, come sta nelle mani di qualunque altro operaio, porre un freno agli abusi di questo genere.

Divenendo parte di un'unione voi fate un lungo passo in avanti verso la retta direzione.

Un certo manifatturiere di pianoforti. in un piccolo campo, su un piccolo investimento — dice il "Presto," giornale industriale di Chicago — ha realizzato nel suo commercio un guadagno di \$50,000 in tre anni, oltre di godersi una grassa e comoda esistenza. Questa è solamente una delle tante storie di ricchi; quanto alla storia della miseria che regna fra gli operai di quella industria, e che potrebbe essere detta, la Stampa Industriale non se ne occupa, perchè quella stampa è un'istituzione sussidiata.

Questa storia è fin troppo eloquente per il lavoratore di pianoforti il quale è mal nutrito e sovraccaricato di lavoro.

La marca di unione della nostra organizzazione è vista con crescente simpatia, grazie ai nostri compagni unionisti e ai nostri amici, e abbiamo motivo di credere che durante il 1911 lo smercio di strumenti musicali portanti la marca di unione supererà quello di tutti gli anni precedenti presi insieme. Attualmente sono in corso trattative che se saranno concluse, assicureranno uno smercio di pianoforti con la marca di unione superiore alle previsioni attuali.

Se i nostri padroni si persuadono una buona volta che firmare i contratti con l'unione significa pace indisturbata e prosperità tanto pel padrone come per l'operaio, la ripugnanza dimostrata finora verso quei contratti scomparirà sicuramente.

L'operaio che lavora nell'industria degli strumenti musicali desidera, come tutti gli altri operai, soltanto l'opportunità di vivere come si conviene ad esseri umani, l'opportunità di mettersi da parte qualche cosa per i gioiuli

cattivi che possono venire appresso, per la vecchiaia, o per i casi di disgrazia, insomma il necessario per tenere la miseria fuori della porta.

Oh! è il manifatturiere che trova da ridire su di uno sforzo che ha di mira questo scopo?

Quale membro dell'Associazione dei Manifatturieri di Pianoforti vuol negare all'operaio questo diritto?

Venite, alzatevi e segnalatevi quando si chiama l'appello, noi siamo ansiosi di fare la vostra conoscenza.

Le unioni di mestieri sono state sempre e saranno sempre il fattore più potente per l'emancipazione di chi lavora per un salario. Qualche altro fattore può essere di aiuto e di assistenza, ma dipende dal movimento delle unioni di mestieri dissodare il suolo, coltivarlo, prepararlo, renderlo fertile, per raccogliere i frutti. Il progresso può sembrare lento a quelli che non sanno e non possono comprendere la grandiosità dell'impresa, ma dite tutto quello che volete, teorizzate quanto più volete, in ultima analisi dovete concedere che il movimento delle unioni di mestieri è riuscito a rallentare, più di qualunque altro fatto, i legami del popolo.

Ne fate voi parte?

## LA TRADE UNION LEAGUE DELLE DONNE DI NEW YORK.

La Trade Union League delle Donne di New York è entrata in una fase di lavoro attivissimo. Le sue tre organizzatrici sono affaccendate a formare nuove unioni e a rafforzare quelle esistenti.

Miss Melinda Scott l'organizzatrice delle ragazze Americane, ha intrapreso il grande progetto di formare un'unione locale delle cravattine fra quelle che lavorano nelle fabbriche dell'uptown. L'unione dei mestieri è un'idea nuova per molte ragazze Americane di New York, ma una volta che si siano immedesimate dell'idea, esse divengono faultrici entusiastiche dell'unione. Quando furono firmati i contratti con i tagliatori scioperanti delle fabbriche di cravatte, le ragazze non erano ancora organizzate e non avevano formulato veruna domanda. Adesso che le ragazze sono divenute unioniste, questo lavoro procede rapidamente sotto l'abile direzione di Miss Scott. Miss Scott, deve essere ricordato, era prima a capo delle Hat Trimmers di Newark, e si conquistò il rispetto e l'ammirazione delle compagne di lavoro per la sua opera illuminata nel tempo dello sciopero delle Hat Trimmers.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, la quale è entrata nel suo secondo anno come organizzatrice delle ragazze Ebreo che lavorano in New York, assiste i vari mestieri per rafforzare le loro rispettive unioni, presenziando le riunioni e parlando nelle adunanze generali. Le White Goods Workers, le Petticoatmakers e le Boxmakers versano in condizioni lagrimevoli, e stanno cercando di promuovere l'entusiasmo fra la classe operaia convocando comizi e dando balli.

Le Waistmakers hanno tenuto un comizio alla Cooper Union, presieduto da Miss Dreier, presidentessa della Women's Trade Union League. Le condizioni in quel mestiere sono tutt'altro che buone. Molti di quegli stenti che l'anno scorso causarono lo sciopero delle "shirtwaists" continuano tuttora a sussistere

incontrollati. Uno dei più gravi guai è il sistema di sottocontratto. Naturalmente l'unione progredisce sempre in forza e questo grande comizio dimostra appunto che le waistmakers non se ne stanno inoperose ma sono vigili sugli interessi della loro unione.

Siccome le Italiane di New York hanno problemi speciali, è stata nominata una commissione speciale Italiana della lega, la quale si fa una missione di trattare questi problemi. Fra le lavoratrici Italiane è stato messo in effetto uno schema di beneficio per malattie. Le donne hanno mostrato un interesse insperato in questo schema. Mr. Caroti, l'organizzatore italiano della lega, crede che ciò sia un buon indizio per il futuro dell'organizzazione delle donne Italiane nelle unioni di mestieri. Egli ha fatto anche la constatazione che il mezzo migliore per interessare le donne Italiane è quello di parlarne alle loro famiglie. Infatti Mr. Caroti tratta non solo con le donne ma anche con gli uomini di nazionalità Italiana, e dà loro l'idea dell'American Federation of Labor. Molti degli Italiani sono imbevuti delle idee di "sindacalismo" che essi hanno portato seco dall'Italia. I membri della commissione e altri membri della lega si insinuano nelle famiglie in altro modo, visitando le ragazze nelle loro case e spiegando loro i vantaggi dell'unione dei mestieri, e la sua stretta relazione con la loro vita di famiglia. Mr. Caroti convoca riunioni nei vari quartieri Italiani della città per le Ladies' Waistmakers. In tal modo egli seconda anche gli interessi di quelle già organizzate e spera di trovare qualche buona assistente in mezzo ad esse, per diffondere la propaganda dell'unione fra le loro sorelle in lavoro. Un'altra mira dell'organizzatore è di accrescere l'intesa fra le operaie Italiane ed Ebreo, per prevenire i padroni i quali si servono delle operaie Italiane contro le operaie Ebreo che sono meglio organizzate, per loro proprio utile e per danneggiare l'unione.

## NON CAPRIO ESPIATORIO.

La Fratellanza dei Macchinisti Ferroviari, una delle più potenti organizzazioni operaie del mondo, sta facendo un'investigazione sul licenziamento del macchinista Albert Seagroatt, il quale lavorava per la New York Central Railroad. Egli aveva incarico di un treno che deragliò proprio prima che avvenisse l'esplosione di gas nella "power-house" a Fiftieth street e Madison avenue, nella quale esplosione furono uccise dieci persone e molte altre ferite. I compagni di Seagroatt dichiarano che la New York Central Railroad cerca di fare di lui un capro spiatorio.

## ROBERT BANDLOW DEAD.

Robert Bandlow for 40 years a fighter in ranks of organized labor, and for twenty years manager of the Cleveland Citizen, is dead. "Bob," as his friends call him, took the reins in his own hands, after the stormy days in the 80's, when the old K. of L. went to pieces and a condition of chaos ensued, when many of the strongest men quailed under the blacklist, but "Bob" Bandlow stood his ground, and in one year, almost single handed, he organized some thirty unions and made the old Central Labor union, of Cleveland, a power in industrial affairs. He was then made manager of the Cleveland Citizen, which he made one of the leading labor papers in the country.

## Dealers in Union Label Pianos

In answer to the many inquiries received at this office regarding dealers in Union Label Pianos and other Musical Instruments, we herewith publish a partial list of such dealers, their names, and business addresses. This list will be revised from month to month. Any dealer offering Union Label Pianos, Organs or other Musical Instruments for sale can have his name and business address inserted upon this list, free of charge, by forwarding same to this office with information specifying the make of instrument handled.

The Union Label is granted to all manufacturers, free of charge, provided none but Union men are employed.

Union men signifies SKILLED mechanics; no person is admitted to membership in the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union unless such person has served a term of apprenticeship of not less than three years.

In purchasing Pianos or other Musical Instruments the purchaser should at all times insist upon seeing the label, as practically all dealers in musical instruments handle NON-UNION or NON-LABEL Instruments.

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"I find there is not a single workingman in the five leading churches of Evanston, Ill.," said the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the department of labor and social service of the Congregational Brotherhood of Chicago, in an address before the current events class of the Evanston Congregational Church. He urged the churches to interest themselves more in the problems of the working classes.

Note:—We would advise the Reverend Gentleman to read editorial published elsewhere.

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Toronto Board meets the second and fourth Saturdays of every month at 211 Shaw Street. R. J. Whitton, Secretary, 112 Russet Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

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## ROSTER OF UNIONS.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 1 meets the second and fourth Friday of every month at Koller's Hall, corner Randolph and Market Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Theodore Schlicht, 1620 N. Irving Avenue. Financial Secretary, Frank Helle, 1112 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 2 meets the first and third Fridays of every month at Koller's Hall, corner Market and Randolph Street. Corresponding Secretary Louis Kindt, 1845 W. 21st Place. Financial Secretary, Thos. V. Podzimek, 1341 S. Washtenaw Avenue.

New Orleans, La., Local Union No. 3 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Martin's Hall, 513 Iberville Street. Corresponding Secretary, Henry Hicand, 1470 N. Villere Street. Financial Secretary, A. Halliday, 119 S. Salzedo Street.

De Kalb, Ill., Local Union No. 4 meets the second and fourth Mondays of every month at Central Labor Union Hall. Address general delivery.

Brattleboro, Vt., Local Union No. 5, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Union Hall, 6 S. Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Harry Dowley, 2 Crosby Street. Financial Secretary, E. J. Peebles, 5 Highland Street.

Kingston, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 6, meets the first and second Tuesday of every month in Union Hall, Brock and King Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. Hughson, Portsmouth, P. O., Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, Norman Butcher, 27 Pine Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 7 meets at 56 Elizabeth Street, every second Saturday and last Thursday of every month. Corresponding secretary, G. Guaniaru, 306 E. Thirty-first Street. Financial Secretary, F. W. Chillemi, 239 E. 112th Street.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 8 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Ravviso's Hall, 323 E. 112th Street. Corresponding Secretary, P. DeNovellis, 340 E. 112th Street. Financial Secretary, M. Amoro, 204-S E. 112th St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 14 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Thos. J. Burke, 344 E. Sixty-second Street. Financial Secretary, John A. Ehn, 1565 Second Avenue.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 16 meets the first and third Thursday every month at Brupackers' Hall, 444 Willis Avenue. Corresponding Secretary G. Becker, 590 E. 140th St.; Financial Secretary, Fred. Wenderoth, 809 Freeman St.

New York, N. Y., Local Union No. 17, meets the first and third Wednesday of every month at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Michels, 413 W. Forty-first Street. Financial Secretary, Al. Schwamb, 466 E. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 19, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Wells Memorial Hall, 985 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, Frank H. Murray, 37 Richfield Street. Financial Secretary Wm. Sanborn, 303a Summer Street, W. Somerville, Mass.

Westfield, Mass., Local Union No. 30 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month, corner Board and Main Streets. Corresponding Secretary, E. De Witt Herrick, 13 Jefferson Street; Financial Secretary, John H. McCormick, 142 Elm Street.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 21, meets the first Wednesday of every month at 1234 Washington Street. Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Johnson, 2 Doris Street, Dorchester, Mass. Financial Secretary, Fred Ecklund, 51 Harbor View Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Jackson, Michigan, Local Union No. 22 meets the second and fourth Thursday of every month, in Trades Council Hall, Main and Jackson Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Leon Wilbur, 905 West Franklin Street; Financial Secretary, Thomas Alexander, 921 West Ossington Street.

Oshawa, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 23 meets every alternate Wednesday. Corresponding Secretary, John J. Buckley, Oshawa, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, C. H. Coedy, Oshawa, Ont., Can.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Local Union No. 24 meets the second and fourth Thursdays of every month, Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, R. Fielda, 144 West Summit Street. Financial Secretary, Marion Darling, 213 East Kingsley Avenue.

New Haven, Conn., Local Union No. 25 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Bricklayers' Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Rourke, 47 Walnut Street, West Haven. Financial Secretary, A. F. Sawe, 116 Church Street, West Haven.

Long Island City, N. Y., Local Union No. 26 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Fessler's Hall, Steinway and Flushing Avenues. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Krueger, 659 7th Avenue, Long Island City. Financial Secretary, F. H. Raube, 357 Broadway.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Local Union No. 27 meets the fourth Thursday of every month at Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, J. Reicherter, 120 Eckford St. Financial Secretary, Paul Klose, 55 Nassau Ave.

Worcester, Mass., Local Union No. 28 meets the second Wednesday of every month at 566 Main street. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Theo. Mueller, 47 Oread Street.

High Point, N. C., Local Union No. 29 meets the first and third Monday of every month at Union Hall, Russell Street. Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Crisman, 113 Tomlinson Street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Helmbach, 107 Hamilton Street.

Detroit, Mich., Local Union No. 30 meets every Thursday at Becker's Hall, 192 Adams Avenue. Corresponding Secretary, Alex Turnbull, 177 Second Street; Financial Secretary, Bert Ellingwood, 216 Locust Street.

Town of Union, N. J., Local Union No. 32 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Belers' Hall, 404 Main Street, Union Hill. Corresponding Secretary, Phil. Rottman, 209 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill. Financial Secretary, Louis Bohn, 311 Stevens Street, W. Hoboken, N. J.

Leominster, Mass., Local Union No. 33 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at C. L. U. Hall, Nickerson Block, Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, Clarence Cleverly, 23 Mill Street. Financial Secretary, Thos. A. Cavanaugh, 106 Cottage Street.

Guelph, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 34 meets the first and third Thursday of every month at Trade and Labor Hall, Lower Wyndham Street. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting, 127 Patsley Street. Financial Secretary, Wm. Drever, 112 Ontario Street.

Rockford, Ill., Local Union No. 35 meets the first and third Friday of every month. Corresponding Secretary, Frank Lindquist, 224 Buchbee St. Financial Secretary, Otto Johnson, 320 Summit St.

Wakefield, Mass., Local Union No. 37 meets the first and third Tuesday of every month at Union Hall. Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Gleason. Financial Secretary, E. T. Clothey, Crescent St.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 39 meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Streets. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, R. J. Whitton, 112 Russet Avenue.

Stamford, Conn., Local Union No. 40 meets the first Monday of every month at Italian Educational Circle Hall. Corresponding Secretary, Ignazio Lupo, 254 Pacific street. Financial Secretary, Salvatore Sgritta, 1 Charter street.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Local Union No. 41 meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at Occident Hall, Bathurst and Queen Streets. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McCullough, 704 Indian Road. Financial Secretary, James Netterfield, 630 Ossington Avenue.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Local No. 42 meets the first and third Friday of every month, at Labor Hall, 17 East Main Street. Corresponding Secretary, James Browne, 309 Main Street. Financial Secretary, John W. Hornung, 67 Jones Street.

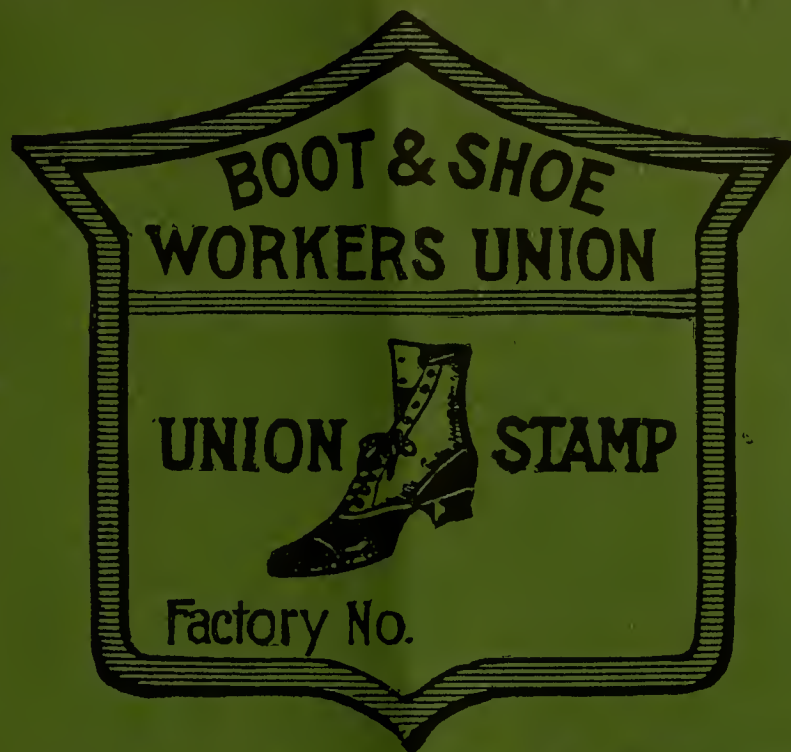
Berlin, Ont., Canada, Local Union No. 43 meets the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at Trades Council Hall. Corresponding Secretary, B. Purtle, Berlin, Ont., Can. Financial Secretary, H. Denges, No. 17 Graw Street.

Cambridge, Mass., Local No. 44 meets the first and third Friday of every month in C. L. U. Hall, 622 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Patrick Wilmot, 10 Winthrop Street, Charlestown, Mass.

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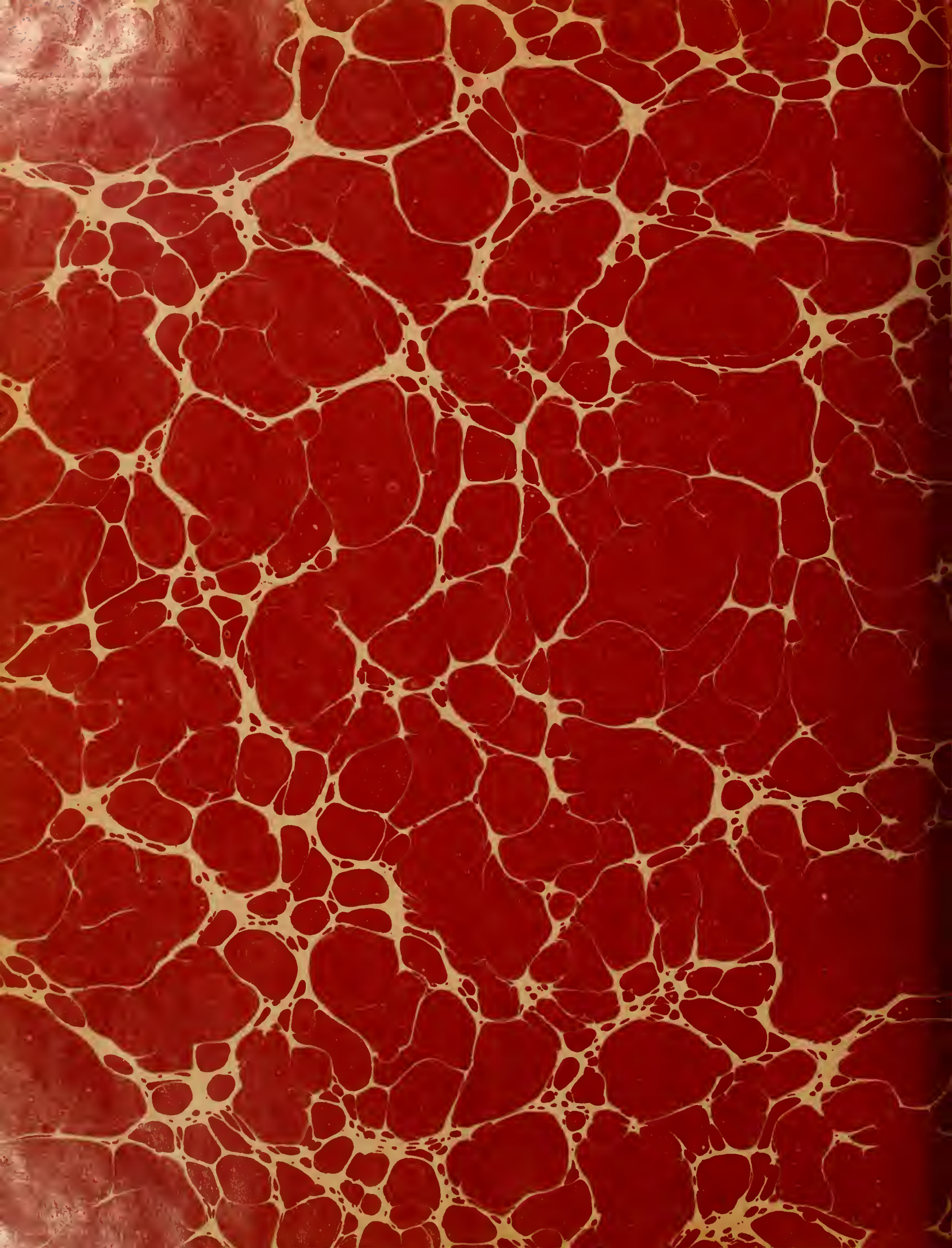


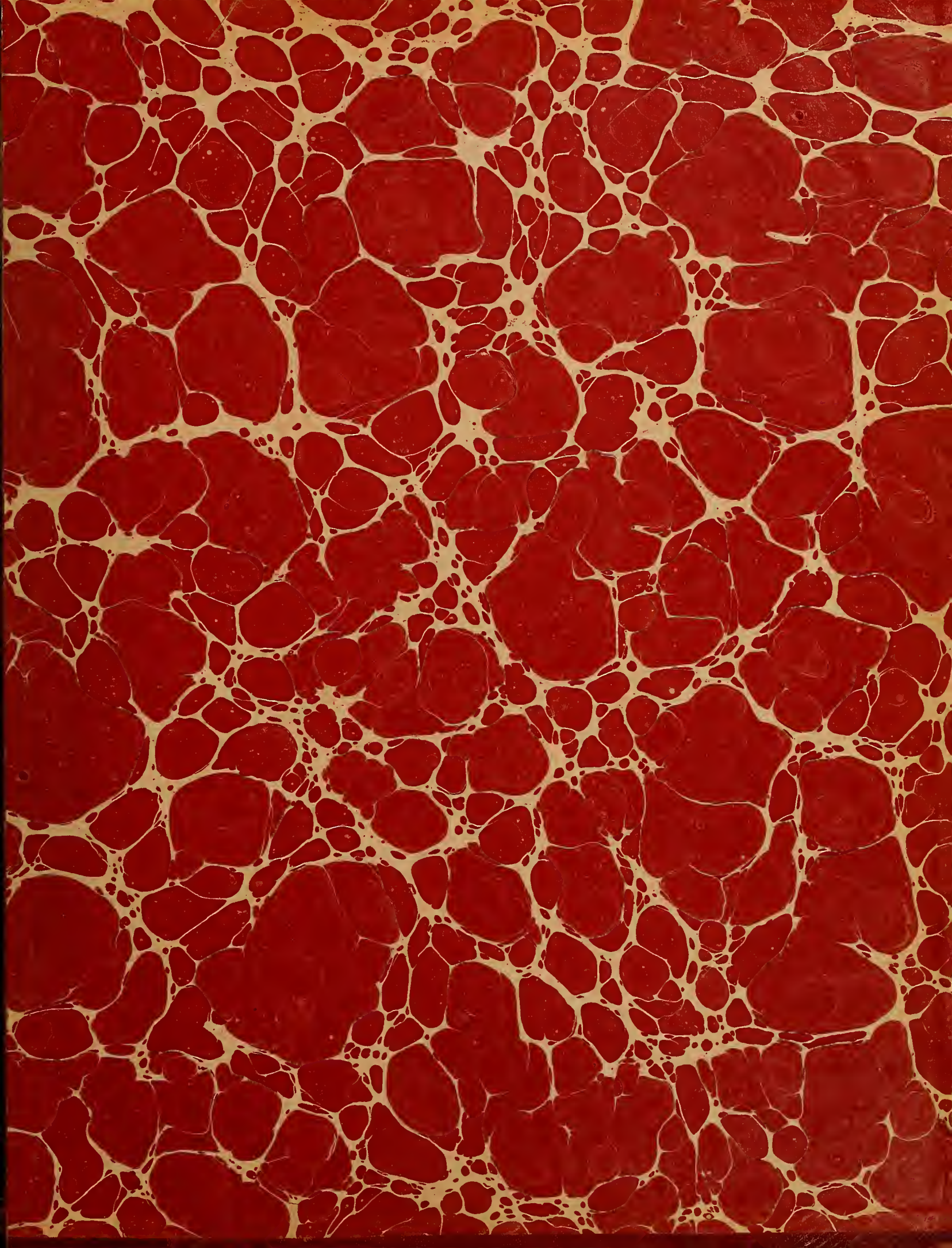




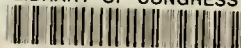








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